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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
FOR
THE YEAR 1124 M.E.

90

(17th AUGUST 1948 to 16th AUGUST 1949)



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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1124 M. E. (17TH AUGUST 1948 TO 16TH AUGUST 1949)

The integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin was effected on the 1st July 1949 corresponding to the 17th Mithunam 1124.

Situation and area.—Travancore (Malayalam-Tiruvitamkur) is the southern-most Indian State and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $10^{\circ} 22'$ North Latitude and between $76^{\circ} 13'$ and $77^{\circ} 38'$ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the Coimbatore District of the Madras Province. The Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely in the Madras Province constitute its eastern boundary and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. It has an area of 7,661.75 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width, 75 miles.

Cochin is situated on the south-west coast of India. It is bounded on the north by Malabar and on the south by the Travancore State. On its east are the well-known Malaya Hills, while its western shores are washed by the waters of the Arabian Sea. It has an area of 1,493 sq. miles. Nearly a third of the State consists of forest tracts and lagoons or backwaters.

Physical Features (Travancore).—The Western Ghats form a continuous mountain chain of varying altitude from north to south, isolating Travancore from the Madras Presidency on the east and conferring a distinctiveness on its history and culture. From the mountain heights walling in the State on the eastern boundary the country undulates to the west over hills of dense vegetation till it reaches the cultivated plains which skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea. Extensive tea and cardamom plantations have sprung up on most of the higher elevations; pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish in the lesser uplands, and in both regions, there are reserved forests of valuable timber, both of virgin growth and of scientific planting. There are stretches of paddy cultivation terraced along the valleys, and paddy cultivation is also extensively carried on in the irrigated area towards the south in Nanjinad and Edanad and in the fens and backwater reclamations in the north. The broad coast belt and the shores of the backwaters are covered with dense coconut plantations, while all over the plains are grown in addition, around homesteads a variety of trees such as the areca, the jack, the mango, the tamarind and the cashew nut. Tapioca is cultivated almost everywhere in the lower levels and the raising of yams, beans and gram is considerable. The State reserved forests cover an extent of slightly less than a third of the entire area and are well timbered with teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, *anjili*, etc. The elephant, the leopard, the tiger, the bison, the bear, the sambur and a variety of small game are plentiful in the forests. Among the characteristic features of the country are the broad lagoons or backwaters forming a cheap highway for traffic from the extreme north to as far south as Trivandrum, connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral and numerous streams and rivers flowing westward to the sea. Extremes of temperature are unknown in the low country, the prevailing characteristic of which is a warm humidity. But the country cools as it climbs to the bracing heights of Peermade, the Cardamom Hills, the High Ranges and the Ponmudi Hills. Travancore receives a share of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, the former in a larger measure than the latter. The south-west monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May-June) and the north-east monsoon commences in the month of Thulam (October-November). The rainfall is generally heavy, averaging about 89 inches per annum. Rice, fish and tapioca form the staple food of the people.

(Cochin).—Cochin is singularly diversified in its configuration as well as in its physical aspects. Two disconnected parts make up the State, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk. Long spurs, extensive ravines, dense forests and thick jungles are distinguishing features of the eastern portion of the State. From here the land gently slopes westward, a succession of

closely cultivated valleys, with forest-clad uplands in between, following the hilly region. Nearer the seaboard the laterite table-lands gradually give way to extensive rice plains and backwaters fringed with picturesque groves of cocoanut palms. Three fairly well-marked divisions in regard to physical aspects are thus discernible the hills, the plains, and the seaboard.

The hilly portion is covered with magnificent forests comprising valuable timber of almost every description. Plants and herbs of great commercial and medicinal value are also to be found in abundance. The fauna includes all the larger animals to be seen in Southern India—elephant, bison, bear, tiger, leopard, sambur and ibex, with many varieties of deer. The hunting leopard, hyaena, wolf, fox, monkey, etc., are also found, and birds and snakes are abundant.

Between the hills and backwaters lie the plains. They are intersected in many places by several rivers and minor streams. The chief rivers are the Alwaye, the Chalakkudi, the Karuvannur and the Chittur. The principal produce of the plains is paddy, the cultivation of which forms the occupation of the vast majority of the people. Some of the cereals, besides rice, pulses and pepper, are also grown in several parts, while vegetable gardens and arecanut topes are to be found almost everywhere throughout the plains.

The seaboard is a long and narrow stretch of land, very irregular in form and sandy in soil. It is from four miles to a few hundred yards in width and is bounded on one side by the sea and on the other by the backwater. This stretch of land is low and generally swampy, and is, in many parts, liable to be submerged during the monsoon floods. Luxuriant cocoanut palms cover almost the whole of the coastal tract, and the various products of the cocoanut tree provide the means of livelihood for the teeming population which inhabits it. In places where there are natural or artificial embankments rice cultivation is also carried on.

One of the most striking features of Cochin is the all but continuous chain of lagoons or backwaters lying parallel to the coast and receiving the waters of the numerous rivers flowing down from the Western Ghats. The backwaters communicate with the sea at two points—Cochin and Cranganur. Though in most places shallow, these backwaters allow of navigation at all times during the year for flat-bottomed passenger and cargo-boats; and consequently the trade of the country is to a very large extent carried on by water transport.

Population.—The population of Travancore, according to the decennial census of 1941 is 60,70,018 (30,45,102 males and 30,24,916 females), increase in population for the decennial period (1931—41) being 9,74,045 or 19·1 per cent.

The total population of Cochin according to the census of 1941 is 14,22,875 (6,96,889 males and 7,25,986 females).

Distribution.—The average density of population in 1931 in Travancore was 665 per sq. mile and it rose to 792 per sq. mile in 1941. If calculated on the area of land available for cultivation, the density of population rises to 1,463 per sq. mile. Trivandrum, the capital City has a population of 1,28,365. The principal towns are Alleppey, Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Changanassery, Thiruvalla, Attingal, Mavelikkara, Parur and Alwaye. Villages and village life as prevalent on the East Coast are practically unknown except in parts of South Travancore. Elsewhere, the conditions are rural or semi-rural and the people live in detached homesteads, each nestling in its own treeplanted and walled-in garden.

Assuming an even distribution of the population over the whole area in Cochin State, there are as many as 861 persons to the square mile; and if the habitable area of about 865 square miles alone is taken into account, the density of population will work up almost to 1,645 per square mile. Cochin is thus one of the most densely peopled areas in the world.

Religion.—In Travancore, Hinduism, the religion of the Ruling Family, is the predominant religion and its followers, divided into various caste groups constitute nearly three-fifths (36,71,480) of the entire population while the denominations of Christians including the Syrian Christians, represent nearly one-third (19,63,808) and the Mohamedans nearly one-fourteenth (4,34,150). There has long existed in the State a small body of European and American residents.

Of the total population in Cochin, 63·4 per cent are Hindus, 28·8 per cent are Christians and 7·7 per cent are Muslims.

Literacy.—The number of literates per 100 of the population in Travancore is 47.1. The percentage of literacy for males is 58.1 and for females 36.0. The number of literates per 100 of the population in Cochin is 56.66. The percentage of literacy for males is 68.36 and for females 45.52.

Language.—Malayalam is the parent tongue of the majority of the population in Travancore.

Malayalam, the official language of Cochin, is the parent tongue of 91 per cent of the population. Tamil is the mother tongue of five per cent of the people and the Konkani dialect of Maharatta of two per cent. The great majority of those who have returned languages other than Malayalam as their mother tongue speak Malayalam as well as the languages returned.

Position of women.—Except among a small section of the population, the PURDAH system is unknown in Travancore. Women generally enjoy great freedom in the State, and this fact coupled with their general education has brought about their active participation in affairs.

Historical Sketch.—The early history of Travancore is in great part shrouded in tradition; but there is little doubt that the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties, which exercised sovereignty at one time in South India. The English first settled at Ajengo which they obtained in 1684 on a grant from the Queen of Attingal which was subsequently ratified by the King of Travancore. Marthanda Varma, the son of the Queen of Attingal, became in 1729 the *Adhipathi* of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the *Ettuveetil Pillamaris*, the feudal chieftains of eight *desams*, who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter, he grew in strength and power and, having amalgamated Attingal with Venad on a treaty engagement that none but the offspring of the Ranis of Attingal shall succeed to the rulership of Travancore, proceeded on a campaign of conquest with his minister Ramayyan *Dalawa* and the Venad *Valia Capittan*, Eustachius Benedictus De Lannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in a fight with the Dutch and whom the Raja had befriended and raised to that high position. By the time of Marthanda Varma's death in 1758, practically the whole of modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, settled the country and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabhaswami, and he and his successors, Rajas or Ranis of Travancore, have since ruled as the *Dasas* or *Sevinis* of the Deity. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore in the eighteenth century, the Travancore State rendered military assistance to the Company. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was included in the treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view of the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu Sultan, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty, was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new treaty was signed and an annual contribution of Rs. 7,96,430-8-0 was fixed mainly in lieu of the obligation assumed by the State towards the cost of maintaining a force by the Honourable Company for the defence of Travancore from foreign aggression and of the obligation under the Treaty of 1795 to provide an army for effective service in British India in times of war. With the lapse of paramountcy on the 15th August 1947 the State ceased to pay this annual contribution. The history of the State has been one of steady development and well ordered progress under a succession of able and enlightened rulers. His Highness Sri Chitra Thirunal, the present Maharaja, has adhered to the traditions of his House; and has signalled his reign by a Proclamation throwing open the temple of Sri Padmanabhaswami and all the temples under his control and the temples under Government control to all Hindus including those who were commonly described as untouchable and backward classes, a reform which has evoked universal appreciation.

Very little is known of the early history of the State of Cochin. According to tradition the Rajas hold the territory in right succession to Cheraman Perumal who, some time about the 5th century, divided his kingdom amongst his relative and chief nobles. The nephew, being the legal heir, was given the Imperial Crown, and he became the first King of Cochin. In 1502 the Portuguese were given a strip of land near the Port of Cochin, and in the following year they were allowed to build a fort at the place and to establish commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin, the Raja of Cochin derived considerable help from the Portuguese. About the latter part of the 17th century the Portuguese influence began to decline

on the West Coast, and in 1663, when they were defeated and ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, the then Raja entered into a treaty with the latter and conceded to them the same privileges as to the Portuguese. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to wane, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, but he was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was invaded by Hyder Ali to whom, and subsequently to his son Tippu Sultan, it remained tributary for some time. In 1791 a treaty was concluded between the then Raja and the East India Company by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the Company and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection promised by the Company from outside invaders. In 1809 the treaty was revised and a fresh treaty entered into, under which, in addition to the previous subsidy of one lakh of rupees, the State agreed to pay an annual sum equal to the expenses of maintaining one battalion of native infantry, *viz.* Rs. 1,76,037 or Rs. 2,76,037 on the whole, the amount to be paid in six equal instalments every year. In 1818 this annual subsidy was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 and the latter formed the pecuniary obligation of the State.

The Calendar.—The official year in Travancore and Cochin is reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the Kollam Era said to date from the rebuilding of Kollam or Quilon in 1124 years ago. The year begins about the middle of August. The twelve months are named after the zodiacal signs, the longest month having 32 days and the shortest 29 days.

The Currency.—Travancore has its own coinage of the silver FANAM (2.25 annas), the copper CHUCKRAM (6.74 pies) and the CASH (0.42 pie). It has been issuing also its own silver coin formerly called half rupee but now called the "Chitra" (14 CHUCKRAMS) and a coin formerly called quarter-rupee (7 CHUCKRAMS). The Indian silver and nickel coins and currency notes are also in free circulation. The "Chitra" coins and the Indian half-rupee are legal tender for an unlimited amount. Cochin has not got its own coinage; but the Indian silver and nickel coins and currency notes are legal tender.

The Anchal.—Travancore and Cochin have their own postal service, known as the Anchal and issue their own stamps. The Anchal Offices also transact savings bank business and issue hundies or money orders.

THE RULING FAMILY

Major General His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sulthan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, D. Litt., Maharaja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912 and his succession to the *Musnad* was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1924. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 (20th Thulam 1107). His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, and to twenty-one guns within the State. The *Marumakkathayam* law governs the succession to the *Musnad* which, further, is confined to the offspring of the Attingal Ranis. Her Highness the Senior Maharani (born on the 19th November 1895) and Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bayi (born on the 8th November 1896) were adopted into the Ruling Family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness the Maharaja is the eldest son of Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bayi. A daughter, the First Princess, (Kartika Tirunal) was born to Her Highness on the 17th September 1916 and a second son, the Elaya Raja, on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter, the second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) was born to Her Highness the Senior Maharani on the 30th December 1923 and a second daughter the Third Princess (Kartika Tirunal) was born to Her Highness on the 23rd October 1926. A daughter (Bharani Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 15th February 1940, and a second daughter (Bharani Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 29th December 1941. A daughter (Pooyam Tirunal) was born to the First Princess (Karthika Tirunal) on the 7th September 1942 and a daughter (Rohini Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 13th February 1943. A daughter (Aswati Tirunal) was born to the First Princess (Kartika Tirunal) on the 4th July 1945 and a daughter (Makam Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 12th April 1946. A son (Moolam Tirunal) was born to the First Princess (Kartika Tirunal) on the 12th June 1949.

The Ruler of the Cochin State His Highness Sree Rama Varma, was born in 1876 (1st Chingam 10 52). The present Maharaja became the Ruler of the State on the demise of His Highness Sree Kerala Varma, the late Maharaja on July 8, 1949. The Ruling Family follows the *Marumakkathayam* law of inheritance and succession. At the end of the year 1124, there were 226 male members and 231 female members in the Ruling Family excluding their Highnesses the Maharaja, the Elaya Raja, and the Valiamma Thampuram (the Senior Rani). During the year, six male Thampurams and five female Thampurams were born. One male Thampuram and four female Thampurams demised in 1124.

CHAPTER II

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

The year 1124 M. E. witnessed an epoch-making event in the history of both Travancore and Cochin. In the light of the policy of 'merger of States' accepted by the Government of India, the Rulers of the States of Travancore and Cochin entered into a Covenant for the formation of a United State of Travancore and Cochin. And from the 1st of July 1949, the separate States of Travancore and Cochin ceased to exist and in their places was formed a United State with a common Executive, Legislature and Judiciary by the name of the United State of Travancore and Cochin.

The Rulers of both the States have been the source of all authority in their respective States till the date of integration. They follow the *Marumakkathayam* system of inheritance and succession. They have treated the public revenues of the State as public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a modest portion which bears a very small proportion to the total revenue.

The Governments of Travancore and Cochin were being conducted in the name and under the control of their Highnesses by the Dewans.

In Travancore with the promulgation of the Interim Constitution Act in Meenam 1123, the post of Dewan ceased to exist, and a Council of Ministers at the head was appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to advise him in carrying out the functions of the Government.

Likewise, in Cochin on the 19th August 1949, the Maharaja promulgated Act I of 1123, the main feature of which is the termination of the constitutional position of the Dewan by suitable changes in the Government of Cochin Act. At the beginning of the year 1123 M. E., the administration of the State was being carried on by a Cabinet composed of the Dewan and four Ministers. The cabinet, after the promulgation of Act I of 1123, consisted of the Prime Minister and three other Ministers.

Both Travancore and Cochin possess efficient systems of administration. Till the date of integration of the two States, the Administration of Cochin was being carried on by the Cochin Council of Ministers and that of Travancore by the Travancore Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is assisted in the two States by an organised Secretariat and a public service constituted on up-to-date lines.

Administration.—The entire administration is carried on through several well-organised departments. The activities of these departments are separately and briefly described in the following chapters. Every administrative head addresses his proposals to the Government, and these recommendations are considered in the Secretariat and, where necessary, are scrutinised by the Finance Department.

United State of Travancore and Cochin.—The ceremony inaugurating the United State took place on the 1st of July 1949 at Trivandrum, and from that day, as pointed out above, the United State of Travancore and Cochin came into being.

The Covenant provides for a Rajpramukh who is to exercise the executive authority of the United State. Accordingly, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore became the First Rajpramukh. The Covenant also provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Rajpramukh in the exercise of his functions. The Ministers are to be chosen by and are to hold office during the pleasure of the Rajpramukh.

The Covenant provides for the constitution of a Board known by the name of Travancore Devaswom Board for the administration of the Devaswoms and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments in Travancore and the constitution of a similar Board known by the name of the Cochin Devaswom Board for the administration of the Cochin Devaswoms and Hindu Religious Institutions.

Legislature.—The Covenant provides for a Legislature for the United State consisting of the Rajpramukh and the Legislative Assembly. Both in Travancore and Cochin there existed legislatures elected on adult franchise. Even before these legislatures elected on universal adult franchise came into existence, legislatures with limited franchise were in existence for some considerable time past in the two States. Travancore was perhaps the first Indian State to have a Legislative Council; a Council with a minimum of five members having been brought into existence as early as 1888 A.D. The strength and the powers of the Council grew steadily with the passing of years until, as a result of the promulgation of the Legislative Reforms Act, II of 1108 M.E. (1932 A.D.), the legislature was reconstituted and made to consist of two houses, viz. the Sri Mulam Assembly which was the Lower House and the Sri Chitra State Council which was the Upper House.

The Legislative Reforms Act, II of 1108 was repealed by the Travancore Constitution Act, 1122 (XII of 1122) promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja on the 24th Meenom 1122/7th April 1947, with a view to reconstitute the two Houses of the Legislature on the basis of adult franchise, and composed wholly of elected members with elected Presidents. Before the provisions of this Act could be brought into operation, great constitutional developments took place in India in August 1947, and His Highness the Maharaja issued a Proclamation on the 4th September 1947 announcing his decision to establish responsible Government in the State, and to constitute a Representative Body composed of members all elected on the basis of adult franchise to submit proposals for modifying the Constitution Act of 1122 with a view to establishing full responsible Government in the State. Elections to the Representative Body took place in 1123 and in accordance with the unanimous wish expressed by that Body in its first meeting held on the 20th March 1948, the Travancore Interim Constitution Act, VI of 1123, entrusting the administration to a Council of Ministers was promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja. Under that Act, the Representative Body was declared at the Legislative Assembly also and the Council of Ministers made collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. These reforms are the natural sequel of the policy, consistently followed by the Ruling House of Travancore, of associating the people in an increasing measure with the administration of the State.

Legislation in the Cochin State lay in the hands of the Legislative Council subject to the right of the Maharaja to make Laws. The Legislative Council was inaugurated in April 1925. The Dewan was formerly the ex-officio President, but in March 1947 the Council was given the power to elect its own President. Accordingly, the Council got its own elected President and also an elected Deputy President to preside over the meetings of the Council. No measure passed by the legislature can take effect in law unless it formally receives the Maharaja's assent.

During the year 1123 the whole complexion and nature of the Council underwent a momentous change. By the Government of Cochin Amendment Act, XV of 1123 the name "Council" was changed into "Assembly". The number of members of the Assembly was raised from 53 to 58 and the practice of nominating official members by Government was done away with.

It has been declared by the Covenant that there shall be a Legislature for the United State consisting of the Rajpramukh and the Legislative Assembly and that all persons, who, immediately before the date of integration are members of the Representative Body of Travancore or the

Legislative Assembly of Cochin, shall on that date become members of the Legislative Assembly of the United State. Thus, the Legislature of Travancore constituted under Section 12 of the Travancore-Interim Constitution Act of 1123 M. E. and the Legislature of Cochin constituted under the Government of Cochin Act 1113 ceased to exist from the date of integration of the two States and a new Legislature, which is in effect, the two Legislatures integrated, consisting of the Rajpramukh and a Legislative Assembly composed of all persons who were immediately before the 1st of July 1949 members of the Representative Body of Travancore and the Legislative Assembly of Cochin, came into existence.

At the head of the Judicial Administration in both the States is the High Court. Subordinate to it there are District Courts, and Munsiffs' Courts to exercise civil jurisdiction. Criminal jurisdiction is exercised and controlled by Sessions Courts, District Magistrates Courts and Sub-Magistrates Courts.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article XI of the Covenant establishing the United State, a High Court of Judicature for the United State of Travancore and Cochin was set up with its seat at Ernakulam.

CHAPTER III

FINANCE

Though the States of Travancore and Cochin were integrated on 1st July 1949/17th Mithunam 1124, the financial accounts for the whole year 1124 were booked separately for purposes of practical convenience.

Travancore

A general summary of the financial transactions of the year 1124 as compared with those of the year 1123 is furnished below.—

		<i>In lakhs of Rupees</i>	
		1123	1124
Ordinary Revenue Receipts	..	920.73	882.57
Appropriation from Revenue Reserve Fund	..	74.23	..
Do. from General Reserve Fund	..	..	71.34
Do. from Post-war Reconstruction Fund..	..	87.26	..
Expenditure charged to Revenue	..	1082.22	953.91
Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Accounts	..	121.04	110.60
Debt Head transaction	..	(+)51.43	(+)200.84
Opening cash balance	..	(-)11.94	(-)81.55
Closing cash balance	..	(-)81.55	(+)8.69

The ordinary Revenue of the year 1124 (vide Statement A) amounted to Rs. 882.57 lakhs against Rs. 920.73 lakhs during the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 38.16 lakhs. Including a sum of Rs. 71.34 lakhs appropriated from the General Reserve fund, the total Receipts for the year 1124 was Rs. 953.91 lakhs. The important major heads under which the decrease is noticed are Customs (Rs. 20.01 lakhs), Excise (Rs. 67.97 lakhs), Railway (Rs. 3.00 lakhs), Interest (Rs. 12.73 lakhs), Electric Schemes (Rs. 4.69 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 10.93 lakhs).

Under Customs, the decrease is mainly under Land and Sea Customs and under Cochin Harbour Receipts offset to a slight extent by lesser Refunds than in the previous year.

The variation under Excise is due to reduced receipts under Tobacco, Abkari, Opium and Ganja offset by slight increase under "Betel Nut, Coffee and Tea" and "Duty on Tyres", as well as decrease under "Refunds". Under "Railways", only the provisional figure in respect

of the profits for the year 1948-49 has been communicated by the Railway authorities and adjusted in the accounts.

Less receipts under "Interest on Government Securities", "Interest on Current and Fixed Deposits in Banks", "Interest on Investments, Shares and Deposits in Industrial Concerns" and "Premium on the purchase and sale of Government of India Securities" accounts for the fall in the receipts under "Interest" mainly because of the fall in surplus balances.

Though the gross receipts from the Electrical Schemes rose from Rs. 36.04 lakhs in 1123 to Rs. 41.25 lakhs in 1124, the working expenses increased by Rs. 9.91 lakhs during the year 1124 as compared to the previous year, thus resulting in lesser net receipts under the head.

Larger repayments of unclaimed deposits than in the previous year contributed to the fall in the receipts under "Miscellaneous".

There was also increase in revenue under certain major heads, the conspicuous among them being the newly introduced Sales-tax (Rs. 14.40 lakhs), Taxes on Income (Rs. 37.81 lakhs), Mining Receipts (Rs. 12.79 lakhs), Buildings, Communications, etc., (Rs. 4.53 lakhs) and State Transport Scheme (Rs. 5.57 lakhs).

Sales-tax was introduced during the course of the year 1124 and the receipt therefrom are accounted for under the head of account "Sales-Tax". The increase in Revenue observed under the major head "Taxes on Income" is due to larger receipts realised in 1124 as compared with the previous year under almost all the sub-heads especially under "Ordinary Collection" and "Super-tax". Under "Mining receipts", the increase in revenue is under "Mineral sands Exploitation".

The main item that contributed to the increase in receipts under "Buildings, Communications, etc.," was "Navigation receipts".

Under State Transport Scheme, appreciable increase is noticed under Gross Receipts. This is offset to a slight extent by the increase under working expenses as compared to the previous year. The net result, however, is an increase in the net receipts.

The expenditure charged to revenue during the year (Vide Statement B) amounted to Rs. 953.91 lakhs against Rs. 1,082.22 lakhs in the previous year, thus showing a decrease in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 128.31 lakhs. The more important items under which decrease in expenditure occurs are Devaswoms, (Rs. 12.46 lakhs), Civil Works, etc., (Rs. 14.11 lakhs), Army (Rs. 7.66 lakhs), Miscellaneous Political Expenditure (Rs. 29.95 lakhs), Food and other Control Measures (Rs. 5.49 lakhs) and subsidy in the distribution of Food grains (Rs. 33.85 lakhs) and also the transfer debits to Village Uplift Fund (Rs. 5.62 lakhs) and Post-war reconstruction Fund (Rs. 56.40 lakhs).

The expenditure under Devaswoms has been transferred from the General Revenue, with the Devaswom Proclamation in 1123 and this accounts for the variation. Under Civil Works, Retrenchment of staff and non-execution of less urgent works account for the fall in expenditure. The variation under "Army" is explained by the lesser expenditure under "Equipment". "Miscellaneous Political Expenditure" was much less than that incurred in previous year.

The decrease in expenditure under "Food and Other Control Measures" is distributed over almost all the minor heads. The approximate loss (Rs. 150.00 lakhs) sustained by Government on Food transactions during 1124 is adjusted in the accounts, against Rs. 183.85 lakhs adjusted in the previous year and this accounts for the variation noticed.

There were also increases under certain other heads appreciably under Land Revenue (Rs. 3.78 lakhs), Forest (Rs. 4.13 lakhs), Police (Rs. 6.83 lakhs), Education (Rs. 23.86 lakhs). The expenditure on "Food Production" included under Land Revenue in 1124 together with the increase under almost all the other minor heads accounts for the increase.

Under "Forest", the increase is under Conservancy and Works, Timber and other Produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency.

The increased expenditure under "Police" is noticeable mainly under "District Police". Under Education, the increase occurred mainly under "University and Primary Education" and also under certain other minor heads to a lesser degree. The total of Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 110.60 lakhs against

Rs. 121.04 lakhs during the previous year. The Government Account Balance which stood at Rs. 729.07 lakhs at the beginning of the year was enhanced to Rs. 839.67 lakhs at its close.

A statement showing the progressive outlay to end of 1124 on large and important schemes is given below.—

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
Kodayar Irrigation System ..	81.34
Quilon Trivandrum Railway Chackai-Thampannur Extension ..	86.22
The Willingdon Water Works ..	58.61
The Bridge at Neriamangalam ..	4.35
Town Planning Scheme ..	28.35
Drainage Scheme ..	31.38
The Council Chamber ..	2.75
Mofussil Water Supply Scheme ..	0.74
Providing dustless surfacing to M. S. Road ..	15.36
University Building ..	1.00
Trivandrum Electric Supply ..	12.19
Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme ..	572.94
Telephone Scheme ..	36.97
Rubber Factory ..	4.73
Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory ..	13.23
State Transport ..	48.23
Coastal Transport ..	5.97
Neendakara Bridge ..	5.36
Radio Broadcasting ..	2.47
Military Building ..	32.58
Land acquired and leased out to Industrial Concerns ..	11.41
Vanchi Clay Mines and Refinery ..	1.81
Travancore Houses ..	76.76
Travancore Minerals ..	9.41

The statement of Assets and Liabilities in the books of Government as they stood on the last day of the year 1124 is furnished separately. (Vide Statement C).

The fluid balances of Government on 32nd Karkadagam 1124 comprised of Rs. 618.36 lakhs in investments: Rs. 551.18 lakhs in Government Securities and Rs. 67.18 lakhs as short term deposits in Banks and of a Cash balance of Rs. 379.00 lakhs in Treasuries and Banks. The overdraft account with the Imperial Bank of India, which is taken in reduction of Cash Balances stood at Rs. 370.31 lakhs at the close of the year.

The balances under "Loans" advanced for Agricultural, Industrial and other purposes as on 32nd Karkadagam 1124 amounted to Rs. 167.91 lakhs as detailed below:

	<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>
Loan to Cochin Harbour Authorities ..	35.97
Do. to the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee ..	1.30
Do. to Alleppey Municipality for Water Works ..	5.80
Do. to Nagercoil do. ..	11.76
Do. to Shencottah do. ..	2.06
Do. to Trivandrum Corporation ..	1.81
Do. to Nagercoil Municipality ..	0.44
Do. to Changanachery do. ..	0.60
Agricultural Loans ..	1.28
Industrial Loans ..	0.11
Loan to Aluminium Industries ..	5.10
Do. to Travancore Cements ..	50.89
Do. to Travancore Enamel Industries ..	1.25
Do. to Travancore Rayons ..	46.55
Other loans ..	2.99
..	<u>167.91</u>

STATEMENT A
Statement comparing the receipts of 1124 with those of 1123
(The figures are in lakhs of rupees)

Head of Account		1123	1124	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Customs ..	127.58	107.57	(—) 20.01
II	Excise ..	271.10	203.13	(—) 67.97
II A	Sales Tax ..	..	14.40	(+) 14.40
III	Land Revenue ..	32.31	34.91	(+) 2.60
IV	Salt ..	5.92	8.15	(+) 2.23
V	Stamps ..	40.03	41.64	(+) 1.61
VI	Forest ..	80.59	79.48	(—) 1.11
VII	Taxes on Income ..	186.29	224.10	(+) 37.81
VIII	Registration ..	16.93	17.31	(+) 0.38
IX	Railways ..	8.33	5.33	(—) 3.00
X	Productive Irrigation ..	(—) 0.95	(—) 1.60	(—) 0.65
XI	Anchal ..	(—) 0.50	(—) 0.35	(+) 0.15
XII	Interest ..	69.92	57.19	(—) 12.73
XIII	H. H. the Maharaja's Garage and Stables ..	0.16	..	(—) 0.16
XIV	Administration of Justice ..	1.52	1.90	(+) 0.38
XV	Jails ..	0.95	0.61	(—) 0.34
XVI	Police ..	19.21	21.45	(+) 1.54
XVII	Ports ..	0.23	0.32	(+) 0.09
XVIII	Education ..	17.58	18.38	(+) 0.80
XIX	Agriculture ..	0.36	0.46	(+) 0.10
XX	Fisheries ..	0.53	0.44	(—) 0.09
XXI	Industries ..	0.20	0.26	(+) 0.06
XXII	Receipts from Geological Department ..	0.02	0.05	(+) 0.03
XXIII	Medical and Ayurveda ..	1.06	0.91	(—) 0.15
XXIV	Public Health and Sanitation ..	0.25	0.25	..
XXV	Devaswoms ..	0.03	..	(—) 0.03
XXVI	Currency and Mint ..	..	..	..
XXVII	Stationery & Printing ..	3.74	3.49	(—) 0.25
XXVIII	Miscellaneous Departments ..	2.64	3.21	(+) 0.57
XXIX	Mining—Net Receipts ..	13.06	25.85	(+) 12.79
XXX	Buildings, Communications, etc. ..	3.06	7.59	(+) 4.53
XXXI	Water Supply & Drainage ..	3.22	2.32	(—) 0.90
XXXII	Maramat ..	..	..	..
XXXIII	Receipts from Electric Scheme—(Net Receipts) ..	(—) 15.54	(—) 20.23	(—) 4.69
XXXIV	Telephone Scheme (Net Receipts) ..	1.06	2.38	(+) 1.32
XXXV	State Transport Scheme (Net Receipts) ..	12.20	17.77	(+) 5.57
XXXVI	Coastal Transport (Net Receipts) ..	..	(—) 0.04	(—) 0.04
XXXVII	Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory (Net Receipts) ..	0.74	(—) 0.89	(—) 1.63
XXXVIII	Army ..	0.23	0.19	(—) 0.14
XXXIX	Receipts in aid of pensions, etc. ..	1.83	1.79	(—) 0.04
XL	Receipts from the State Guests Department ..	0.56	0.17	(—) 0.39

STATEMENT A—(cont.)

Head of Account		1123	1124	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XLI	Miscellaneous ..	13.33	2.40	(—) 10.93
XLII	Extraordinary Receipts—Sale of land, etc. ..	0.25	0.28	(+) 0.03
Total ..		920.73	882.57	(—) 38.16
Transfers from General Reserve Fund ..		..	71.34	(+) 71.34
Do.	Revenue Reserve Fund ..	74.23	..	(—) 74.23
Do.	Post-war Reconstruction Fund ..	87.26	..	(—) 87.26
Grand total ..		1,082.22	953.91	(—) 128.31

STATEMENT B

Comparative statement of disbursements under Major Heads for the years 1123 and 1124

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees)

Heads of Account		1123	1124	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Customs ..	2.94	3.24	(+) 0.30
2	Excise ..	13.66	14.54	(+) 0.88
3	Land Revenue ..	24.16	27.94	(+) 3.78
4	Salt ..	1.61	2.42	(+) 0.81
5	Stamps ..	1.13	2.07	(+) 0.94
6	Forest ..	32.05	36.18	(+) 4.13
7	Taxes on Income ..	3.34	3.28	(—) 0.06
8	Registration ..	7.85	8.09	(+) 0.24
8 A.	Survey of Minor Circuits ..	0.03	0.03	..
9	State Railways ..	..	..	..
9 B.	Construction of Railways ..	0.18	..	(—) 0.18
10	Protective Irrigation ..	17.34	15.07	(—) 2.27
10 C.	Irrigation Capital Account ..	..	..	..
11 D.	Anchal Capital Account ..	0.10	0.04	(—) 0.06
12	Interest on debt, etc. ..	51.31	52.66	(+) 1.35
13	Do. on Commercial Schemes ..	..	..	..
14	Appropriation for reduction of debt ..	5.74	5.74	..
15	Palace ..	17.98	20.68	(+) 2.70
16	Panivagai ..	3.05	2.62	(—) 0.43
17	H. H. the Maharaja's Garage and Stables ..	4.45	4.90	(+) 0.45

STATEMENT B—(cont.)

Head of Account		1123	1124	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	Tours outside the State ..	1.65	1.06	(—) 0.59
19	General Administration ..	25.21	24.96	(—) 0.25
20	Administration of justice ..	26.67	25.17	(—) 1.50
21	Jails ..	4.51	4.32	(—) 0.19
22	Police ..	33.85	40.68	(+) 6.83
23	Ports ..	0.40	0.51	(+) 0.11
24	Education ..	125.78	149.64	(+) 23.86
25	Agriculture ..	12.10	14.61	(+) 2.51
26	Fisheries ..	0.69	0.69	..
27	Industries ..	1.28	1.61	(+) 0.33
28	Geological Department ..	0.33	0.46	(+) 0.13
29	Co-operative Department ..	3.26	2.91	(—) 0.35
30	Uplift of Backward Communities ..	1.12	1.08	(—) 0.04
31	Village Uplift ..	8.08	7.55	(—) 0.53
32	Medical and Ayurveda ..	34.61	34.48	(—) 0.13
33	Public Health and Sanitation ..	9.28	9.99	(+) 0.71
34	Devaswoms ..	13.27	0.81	(—) 12.46
35	State Charities ..	0.09	..	(—) 0.09
36	Currency & Mint ..	0.10	0.09	(—) 0.01
37	Stationery & Printing ..	12.43	11.31	(—) 1.12
38	Miscellaneous Departments ..	8.10	6.30	(—) 1.80
39	Civil Works, etc. ..	124.86	110.75	(—) 14.11
40	Water Supply and Drainage ..	4.32	5.46	(+) 1.14
41	Electrical Works to Govern- ment buildings ..	3.10	3.28	(+) 0.18
42	Maramat ..	2.71	1.40	(—) 1.31
43	Army ..	48.86	41.20	(—) 7.66
44	Subsidy ..	..	..	..
45	Political pension ..	4.78	3.38	(—) 1.40
46	Miscellaneous Political Expenditure ..	37.41	7.46	(—) 29.95
47	Superannuation allowances, etc. ..	24.87	27.67	(+) 2.80
48	Food and other control measures ..	16.87	11.38	(—) 5.49
48A	Subsidy in the distribution of food grains ..	183.85	150.00	(—) 33.85
49	Miscellaneous ..	8.21	7.82	(—) 0.39
50	Post-war Reconstruction Schemes ..	59.58	56.40	(—) 3.18
51B	Contribution to Distress Relief Fund ..	1.00	1.00	..
51C	Do. Revenue Reserve Fund ..	..	..	..
51D	Do. Post-war Reconstruction Fund ..	..	..	..
51E	Do. Village Uplift Fund ..	..	..	..
51F	Do. Devaswom Fund ..	52.07	51.00	(—) 1.07
	Deduct amount debitable to Village Uplift Fund ..	..	5.62	(—) 5.62
	Do. to Postwar Reconstruction Fund ..	..	56.40	(—) 56.40
Total of Expenditure ..		1,082.22	953.91	(—) 128.31

STATEMENT C
Statement of Assets & Liabilities for the years 1122 to 1124

Sl. No.	Liabilities	1122	1123	1124	Sl. No.	Assets	1122	1123	1124
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Devaswam Fund	5.58	8.28	..	1	Cash balance	(-)-11.94	(-)-81.55	8.69
2	Kandukrishni Fund	5.49	4.98	6.95	2	Surplus investments in Govern- ment securities	..	479.84	551.18
3	Savings Bank Deposit	762.47	760.57	704.27	3	Special deposits and shares in Industrial concerns	..	373.88	481.46
4	Life Insurance Funds	47.12	56.02	67.08	4	Shares in Travancore Credit Bank	..	21.16	21.16
5	Teachers' Provident Fund	9.76	10.59	11.19	5	Dewan of Travancore Investment account	..	..	..
6	State Provident Fund	43.00	50.00	52.78	6	Dewan of Travancore Suspense Account	..	..	..
7	Defence and Work Establishment and Contingent Provident Fund	0.21	0.14	0.23	7	Special Loan	0.15	..	..
8	Accident Insurance Fund	2.35	5.51	8.10	8	Deposits not bearing interest with Imperial Bank	0.65	0.65	0.65
9	Sinking Funds (a) 3½ per cent loan 1956	6.05	11.31	16.75	9	Do. with Central Banking Cor- poration	2.54	2.54	2.54
10	Reserve Fund Land Mortgage	5.07	5.89	6.72	10	General Revenue Fund— Investment Account	2.34	1.27	1.27
11	Depreciation Fund— (a) Electricity and Tele- phone	1.59	1.59	1.59	11	Life Insurance (P.B.)	74.37	74.37	3.03
12	(b) State Transport	25.49	38.63	53.30	12	Accident Insurance Fund	41.31	53.13	61.84
13	(c) Rubber Factory	17.98	20.43	27.62	13	Defence Provident Fund	..	0.67	0.76
14	(d) Ceramic Factory	0.04	0.04	0.04	14	Services Post War Recon- struction Fund	0.04	0.06	0.04
15	General Reserve Fund State Transport	2.77	3.36	4.37	15	Distress Relief Fund	..	33.61	30.88
16	General Reserve Fund	14.87	20.97	26.45	16	Bullion Account	..	8.52	9.52
17	Transport Insurance Fund	0.25	0.14	0.25	17	Investments in Re-productive work—	42.64	2.65	2.65
18	Revenue Reserve Fund	75.30	75.30	3.96	(a) Kodayar Irrigation Scheme	..	81.34	81.34	81.34
19	Post War Reconstruction Fund	74.3	524.07	466.73	(b) Travandrum Electric Supply	..	12.19	12.19	585.13
20	Services Post War Reconstruction Fund	615.15	..	..	(c) P. H. E. Scheme	..	506.58	506.58	36.97
21	Distress Relief Fund	..	33.61	30.9	(d) Telephone	..	19.50	27.23	2.47
22	Village Uplift Fund	7.64	8.55	9.49	(e) Radio Broadcasting	..	2.23	2.43	48.23
23	Irrigation Fund	111.01	114.01	111.38	(f) State Transport	..	27.52	35.07	..
24	Fund for sinking wells	0.97	0.97	0.97	(g) Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory	..	13.02	13.19	13.23
25	Reserve Fund for original works (r. W. D.)	0.23	0.23	0.23	(h) Rubber Factory	..	4.73	4.73	4.73
26	Road Development Fund	39.40	39.40	39.40	(i) Railways	..	86.02	86.20	86.22
27	Agricultural Research Fund	1.92	(-)-3.38	(-)-6.87					
28	Departmental and other deposits	0.09	0.17	0.32					
29		162.17	171.43	265.25					

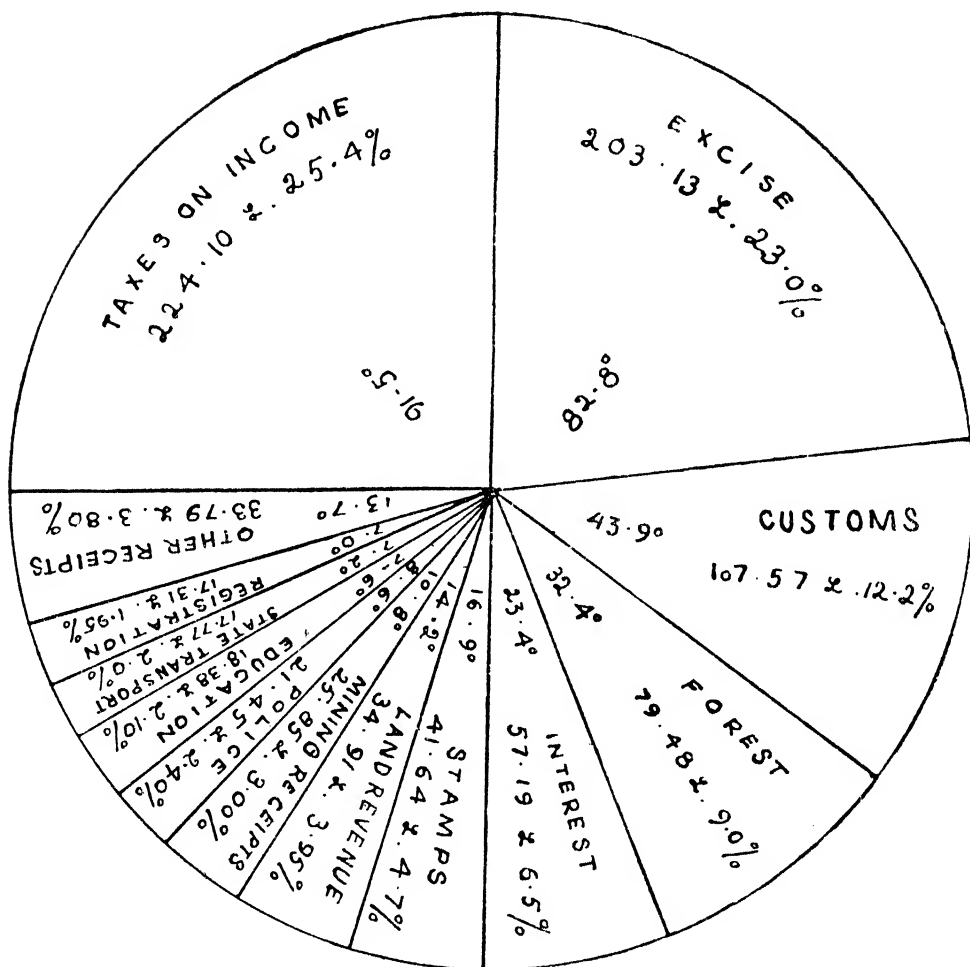
STATEMENT C—(cont.)

Sl. No.	Liabilities	1122	1123	1124	Sl. No.	Assets	1122	1123	1124
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	5 per cent Debenture Loan 1091	0.24	0.23	0.23		(j) Coastal Transport	5.95	5.97	5.97
27	3½ per cent loan 1956	50.89	50.89	50.89		(k) Investment in Cochin Harbour	..	0.78	0.78
28	3 per cent loan 1952-54	30.36	305.36	305.36		(l) Vanchi Clay Mines and Refinery	1.97	1.97	1.81
29	Special Loans	109.12	8.97	39.50		(m) Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd. (Travancore)	4.08	4.08	
30	Remittances	29.82	59.54	38.61		(n) Lands acquired and leased out to other Industrial concerns	..	6.85	11.41
	Excess of assets over liabilities	(-) 12.46				Short term deposits in Banks	386.79	66.16	67.18
					18	Mint advance	0.11	0.75	(-) 0.10
					19	Advance repayable	176.83	224.30	(-) 209.47
					20	Suspense Account (Debit)	87.88	126.58	176.38
					21	Loans made by Government	150.39	193.88	167.91
					22	Remittance	..	16.92	82.27
					23		..		
	Total	2521.17	2388.00	2344.13		Total	2521.17	2388.00	2344.13

PROPORTION OF GROSS REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 1124 M.E.

(Excluding transfers from Revenue Funds) under the various heads to the total Ordinary Revenue

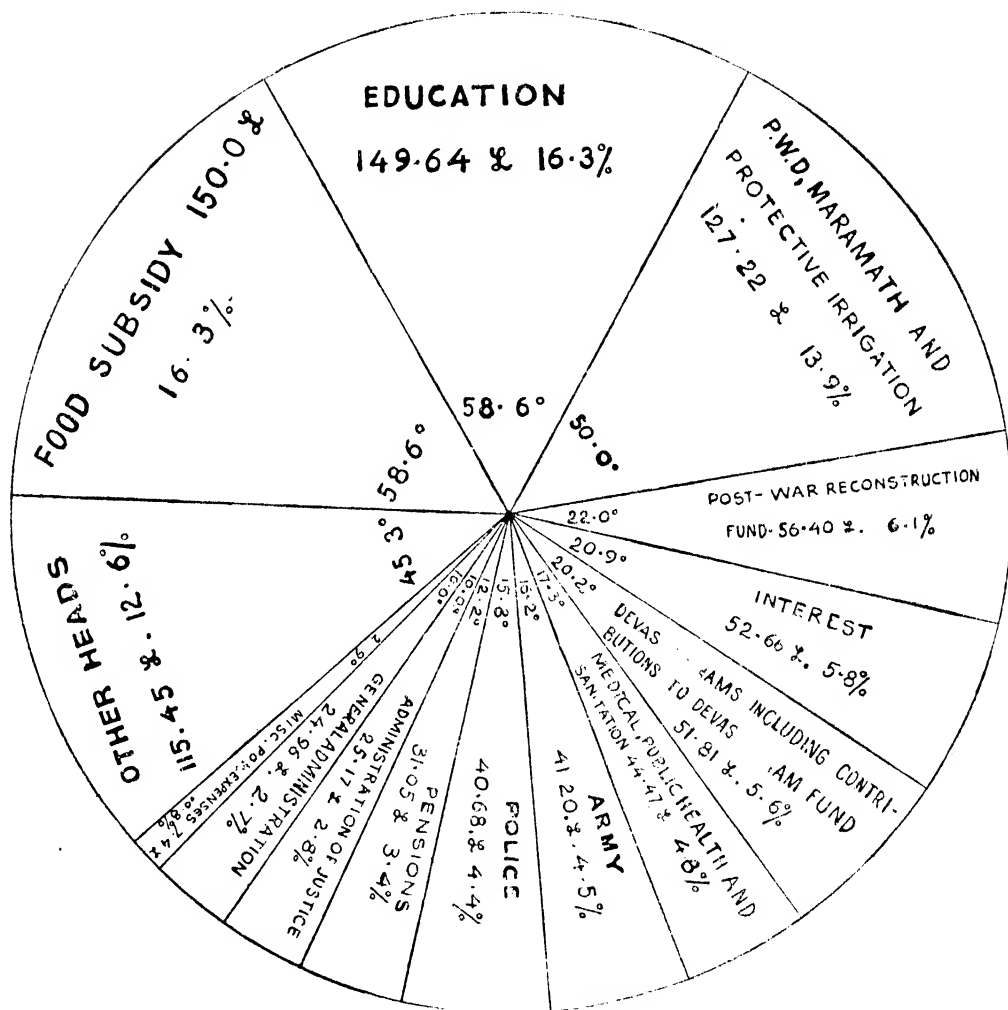
(In lakhs of Rupees)

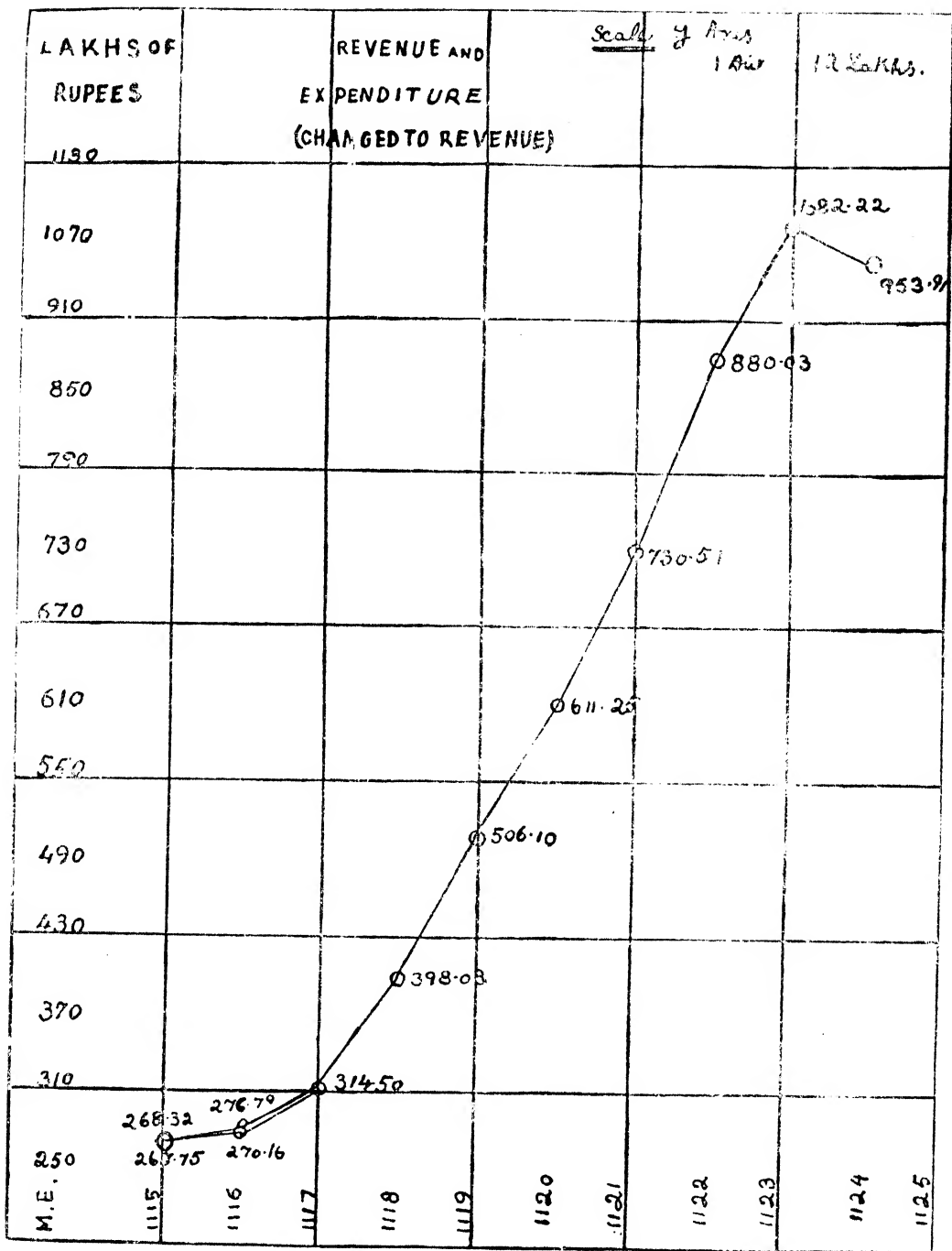


PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1124 M.E.

(Excluding collection charges) under the various heads to the
Total Expenditure (charged to Revenue)

(In lakhs of Rupees)





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A general summary of the financial transaction of the year 1124 as compared with those of the year 1123 is furnished below:—

		<i>In lakhs of Rupees</i>	
		1123	1124
Ordinary Revenue receipts	..	405.52	452.86
Expenditure charged to Revenue	..	384.92	389.41
Capital account outside the Revenue account	..	70.46	75.09
D. H. transactions	..	(+)- 60.71	(+)- 7.99
Opening cash balance	..	27.61	38.46
Closing cash balance	..	38.46	34.81

The Ordinary Revenue of the year 1124 (vide Statement A) amounted to Rs. 452.86 lakhs against Rs. 405.52 lakhs during the previous year, showing thereby an increase of Rs. 47.34 lakhs. The major heads under which appreciable increases noticed are, stamps (Rs. 1.48 lakhs), Customs (Rs. 35.15 lakhs), Tobacco (Rs. 1.41 lakhs), Education (Rs. 1.05 lakhs), Public Works (Rs. 1.95 lakhs), Railways (Rs. 12.31 lakhs) and Income-tax and Sales-tax (Rs. 50.45 lakhs).

Under "Stamps" the increase is mainly noticed under "General Stamp Papers" and "Sale of Court Fee Stamps".

The allocation of the customs revenue under the Interportal Trade Convention was done separately in respect of the pre-partition (between India and Pakistan) period and the post-partition period in respect of the accounts for 1947-48. This accounts for the variation under Customs. The increase under Tobacco is spread over all the minor heads of account.

Under Education also increase is noticeable under almost all the minor heads of account.

The increase under Public Works is mainly under "Contribution in aid of Public Works," and "Miscellaneous" and this is offset to a slight extent by decreases under other minor heads of account.

As the accounts were not received from the railway authorities in time no credit was afforded in 1123. This explains the variations noticed under this head of account.

Under Income-tax and Sales-tax, there was increase under ordinary Income-tax, Agricultural Income-tax, Ordinary Super-tax and Sales-tax. This was due to the increase in the rate of Sales-tax, raising of the Income-tax rates to the Madras standard in the year 1124, and an intensive drive for collection of arrears. This increase is offset to a slight extent by decrease under excess profits tax.

There was also decrease in revenues under certain major heads, the conspicuous among them being Abkari and Ganja (Rs. 14.14 lakhs), Matches (Rs. 6.51 lakhs), Opium (Rs. 1.21 lakhs), Forest and Tramway (Rs. 1.32 lakhs), Interest (Rs. 6.37 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 26.93 lakhs). Under Abkari and Ganja, the decrease is chiefly seen under current collection of rent on independent toddy and arrack shops, excise duty on liquor issued from the distillery, duty on spirituous toilet, etc. preparations, tapping for fermented toddy, fines and forfeitures and duty on Ganja.

The decrease in revenue under Matches contribution from the Government of India, excise duty on tea and coffee and excise duty on copra accounts for the variation under "Matches".

Under Opium, the decrease is seen chiefly under current collection, fines and forfeitures and duty on opium. This is offset by slight increase under sale proceeds of stock.

The variation noticed under Forests and Tramway is the net result of the decrease under timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers, by Tramway receipts of the fuel division, traffic carried for the public and for the Forest Department and released stores taken to stock and the increase under timber and other produce removed from the forests by Sirkar agency, timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers by other means and sundries.

All the interest realised on advances to the Cochin Port and booked under "Advances" up to the end of 1122, was adjusted to the credit of 'Interest' in the accounts of 1123. This feature was absent in 1124 and this mainly accounts for the variation under the head.

The variation under "Miscellaneous" is mainly due to the transfer of only a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs in 1124 against Rs. 55.11 lakhs in 1123, to the head of account "Appropriation from Revenue Reserve Fund". This is offset by the transfer of Rs. 18 lakhs in 1124 against Rs. 2 lakhs in 1123 to the detailed head of account "Appropriation from Industrial Development Fund".

The expenditure charged to revenue during the year (vide Statement—B) amounted to Rs. 389.41 lakhs against Rs. 384.92 lakhs in the previous year thereby showing an increase in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 4.49 lakhs. This increase is the net result of increases under some heads offset by decreases under certain other heads. The heads under which comparatively large increases occur are Agriculture (Rs. 1.25 lakhs), Panchayats (Rs. 1.76 lakhs), Education (Rs. 2.85 lakhs), Pension and Gratuity (Rs. 1.05 lakhs), Income-tax and Sales-tax (Rs. 4.41 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 33.43 lakhs). Under Agriculture, there has been increases in expenditure under almost all the minor heads under "Agriculture proper" and this is offset to a slight extent by decrease under "Avenues".

Increased expenditure on communications and water supply accounts chiefly for the variation noticed under Panchayats.

Reorganisation of the direction staff of the department, entertainment of additional stipendiaries in the training institution, additional provision for grants to libraries and scholarships and a general increase in educational activities explain the increase in expenditure under Education.

Increase is noticed under all the detailed heads under Pensions and Gratuity.

Under Income-tax and Sales-tax, the increase observed under almost all the minor heads is mainly due to employment of additional staff for collection of arrears.

The increase under miscellaneous is chiefly under food supplies—other charges, and is accounted for by the larger amounts of subsidy on food supplies that Government had to incur.

There were also decreases in expenditure under certain other major heads, conspicuous among them being Matches, betel nuts, etc., (Rs. 6.74 lakhs), Forests and Tramway (Rs. 5.73 lakhs), Reforms and Elections (Rs. 2.07 lakhs), Public Works (Rs. 17.26 lakhs) and Interest (Rs. 5.10 lakhs).

Under Matches, betel nuts, etc., the decrease is mainly seen under matches contributions to the Government of India due to the abolition of duty on betel nuts and under tea and coffee.

The decrease in expenditure under Forests and Tramway occurs chiefly under Conservancy and works on account of restricted collection of timber due to market conditions and petrol scarcity and the transfer of fuel division transactions to "Advances" and under salaries and establishments.

Reforms and Elections.—The general elections were over in 1123 and the expenditure under the head in 1124 was of a routine nature only.

Only “inescapable” items of work under civil engineering and mechanical engineering were taken up, and this accounts for the variation noticed under “Public Works”.

Under “Interest” the decrease occurs mainly under interest on Government of India advance to IV stage works due to the adjustment of the expenditure up to 1123, booked under Advances prior to 1123 by debit to “Interest”.

The total of capital accounts outside the revenue account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 75.09 lakhs against Rs. 70.46 lakhs during the previous year. An amount of Rs. 33.02 lakhs being the net debit on account of the old meter gauge line has been taken to capital accounts including the revenue surplus of Rs. 63.45 lakhs in 1124 the Government Account balance which stood at Rs. 104.24 lakhs (Dr.) at the beginning of the year was enhanced to Rs. 115.88 lakhs (Dr.) at its close.

A statement showing the progressive outlay to end of 1124 on large and important scheme is given below:—

<i>Head of Account</i>		<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>
Railways	..	118.11
Harbour	..	15.93
Navigation canals, Irrigation works and communications	..	64.86
Industries	..	1.33
Government Electricity works	..	114.96
Water supply	..	10.92
Town Improvement works	..	38.61
Other works	..	10.27

The statements of Assets and Liabilities in the books of Government as they stood on the last day of the year 1124 is furnished separately (vide Statement C).

The fluid balances of Government on 32nd Karkadagam 1124 was Rs. 109.15 lakhs, consisting of Rs. 57.61 lakhs as investments in Government Securities and Rs. 51.54 lakhs as deposits in Banks, besides the cash balance of Rs. 34.81 lakhs in Treasuries and Banks.

The balances under loans advanced for Agricultural, Industrial and other purposes as on 32nd Karkadagam 1124 amount to Rs. 192.05 lakhs as detailed below:—

		<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>
Loans to Municipalities	..	2.15
Loans to Harbour	..	72.31
Loans to private parties and companies	..	9.20
Stock	..	71.31
Other advances	..	37.08
		<hr/>
Total	..	192.05
		<hr/>

STATEMENT A

Statement comparing the Receipts of 1124 with those of 1123

(in lakhs of Rs.)

Head of Account		1123	1124	Difference	
I.	Land Revenue	12.48	12.26	(—)	.22
II.	Fisheries	1.12	.79	(—)	.33
III.	Agriculture	1.96	1.99	(+)	.03
IV.	Veterinary	..	..	..	..
V.	Panchayats	.08	.14	(+)	.06
VI.	Village Courts	..	..	..	..
VII.	Salt	2.30	2.35	(+)	.05
VIII.	Stamps	10.73	12.21	(+)	1.48
IX.	Customs	25.91	61.06	(+)	35.15
X.	Abkari and Ganja	73.90	59.76	(—)	14.14
XI.	Matches	12.50	5.99	(—)	6.51
XII.	Opium	4.51	3.30	(—)	1.21
XIII.	Tobacco	24.92	26.33	(+)	1.41
XIV.	Forests and Tramway	36.54	35.22	(—)	1.32
XV.	Registration	3.28	3.30	(+)	.02
XVI.	Tribute	.07	.07	..	..
XVII.	Interest	13.09	6.72	(—)	6.37
XVIII.	Anchal	3.61	3.88	(+)	.27
XIX.	Law and Justice	1.19	.96	(—)	.23
XX.	Jails	.19	.10	(—)	.09
XXI.	Police	10.85	10.53	(—)	.33
XXII.	Marine	..	..	..	..
XXIII.	Education	7.72	8.77	(+)	1.05
XXIV.	Medical	.52	.57	(+)	.05
XXV.	Ayurveda	.01	.30	(+)	.29
XXVI.	Public Health	1.25	1.09	(—)	.16
XXVII.	Stationery and Printing	5.01	5.40	(+)	.39
XXVIII.	Public Works	7.55	9.50	(+)	1.95
XXIX.	Railway	..	12.31	(+)	12.31
XXX.	Profits from Capital outlay other than Railway	2.17	2.24	(+)	.07
XXXI.	Industries and Commerce	.10	.25	(+)	.15
XXXII.	Income-tax and Sales-tax	82.65	133.10	(+)	50.45
XXXIII.	Labour	..	..	..	..
XXXIV.	Miscellaneous	59.30	32.37	(—)	26.93
Grand Total		405.52	452.86	(+)	47.34

STATEMENT B

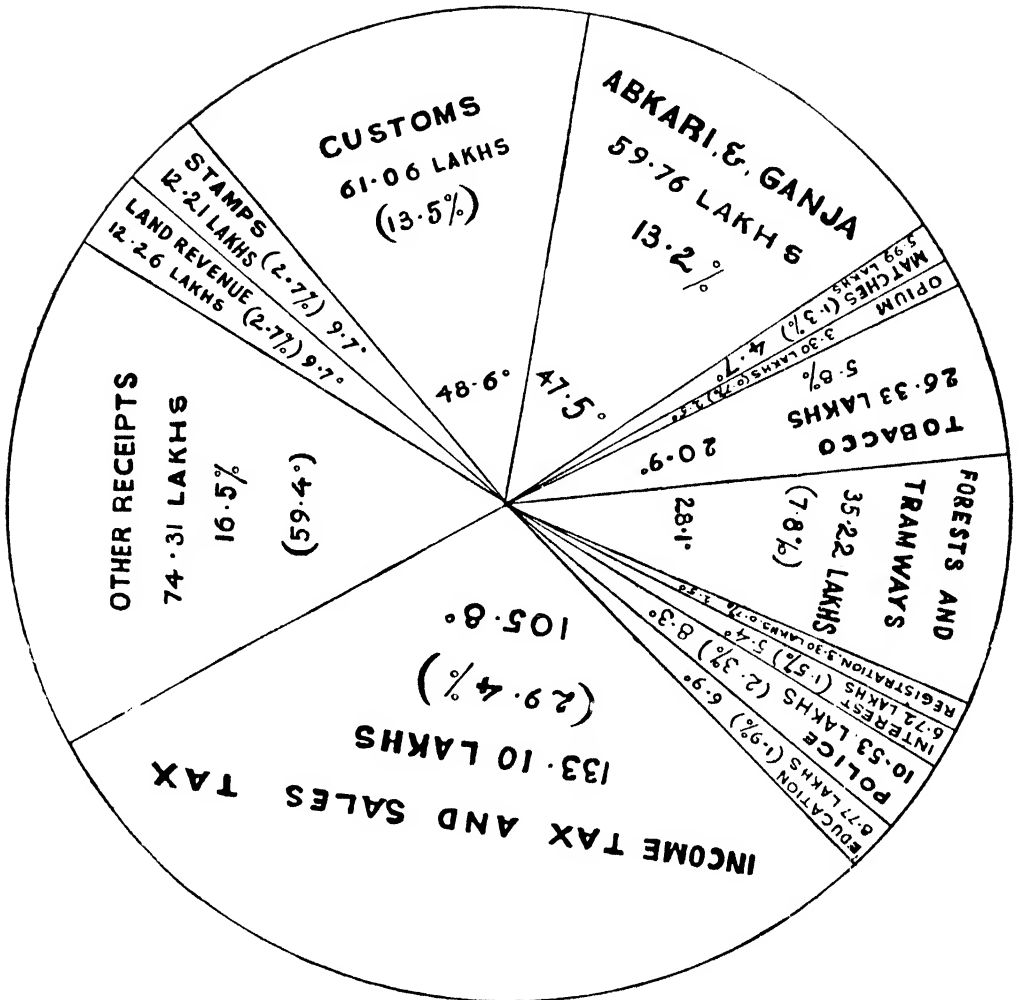
**Comparative Statement of Disbursements under Major heads for the
year 1123 and 1124. (in lakhs of Rupees)**

Heads of Account	1123	1124	Difference	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Land Revenue ..	9.11	8.86	(—)	.25
2 Fisheries ..	.84	.83	(—)	.01
3 Agriculture ..	5.54	6.79	(+)	1.25
4 Veterinary ..	1.25	1.10	(—)	.15
5 Panchayats ..	8.69	10.45	(+)	1.76
6 Village Courts ..	1.04	.99	(—)	.05
7 Co-operative Societies ..	.76	.69	(—)	.07
8 Palace ..	12.50	12.87	(+)	.37
9 Excise ..	2.94	3.14	(+)	.20
10 Matches, Betel nuts, etc. ..	8.10	1.36	(—)	6.74
11 Stamps ..	1.16	1.58	(+)	.42
12 Customs (including marine) ..	21.80	16.07	(—)	5.73
13 Forests and Tramways ..	2.28	2.06	(—)	.22
14 Registration ..	2.95	2.82	(—)	.13
15 Anchal ..	7.03	6.94	(—)	.09
16 General Administration ..	3.90	1.83	(—)	2.07
17 Reforms and Election ..	2.02	1.89	(—)	.13
18 Accounts and Audit ..	7.15	7.01	(—)	.14
19 Law and Justice ..	1.45	1.64	(+)	.19
20 Jail ..	16.82	16.25	(—)	.57
21 Police ..	63.78	66.63	(+)	2.85
22 Education ..	.41	.40	(—)	.01
23 Religions ..	1.00	.98	(—)	.02
24 Charities ..	17.36	17.46	(+)	.10
25 Medical ..	3.53	3.74	(+)	.21
26 Ayurveda ..	6.00	5.26	(—)	.74
27 Public Health ..	9.08	10.13	(+)	1.05
28 Pension & Gratuity ..	6.01	6.09	(+)	.08
29 Stationery & Printing ..	10.62	9.86	(—)	.76
30 Military ..	60.64	43.38	(—)	17.26
31 Public Works ..	16.74	11.64	(—)	5.10
32 Interest ..	.50	.47	(—)	.03
33 Scientific etc., Department ..	2.22	1.89	(—)	.33
34 Industries ..	1.99	1.69	(—)	.30
35 Railway ..	2.41	1.94	(—)	.47
36 Uplift of Depressed classes ..	6.36	10.77	(+)	4.41
37 State conveyance ..	.59	.42	(—)	.17
38 Income tax and Sales tax ..	.32	.03	(—)	.29
39 Labour ..	52.03	85.46	(+)	33.43
40 Libraries ..	6.00	6.00		..
41 Miscellaneous ..				
42 Sinking Fund ..				
Grand Total ..	384.92	389.41	(+)	4.49

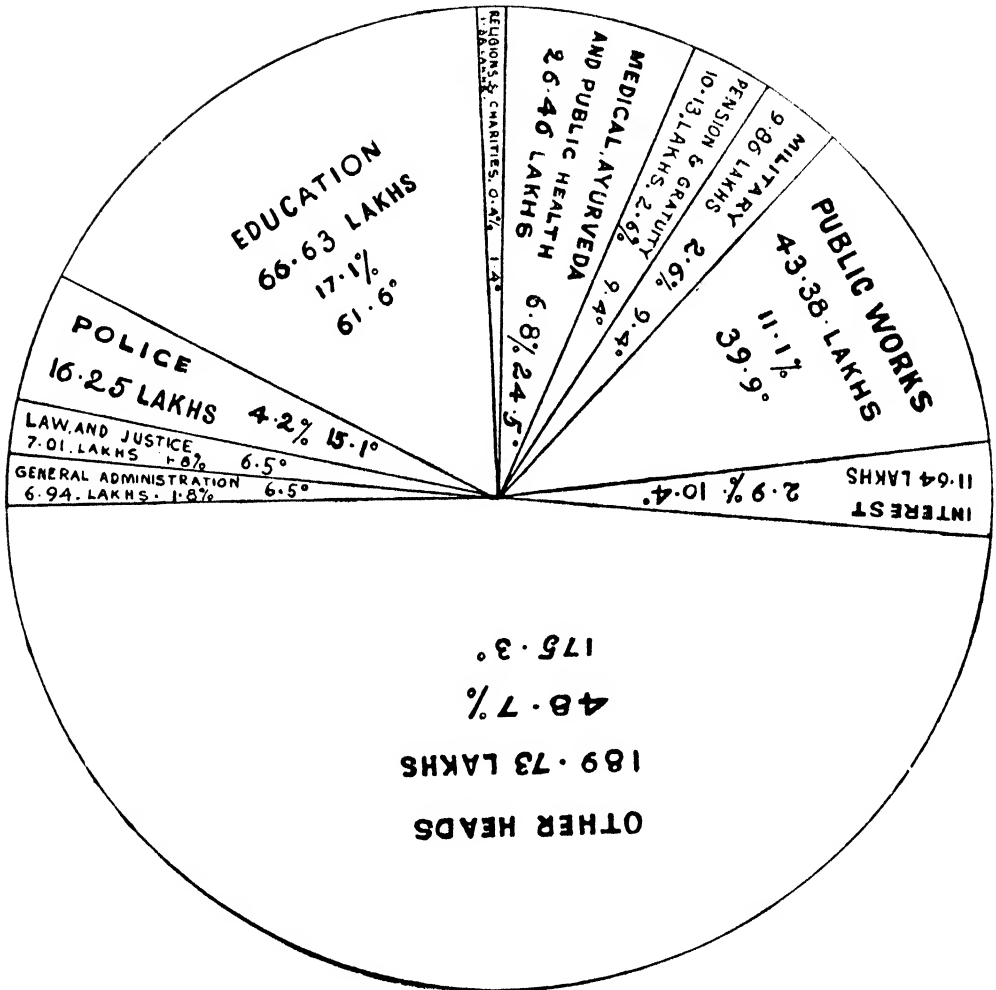
STATEMENT C
Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the years 1122—1124 (In lakhs of Rs.)

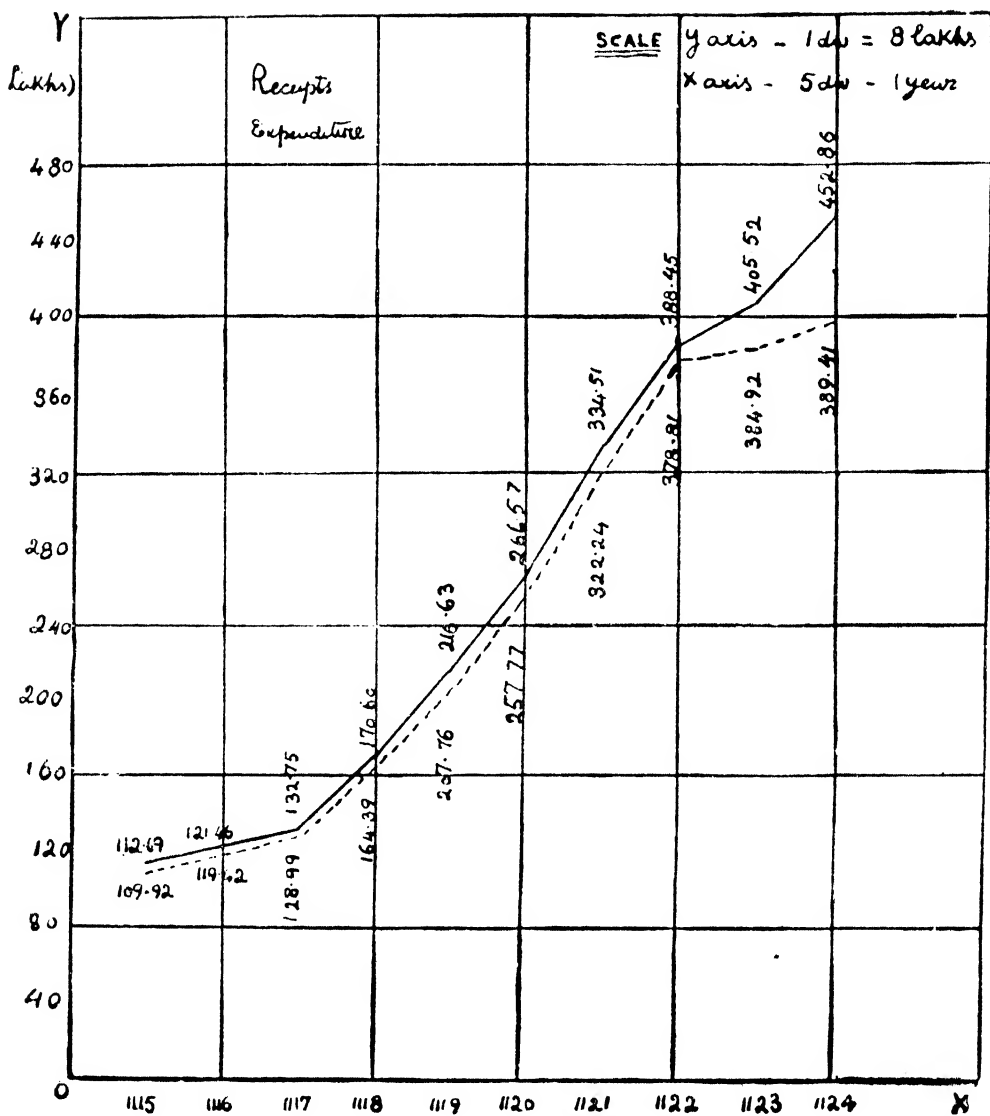
Liabilities	1122	1123	1124	Assets	1122	1123	1124
Loan received from the public							
Temporary loan	67.00	139.00	..	Capital Outlay :	84.75	84.77	118.11
5 per cent loan 1943-53	..	..	..	Railway	..	..	..
3½ per cent loan 1956-61	..	..	..	Harbour	..	..	..
3 per cent loan 1953-55	..	..	..	Communications	..	..	..
3 per cent loan 1955-58	..	..	..	Industries	..	..	..
Advance repayable				Electricity Works	..	..	..
(i) To Government of India	22.00	20.21	20.06	Water supply	..	..	..
(ii) To other advances	22.73	31.93	23.45	Town Improvement Works	..	..	..
Remittances	45.57	40.82	36.76	Other works	..	..	..
Deposits:				Investments :	5.45	7.16	10.26
Sinking Fund	29.58	36.42	43.39				
Devaswom Fund	4.83	5.69	5.60	Current deposits	..	..	..
Provident Fund	27.70	30.17	34.80	Fixed deposits	21.52	39.53	1.54
Road Development Fund	..	..	..	Cochin Government Securities	..	..	..
Road Canal Development Fund	..	..	..	Foreign do.	..	..	..
Other contribution works	9.15	9.22	3.80	Shares in Companies	..	..	..
Anchor Savings Bank Deposits	3.75	5.15	5.97		..	..	..
Insurance Fund	8.70	14.58	24.30	Loans and Advances Recoverable	..	..	..
Industrial Development Fund	..	..	..	To Municipalities	..	..	..
Other Deposit Funds	..	..	..	To Harbour	2.09	2.39	2.15
Revenue Reserve Fund	96.20	66.52	69.39	To private parties and Companies	80.91	73.97	72.31
Securities Depreciation Fund	91.61	36.50	46.11	Stock	3.61	6.72	9.20
	1.80	2.00	2.20	Other advances	96.30	232.39	71.31
				Remittances pending adjustment	48.81	40.56	37.08
Total	630.89	663.95	522.66		21.44	39.48	16.17
				Cash balance :			
Assets over liabilities				Bank	9.38	8.05	5.27
	162.62	183.23	259.10	Treasuries	17.23	30.41	29.53
				Departmental balance	..	..	..
				Remittance in transit	..	..	..
				Contribution of works	1.00	1.05	1.53
				Deposits overdrawn	..	..	..
				
Total	793.51	847.18	781.76	Total	793.51	847.18	781.76

REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 1124 M.E.



EXPENDITURE FOR 1124 M.E.





CHAPTER IV

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

Travancore Area

LAND REVENUE

Basis and fixity of land rights.—The lands in the State are broadly classified into two kinds from the point of view of ownership, tenure and incidence of taxation, one being *Pandaravaka* (literally belonging to the *Sirkar*) and the other *Jenmom* (belonging to a *Jenmi* or landlord). In both cases the rights of the ryots are fixed and secure and are governed by statutes and custom, the ryots deriving their title from the *Sirkar* or a *Jenmi* as the case may be. The Proclamation dated the 21st Edavam 1040 M.E., corresponding to the 2nd June 1865 A.D., enfranchised the *Sirkar* pattam lands and declared "that the ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property". The *Jenmi* and *Kudiyan* Act, V of 1071, defined the law relating to the respective rights of landlord and tenant in regard to *jenmom* lands. This Act was amended in 1108 enabling the *jenmi* to receive the *jenmikaram* (his dues from the ryot) in money through the *Sirkar*. The *kudiyan* (ryot) was declared the full owner of the lands with all the rights of ownership in the same way as the holders of *Pandaravaka* lands were declared owners by the Proclamation of 1040 M.E.

Land Tax System—Agricultural Income-tax.—Towards the close of 1121 M.E., the Travancore Land Tax Proclamation was promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja introducing the present basic tax system under which a low and uniform rate of tax leviable on all lands came to be substituted for the old unequal levy based on classes, tenures and productivity of lands. It came into force on 1st Chingam 1122 and according to it the basic tax was levied on all lands irrespective of their classes and tenures other than *Sri Pandaravaka*, *Sripadam*, *Kandukrishi* and *Edavaka* lands, at the rate of 4 cash per cent of land per annum. The minimum tax payable by a land holder in a *pakuthy* was fixed by Section 5 (3) of the Proclamation at 4 *chucrams* per annum irrespective of the extent of the land he holds in that *pakuthy*. To exempt any land or class of lands either wholly or partially from the provisions of this enactment, there is provision also in Section 6 (2) thereof.

Land Revenue Administration.—For the purposes of land revenue administration, the State is divided into three divisions. The General control of the department, was with the Land Revenue Commissioner till 1116 M.E. when the post was abolished and thereafter the control was with the Government. The Statutory and administrative powers vested in him before became exercisable thereafter partly by Government and partly by the Division *Peishkars* and Assistant *Peishkar*. With a view to co-ordinate the work of the Land Revenue Department, a Commissioner of Land, Food Production and Procurement was appointed on a temporary basis in 1123. The post of the Land Commissioner continued till 1st Karkadagam 1124 from which date the post was abolished and the Board of Revenue was constituted with 2 members as per Ordinance No. XII of 1124. The Department was administered by the Board till the close of 1124.

Distribution of land and extent of cultivation.—The total area under occupation during the year was 2,582,628·97 acres against 2,583,025·62 acres in 1123. The net decrease of 396·65 acres was the result of the decrease of 95·99 acres in the Trivandrum Division and 324·12 acres in the Quilon Division and an increase of 23·46 acres in the Kottayam Division. The average extent of arable land per head of population during the year according to the Census of 1941 was 42·54 cents, as in the previous year.

Extra-ordinary receipts.—The total demand for the year including the balance at the close of the previous year was Rs. 28,223 against Rs. 26,215 in 1123. Of this, a sum of Rs. 27,384 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 839 at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for 1123 were Rs. 25,359 and Rs. 856 respectively.

Demand, collection and balance.—The total demand under this head was Rs. 37,55,157 against Rs. 34,60,405 in 1123. Of this, a sum of Rs. 34,93,937 was collected and Rs. 45,873 remitted against Rs. 32,39,458 and Rs. 19,482 in 1123. The percentage of collection including

remission was 94.26 against 94.2 in 1123. The balance left pending at the close of the year was Rs. 2,15,347 against Rs. 2,01,465 in 1123.

Coercive action.—The number of demand notices issued during the year was 3,24,353 against 2,90,230 in 1123 and the amount involved in these notices was Rs. 15,98,785 against Rs. 12,24,284 in 1123. There was an increase of 34,123 notices. It was contributed by all the Divisions. The percentage of distraint and attachment notices to the demand notices was 1.1 against 0.8 in 1123. The percentage of sales to the number of demand notices issued during the year was 0.02 against 0.05 in 1123.

The average price fetched in the auction sale for wet lands was Rs. 222—18—6 per acre and for dry lands it was Rs. 22—7—7 per acre. The corresponding figures for 1123 were Rs. 223 and Rs. 13—7—2 respectively.

Revenue cases.—Out of the 3,09,175 cases for disposal during the year, 2,43,397 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 65,778 cases at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for 1123 were, 323,274, 186,018 and 137,256 respectively.

Revenue appeals.—Including 75 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal during the year was 917 against 825 in 1123. Of these, 811 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 106 cases at the close of the year against 750 and 75 cases respectively in 1123.

Registry of lands.—During the year under report, there was no assignment of town lands. The area of lands assigned under special Cardamom rules was 22.79 acres against 70.01 acres in 1123.

Conversion of dry lands into wet lands.—The sub-joined statement furnishes the details of the area fit for conversion, the area, converted and the balance available for conversion.

Particulars of land	Area fit for conversion		Area converted up to 1123		Area converted during 1124		Balance available for conversion	
	Acres	Cents	Acres	Cents	Acres	Cents	Acres	Cents
Dry lands ..	24,925	96	19,267	16	208	02	5,451	78
Tank lands ..	1,627	38	1,595	30	..	..	32	08
Other Porambocks ..	180	8	115	10	..	..	64	98
Total ..	26,733	42	20,976	56	208	02	5,548	84

An extent of 7 acres and 3 cents in the Kalkulam Taluk was additionally brought under area fit for cultivation during the year. An extent of 16 cents in the Agastheeswaram Taluk was deducted from the total area due to Land Acquisition. Thus there was a net excess of 6 acres and 87 cents from the area available for conversion during the previous year.

Land Acquisition work.—Including 207 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 1,578. Of these, 1,223 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 355 cases at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for 1123, were 1114, 907 and 207 respectively. The percentage of disposal was 77.5 against 81.4.

Markets.—The total number of public markets at the beginning of the year was 261. One market was newly opened and another was closed during the year. Thus the number of markets remained the same as in the previous year. Of these, 75 were in the Trivandrum Division, 96 in the Quilon Division and 90 in the Kottayam Division. Of the 261 markets,

217 were combined markets, 12 vegetable markets, 11 fish markets, 20 cattle markets and 1 meat market. The total amount secured by leasing of markets was Rs. 1,94,777 against Rs. 1,95,004 in 1123.

There were 442 private markets at the beginning of the year. Of these, 29 markets were closed during the year. 40 markets were newly opened. Thus the total number of private markets at the end of the year was 453. The license fees realised in the shape of stamps amounted to Rs. 5,605 as against Rs. 5,595 in 1123.

Inspection of State Boundaries—The Taluks where there is State Boundary to be inspected are Thoala, Agastheeswaram, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Shencottah, Shertalai, Vaikom, Parur, Kunnathnad, Moovattupuzha, Peermade and Devicolam. The Tahsildars of Thoala, Agastheeswaram, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Shencottah, Kunnathnad, Peermade and Devicolam inspected the State Boundaries of their Taluks. The Tahsildars of Shertalai, Vaikom and Moovattupuzhai did not conduct the inspection in view of the integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin. All the Division Peishkars inspected portions of State Boundary falling within their jurisdiction.

Land Records Maintenance.—In the Peermade Taluk, the L.R.M. work was attended to by the normal Pakuthy staff as before. In the Devicolam Taluk, the staff consisted of a Revenue Supervisor and an Accountant. The remaining Taluks had a strength of one Revenue Supervisor and two Accountants each.

The staff surveyed 2,077 poramboke numbers covering an area of 679·38 acres and 8,901 Puduval and other sub-divisions covering 7,185 acres and 78 cents during the year against 2,911 porambokes comprising an area of 1,337 acres and 94 cents and 8,626 puduval and other sub-divisions having an area of 6,504 acres and 13 cents in 1123. The number of encroachment cases detected fell from 7,319 in 1123 to 4,606 in 1124.

Miscellaneous.—The cash balances in the Divisional Treasuries were verified on the first working day of every month, by the respective Division Peishkars or in their absence by the Assistant Peishkars concerned. All the Tahsildars, except those of the Taluks of Kalkulam, Vilvancode, Trivandrum and Pathanapuram held charge of the Treasuries for the prescribed minimum number of days every month.

As usual, the Jamabandy inspections were conducted by the Division Peishkars and Assistant Peishkars according to programme.

Jenmikaram Settlement work.—There are 370 Pakuthies in the State where there are Jenmam lands coming under Section 3 (i) of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act. The Jenmikaram Registers of all the above Pakuthies were completed and approved by Government. The total demand for the year under Jenmikaram was Rs. 12,41,326—1—8 of which a sum of Rs. 10,52,554—20—11 was collected, and Rs. 14,326—17—8 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,74,444—19—5 at the close of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department including that of the Survey Department was Rs. 20,97,430 against Rs. 21,47,309 in 1123 and the total Land Revenue receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 34,93,937 against Rs. 32,39,458 in 1123. The percentage of charges to collection was 60 against 66 in 1123.

Cochin Area

LAND REVENUE

Basis and fixity of land rights.—Land Revenue forms the most important item of revenue of the State exchequer. The levy of a tax on land was started by the State for the first time in 1762 A.D. Prior to that year the produce of the land used to be shared exclusively between the jenmi and the tenant in certain fixed proportions. In that year, however, it became necessary to provide additional funds for administrative purposes, and it was decided to levy from land-holders a Rajabhogam, or King's share, as distinguished from Jenmibhogam, or the landlord's share. This Rajabhogam, together with the Jenmibhogam of the lands which belong to the Sirkar in Jenmam, constitutes the land revenue of the State.

All assessable lands are divided into two classes, nilams and parambas. The former consists of all kinds which have been levelled, bunded and adapted for the cultivation of paddy, and the latter, of the lands adapted for the cultivation of crops other than paddy, whether they contain taxable trees or not. All lands, whether nilams or parambas, are, again divided into pandaravaka and puravaka. The former are lands over which the State has the jenmam or proprietary right, while the jenmam right of the puravaka lands is vested in private individuals or public institutions. Pandaravaka lands are held by ryots directly under the Sirkar on the same tenures on which puravaka lands are held by tenants under the jenmis, viz., Verumpattam, Kanam, Panayam, Anubhogam, etc.

Revenue Settlement.—The main features of the revenue settlement now in force, as detailed in the Settlement Proclamation of 27th Kumbham 1080 (10th March 1905) are (1) fixing of the full State demand on pandaravaka nilams at half the net produce, arrived at by determining the gross produce in paddy, after scientific classification of soil by chemical and physical analysis and by crop experiments, and by making therefrom liberal deductions on account of vicissitudes of season, cultivation expenses, etc. (2) converting the demand in paddy into demand in money at 4 annas 7 pies per standard para of paddy; (3) fixing of the State demand on parambas planted up with cocoanut, areca, and jack trees with reference to the number of such trees subject to a maximum of 60 in the case of cocoanut trees being charged at rates varying from 1 anna to 3 annas 6 pies according to the suitability of the tracts for the growth of such tree, and the areca and jack trees being assessed at uniform rates of 4 pies and 4 annas, respectively; (4) assessing of parambas not planted with the abovesaid trees at very light rates (beginning with annas two and ending with Rs. 2 per acre) with reference to local conditions, fertility of the soil and yield; (5) conferring of full proprietary right in soil on the holders of pandaravaka, verumpattam and kanam lands; (6) fixing of the State demand on puravaka lands at half of the full or pandaravaka rates in the case of parambas the settlement in the case of puravaka lands being made with the jenmis and not with their tenure holders; (7) assessing of pandaravaka kanam lands at two-thirds of the full or pandaravaka verumpattam rates, and doing away with the system of periodical renewals and the recognition of kanam-debts; (8) settlement of the lands held under favourable tenures such as pandaravaka, adima, anubhogam, karaima, etc., and karaozhiva, made in accordance with the principles of the Inam Settlement in the Madras Presidency (9) adoption of only four tenures, viz., (i) pandaravaka verumpattam or normal tenure, (ii) pandaravaka kanam (iii) puravaka and (iv) inam; (10) abolition of the many minor cesses and substitution therefor of one cess of six pies in the rupee of full assessment on all descriptions of lands; (11) reservation to the State of all rights to minerals, whether in pandaravaka or puravaka lands; and (12) declaration of the currency of the settlement to be thirty years.

Lands under cultivation.—The total extent of lands under occupation and cultivation at the end of 1124 was 5,09,564·92 acres comprising of 2,06,632·20 acres of nilams and 3,02,932·72 acres of parambas.

The kole cultivation was successfully done in the Taluks of Trichur, Mukundapuram and Talappilli. During the year under report, the total extent under Kole cultivation was 20,243·21 acres. The lands in Mukundapuram Taluk were not registered as Kole lands but were cultivated with Kole crop.

Land Revenue Demand.—The total demand for the year was Rs. 13,52,355—8—0 against Rs. 12,41,423—5—6 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 13,14,071—12—10 was collected and another sum of Rs. 1,566—3—8 was written off. The balance pending collection at the end of the year was Rs. 36,717—7—6.

Coercive processes.—The total number of processes issued during the year was 5,641 against 3,635 in 1123.

Revenue cases.—There were 16,791 cases under assignment, relinquishment, transfer of registry and miscellaneous for disposal, out of which 11,392 were disposed of leaving a balance of 5,399 cases pending. The corresponding figures for 1123 were 21,105, 14,822 and 6,283 respectively. There were 238 Joint Registry cases at the beginning of the year and 144 cases were received during the year. Of these 382 cases, 140 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 242 cases. There were 3 cases of Revenue appeals pending in 1123. There were no cases of escheat in the year under review.

Encroachments.—The porambokes and other lands at the disposal of the Sirkar were inspected by the officers of the Department and cases of encroachments booked. A sum of Rs. 8,827—4—6 was charged in the year as prohibitory assessment against Rs. 9,838—15—7 charged in 1123. The number of encroachment cases for disposal during the year was 1,328 against 1,609 in 1123. 776 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 552 cases at the end of 1124. The total seigniorage fees charged in the year amounted to Rs. 19,763—10—6 against Rs. 11,175—1—6 in 1123. The owners and managers of tile factories continued to enjoy the option of applying for licenses to quarry clay for their factories. There was no change in the rate of seigniorage fees charged for quarrying in the year 1124.

Land acquisition.—There were 107 land acquisition cases for disposal in Cochin during the year 1124 and 89 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 18 cases when the year closed. About 67·73 acres of land were acquired and Rs. 2,32,603—12—0 were paid as acquisition charges.

Food Production scheme.—The term of the Food Production leases was terminated with the end of Meenam 1124 and the concerned lands were ordered to be given to those of the Ex-servicemen to whom the respective plots had been allotted as per the scheme of land grants to Ex-servicemen. Subsequently, a special officer was appointed to enquire into and find out cases in which it will be hard to evict the original food production lessees in view of the capital investments, etc., made by them for improving of and effecting cultivation in the lands leased to them. By the end of the year under report the enquiry had been finished in the case of the Chittur Taluk and was progressing in respect of the Talappilli Taluk.

Statistics.—The statistical branch continued to work under the Division Peishkar. The important items of statistics dealt within this branch are compilation of agricultural statistics and plantation statistics, statistics of rainfall, cost of living index numbers for the two centres of Trichur and Ernakulam, trade statistics, compilation of retail and wholesale prices of commodities, and miscellaneous statistics, such as cattle disease and mortality, mineral statistics, etc. Necessary registers to be maintained in the Village Offices and Taluk Offices and the Revenue Inspectors for collecting agricultural statistics were prescribed. Accurate figures of acreage under different crops and of areas lying fallow were compiled as in the previous years. Particulars of rainfall were recorded. The cost of living index numbers, both weekly and monthly for low-paid industrial workers for the towns of Trichur and Ernakulam was prepared. The monthly figures were published in the Gazette. The trend of the cost of living is given under the head "Labour". The weekly wholesale and retail prices of important commodities were periodically published in the Gazette.

The following two items of special work were got done by the Statistical Branch through the agency of the village officers:—(1) An enumeration of and collecting certain particulars about factories employing more than 10 persons and (2) enumeration and numbering of the non-effective houses and buildings also which had not been enumerated and numbered at the time of preparation of the Voters' lists with a view to prepare an up-to-date house list for use in connection with the ensuing Census operations.

The statistical Branch could not commence functioning as the Central Statistical Bureau for the State in the year 1124 also pending final orders of the Government on the proposals made regarding the collection and compilation of the several items of statistics regarding Industries, Labour and Fisheries. The candidates selected for training in Agricultural and Animal husbandry statistics under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Government expense returned after training and were permanently absorbed in the Statistical Branch by about the end of the year under report. The work of the Statistics Branch was satisfactory during the period under report.

Miscellaneous.—The Jamabandy of all the Taluks was conducted during the year. The condition of the village and Taluk accounts was generally satisfactory. The Department had to shoulder the same extra responsibilities and to continue to do the extra items of work as during the previous years. The collection of arrears of Sales tax and Income-tax under the Revenue Recovery Act was continued during the year under review. As a result of the integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin towards the end of the year under review the Department was placed under the administrative control of the newly created Board of Revenue.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Revenue Department for 1124 came to Rs. 8,85,040 against Rs. 9,48,080 in 1123.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Travancore Area

General.—The main functions of the department during the year under report were the conduct of special and miscellaneous cadastral survey, the training of candidates in the Central Survey School, Lithography of village and other maps and verification of State Boundary.

Special and Miscellaneous cadastral survey.—An area of 3,221.49 acres was surveyed and sub-division during the year. The field staff attended to the survey of lands covering an area of 5,141.10 acres during the year under this item.

The work of rectification and demarcation survey of the boundary of the Kodumon Reserve Forest (South Block) covering an extent of 3,049.39 acres in Kodumon and Enadimangalam Pakuthies taken up as per requisition from the Conservator of Forests was completed during the year. A detailed site survey of the Valiakottaram, inside the Trivandrum Fort area was also attended to.

An area of 1,770.70 acres was surveyed by the temporary staff of surveyors in the Pallivasal Pakuthy of Devicolam Taluk in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign.

An area of 8.78 acres in Nedumangad Taluk, 2.40 acres in Pathanapuram Taluk and 133.30 acres in Kottarakara Taluk were surveyed in connection with execution of orders as per Land Complaint decisions.

The temporary staff employed for the survey of the Village sites in the Trivandrum City falling within Vanchiyur and other Pakuthies attended to the survey of an area of 176.53 acres during the year. The records are in the initial stage of office process.

Total area surveyed thus was 8,312.59 acres or 13.06 sq. miles. Other minor items of work such as surveying in Shencottah Town (portion) and fixing of stakes for the Fishery Department were also conducted during the year.

A distance of 40.32 miles of boundary was verified during the year. The Travancore portion of the Double Line Boundary to a distance of 91.16 miles was also verified during the year under review.

Lithography of maps.—The area of 16" maps printed during the year was 70.56 sq. miles against 72.11 sq. miles during the previous year. The number of miscellaneous maps lithographed was 2,499 during the year against 1,522 during the previous year.

Land Records Maintenance work.—The number of field measurement sketches for checking pending with the Department at the beginning of the year was 289. Including the 3,650 received during the year the total for disposal was 3,939. Of these, 3,352 were returned to the Tahsildars 1,934 after final check and 1,418 for correction. The balance pending at the end of the year was 587 against 289 in 1123.

Survey School.—There were 2 Survey schools, one at Trivandrum and the other at Kottayam during the year for training candidates in Chain Survey. Two Surveyors from the permanent field staff were deputed for this purpose. 135 candidates at Trivandrum and 102 candidates at Kottayam were given training during the year.

Survey Training.—The special survey class was started on 15th Vrischigam 1124 and only one course was conducted during the year. Twenty-four candidates (including officers and staff) were trained and all came out successful in the Final Examination. There was only one course for the Theodolite survey during the year from Vrischigam to Makaram 1124. Nineteen candidates were trained and seventeen came out successful. During the year, one hundred and thirty-five candidates were trained in the four courses together in the Central Survey School, Trivandrum and 102 candidates in the Survey School, Kottayam.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts of the Department including book adjustments during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7,673—24—12 against Rs. 16,995—13—7 in the previous year. The expenditure of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 1,36,221—0—0 against Rs. 1,42,700—0—0 in 1123.

Cochin Area

There is the Office of the Superintendent of Land Records in Cochin corresponding to the Department of Survey in Travancore.

Survey and Land Records.—The work of the Survey and Land Records establishment in Cochin consisted of the preparation of the revised sketches and area lists in all cases of sub-division and redemarcation, maintenance of area registers and village maps, printing of diagrams for registration of patents, insertion of further sub-divisions in the Central Records, copies of the Field Measurement book, comparison and correction of the boundaries and printing of the State map. There were 1,976 cases for preparation and issue of revised records for disposal out of which 1,814 were disposed of during the year leaving 162 cases pending at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal was 92 against 93 in the previous year.

The republication of the maps of 10 villages were attended to during the year under report.

The following were some of the important items of work attended to by the field staff:—

- (i) Inspection of State frontier boundary.
- (ii) Repair and renewal of survey marks on the frontier boundary.
- (iii) Verification, repair and renewal of survey marks in the interior.
- (iv) Check of the re-demarcation of forest exclusions, backwater margins and porambokes.
- (v) Check of the re-demarcation of Municipal porambokes.
- (vi) Check of original mistakes and corrections of discrepancies in the old measurements.
- (vii) Verification of disputed encroachments.
- (viii) Checking of the Land Records maintenance work of the village officers and Municipal Surveyors in the Diwan Peishkar's Jamabandy camps.

Checking of the maintenance work of the normal Revenue staff.—The maintenance of survey marks and the preparation of sub-division sketches in all cases of acquisition, assignments and transfer of registry continued to be attended to by the normal staff.

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Income-tax in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently throughout the year 1124 M. E.

Travancore Area

General.—The Income-Tax Act XXIII of 1121, came into force from the beginning of the year 1122 M. E. This enactment consolidates and amends the law relating to income-tax, super-tax and agricultural income-tax, and it has brought the Travancore law on the subject generally in conformity with the present Income-Tax Act, in the Indian Dominion. Under this Act, the machinery and procedure have been made similar to those of the Indian Dominion so that it is easier for mutual adjustments and exemption. One distinguishing feature of the Travancore Act, however, is that agricultural income has been assimilated to the ordinary income for the purpose of taxation and the same machinery collects the tax both on the agricultural income and other incomes. Another important feature of the new Act is that provisions have been made for encouraging consolidation of holdings by giving concessions to people who consolidate them. The rate of tax imposed is also lower than that in the Indian Dominion. During the year 1123, the Income-Tax Act, 1121 was amended to provide for earned income relief. The Income-tax Amendment Acts I & IX of 1123 came into force at the beginning of 1124.

Administration.—As in the previous year, there were 5 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, but in Dhanu 1124 their number was reduced to 4. There were 12 Income-tax Officers including the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, as also 5 Additional Income-tax Officers.

In Edavam 1124, in view of the heavy pendency of agricultural income-tax cases, Government sanctioned the creation of 6 temporary Income-tax Circles, 2 each in Alwaye, and Kottayam and 1 each in Alleppey and Quilon and 6 Senior Auditors of the Department were promoted as Temporary Income-tax Officers.

The Assessment cases which had been transferred to the Tahsildars in 1123, as a temporary measure were re-transferred early in the year.

Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.—The Income-tax Appellate Tribunal consisting of the District Judge, Trivandrum, as the Chairman, and the Financial Secretary to Government and the Secretary to Government in charge of the Income-tax Section as members, continued to function. During the year, 38 appeals were filed before the Tribunal of which 33 were disposed of.

Assessments.—Under the Income-tax Act, 16,377 assessments were made during the year against 17,551 assessments in 1123. Under the Excess Profits Tax Act, the number of assessments made during the year was 101 against 185 in the previous year.

Demand.—The total demand under income-tax including the arrears of Rs. 80,42,840 was Rs. 3,41,01,130 against Rs. 2,84,15,915 in 1123. The current demand was Rs. 2,60,58,289 against Rs. 2,48,62,614 in 1123. There was an increase of Rs. 11,95,675 compared with the revenues of the previous year. The total demand under Excess Profits Tax for the year was Rs. 22,20,820 made up of Rs. 6,68,244 under arrears and Rs. 15,52,576 under current revenue.

Collection.—The total collection under income-tax for the year under review was Rs. 2,23,38,042 against Rs. 1,86,05,584 in 1123. The percentage of collection during the two years was 65.5. Under Excess Profits Tax, the total collection amounted to Rs. 14,95,313.

Balance.—The balances pending collection under Income-tax and Excess Profits Tax were Rs. 75,54,042 and Rs. 5,81,797 respectively, against Rs. 80,42,840 and Rs. 6,68,244 in 1123.

Appeals.—The Appellate Assistant Commissioners exercised appellate powers under the Income-tax Act during 1124 also. Out of 3,078 appeals, 1,023 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,055 appeals.

Revisions.—There were 73 revision petitions on the file of the Commissioner of Income-tax, of which 50 were disposed of during the year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 3,28,331 against Rs. 3,34,120 in 1123.

Cochin Area

Administration.—As in the previous year, there were two Deputy Commissioners and 6 Income-tax Officers in the year under review also. As the 2 Deputy Commissioners were found over-worked and the pendency of files with them proportionately high, the place of a third Deputy Commissioner was temporarily created with effect from 8th Dhanu 1124 and it continued till the end of the year. Mr. E. B. Hunton, O.B.E. continued to be the Representative of the Cochin Government in the United Kingdom for the purpose of settling claims for relief against Double Excess Profits Tax in Cochin and the United Kingdom.

In the year under review certain important amendments to the Income-tax Act and rules were made. The rates of income-tax and super-tax were raised and brought to the level of those obtaining in the Indian Union as per the Indian Finance Act of 1948. The minimum liable to attract tax was also raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

Assessments.—There were 4,531 Income-tax assessees in Cochin area at the commencement of the year 1124. During the year, 210 names were deleted and 1,260 new assessments made. Thus there were 5,581 assessees when the year closed.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—The total demand under income-tax for the year including the arrears of Rs. 20,44,332 was Rs. 1,39,85,157. The demand of the year amounted

to Rs. 1,19,40,825. The total collection under income-tax was Rs. 90,66,337 and the balance pending collection at the close of the year was Rs. 49,18,820. A sum of Rs. 3,44,841 was refunded.

The total demand under Excess Profits Tax including arrears amounted to Rs. 24,07,949. Of this, Rs. 3,43,938 was collected in the year leaving Rs. 20,64,011 in arrears. Refunds under this head came to Rs. 4,66,014.

Expenditure.—The cost of administration of the Department for the year under report came to Rs. 2,32,110 i.e., 1.73 per cent of the total collection and 1.85 per cent of the net collection.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

The Travancore General Sales Tax Act came into force only on 1st Edavam 1124 while the Cochin Sales Tax Act was in force throughout the year 1124.

Travancore Area

The Excise Commissioner in Travancore was appointed as Sales Tax Commissioner. The Assistant Excise Commissioners and Excise Range Inspectors were appointed under the Sales Tax Act as Assistant Sales Tax Commissioner and Rural Sales Tax Officers within their respective jurisdiction excluding the Municipal areas for which Municipal Sales Tax Officers were appointed.

The Administrative control of the Department was vested with the Sales Tax Commissioner. The Excise Ranges excluding the area falling within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Sales Tax Officers, the 7 Municipal Towns and the Trivandrum City formed the units of administration of Sales Tax. The Rural Sales Tax Officers (Excise Range Inspectors ex-officio) were functioning as registering and assessing authorities in their jurisdiction. As assessing authorities they had jurisdiction only over dealers with a turnover not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per year. The assessment work in the case of dealers within the jurisdiction of Rural Sales Tax Officers having a turnover exceeding Rs. 20,000 a year was attended to by the Assistant Sales Tax Commissioners. They had also appellate powers over the decisions of the Rural Sales Tax Officers within their jurisdiction. The Municipal Sales Tax Officers were registering as well as assessing authorities of dealers within their jurisdiction without any turnover limit. The Deputy Sales Tax Commissioner had appellate jurisdiction over the original orders of the Assistant Sales Tax Commissioners and the Municipal Sales Tax Officers. The Sales Tax Commissioners exercised the powers of revision under the Act.

The system followed is the multipoint taxation. The ordinary rate of tax is 3 pies in the rupee of the turnover. But sale of certain articles of luxury such as motor cars, wireless reception instruments, refrigerators, etc., is subject to an additional tax at rates ranging from 3 to 9 pies in the rupee, this additional tax being levied from the first assessable dealer in such articles in the State. Sale of certain articles such as food grains, salt, khader, etc. is exempted from sales tax. Subsequent to the date of enforcement of the Sales Tax Act, the sale of a good number of articles was exempted from sales tax by notifications issued under section 6 of the Act. Besides, concessions such as single point and double point taxation have also been granted in respect of some articles. Further, a rebate of 50 per cent of the sales tax paid by dealers is allowed under the Act in respect of a number of articles manufactured within the State and sold for delivery outside the State, for promoting local industries.

Every dealer having a turnover of Rs. 7,500 or more a year is bound to register under the Act paying a registration fee of 1 Rs. 6. Dealers having a lower turnover could also apply for registration. The benefit of the exemptions and concessions enumerated above could be availed of only if the dealers take out the requisite license on payment of the prescribed fee.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total collection under the various heads of Sales tax for the period under review was Rs. 14,40,301—17—8. The cost of administration of the Department for the period under report amounted to about Rs. 30,000 i. e. 2.1 per cent of the total collection.

Cochin Area

Income-tax and Sales tax continued to be administered as one Department during the year under review also. The Cochin area was divided into 6 units for this purpose and one Income-tax and Sales tax Officer was in charge of each Unit. In addition, there were two Deputy Commissioners with appellate powers and an Income-tax and Sales tax Commissioner who was the administrative head of the Department.

The Cochin Sales tax (Amendment) Act V of 1124 was passed with effect from 1st Dhanu 1124. By this a rate of 3 pies in the rupee of the turnover was substituted for the slab rates prevailing till then. An additional tax ranging from 3 pies to 9 pies was also charged on certain luxury articles such as motor vehicles, refrigerators, wireless reception instruments, etc., this additional tax being levied from the first assessable dealer in such articles in the State. Provision was also made in the Act for registration of dealers whose annual turnover reached Rs. 7,500 or more. Consequent on this amendment, necessary alterations were made in the Sales tax Rules also.

Assessments.—There were 4,690 assesseees at the beginning of the year. 621 were struck off and 784 fresh cases were enlisted thus raising the number at the close of the year to 4,853. Including the previous year's cases pending at the beginning of the year, the Officers had for disposal 5,550 provisional and 5,646 final assessments. Of these, they disposed of 5,336 provisional and 5,102 final assessments, leaving 214 provisional and 544 final assessments pending at the close of the year.

Returns.—983 returns for the provisional assessment and 923 returns for the final assessment were filed. But only 773 provisional and 655 final returns were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 1,997 cases for the purpose of provisional assessment and in 4,124 cases for final assessment. However accounts were produced only in 1,656 cases for provisional assessment and 3,572 for final assessment. The accounts were accepted in 871 provisional assessments and 1,759 final assessments. 3,395 provisional and 1,329 final assessments were made to the best of judgment of the Officers (summarily).

Demand, Collection and Balance.—The Sales tax final demand in arrears at the beginning of the year, as reduced subsequently in appeal etc., was Rs. 41,166. The demand made as per final assessment made in the year amounted to Rs. 18,37,468. The total final demand to be collected was thus Rs. 18,78,634. Out of this, Rs. 14,91,194 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,87,400. A sum of Rs. 23,87,701 was collected in the year towards provisional demand. The total collection of Sales tax including an excess collection of Rs. 78,165 was thus Rs. 39,57,060. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 40,488 was refunded to the dealers leaving the net revenue at Rs. 39,16,572.

Expenditure.—The share of the cost of administration of the Income-tax and Sales tax Department debited to the Sales tax Budget for 1124, stood at Rs. 77,370 which works out at 1.94 per cent of the collection.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Excise in Travancore and Cochin were integrated towards the close of the year 1124.

Travancore Area

SALT REVENUE

System.—Salt is a Government monopoly as in the Indian Dominion and one of the primary industrial concerns of Travancore. The expansion of the salt industry during the last few years has made Travancore self-sufficient. The manufacture of salt in the factories is entrusted to licensees. These licensees, who have to deliver to Government a stipulated quantity of salt every year, are paid *kudivila* varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per maund on the quantities so delivered. They have themselves to construct and maintain the necessary works in the factories. Salt for consumption was sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depots and factories except in the Devicolam Excise Division. In that Division the consumers themselves are permitted to import the salt required by them from the adjoining districts of the Madras Province.

Home salt.—There were nineteen salt factories (alloms) in the State, all situated in South Travancore and they were working under the modified Excise system. The total extent of pan area available for salt manufacture was 589.45 acres, of which, manufacture was carried on only in 574.78 acres during the year. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories together increased from 1,539,134 maunds in 1123 to 1,589,395 maunds in 1124. Including the variations found at the time of storage and sale, the output during the year was 1,425,051 maunds against 1,675,010 maunds in 1123. The decrease was due to the variations found during sale and storage. The average yield per acre was 2,479.3 maunds against 2,907.7 maunds in 1123. The total quantity of salt borne in the accounts including stock at the beginning of the year was 4,165,151 maunds and 6 seers against 4,733,331 maunds and 6 seers in 1123. The quantity expended during the year was 2,187,288 maunds, the closing balance being 19,77,863 maunds and 6 seers.

Salt consumption.—The following statement compares the consumption of different kinds of salt during 1123 and 1124.

Year		Home salt Mds.	Tinnevely salt Mds.	Total Mds.
1123	..	1,605,224	6,302	1,611,526
1124	..	1,833,874	10,847	1,844,721
Difference	..	228,650	4,545	233,195

During the year the issue for consumption rose by 228,650 maunds. The total consumption per head of population during the year was 25.23 lbs. against 21.85 lbs. in 1123.

Bye-products.—The Research Department of the Travancore University continued the experiments for improving the quality of salt and the manufacture of bye-products like calcium sulphate, mixed salts, etc.

EXCISE REVENUE

Prohibition.—Prohibition was introduced in the six taluks of Travancore area, viz., Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Neyyattinkara and Shencottah with effect from 1st Chingam 1124 under the Travancore Prohibition Act VII of 1123. The departmental staff worked both for enforcement of the Prohibition Laws as well as propaganda and constructive activities.

The enforcement staff in the prohibition area detected 344 cases during the year. By way of encouragement to the enforcement staff, a total sum of Rs. 1,901 was awarded to persons who turned out good detection work (including informants from outside the department).

In the prevention and detection of certain prohibition cases, the Pakuthy Prohibition Committee members of the concerned locality rendered valuable help to the enforcement staff. There was hearty co-operation from the public in the working of the Prohibition scheme. Co-operation from other departments was also satisfactory.

To relieve the unemployment that may be caused among the tappers due to the introduction of prohibition and to encourage the jaggery manufacturing industry, the taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Neyyattinkara and Shencottah were exempted from provisions of the Prohibition Act in respect of tapping of palmyrah trees for sweet toddy.

Excise System.—Though prohibition was introduced in six taluks of the Travancore Area, the Abkari Policy of Government continued to be the same as in the previous year. The vend of arrack and toddy was conducted on the basis of what is known as "Independent Shop System". Under this system, the privilege of vend is auctioned every year, shop by shop

by the Excise Commissioner and given to the highest desirable bidder. The supply of arrack is made under the "Contract Distillery System" under which, the contractor engaged for the purpose of manufactures and supplies arrack to independent shopkeepers. In regard to toddy, the "Independent shop System" continued to be in operation except in the six taluks where the prohibition was introduced and the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade where there is neither manufacture nor sale of toddy. Under this system, the independent shop holder enjoys the privilege of both manufacture of toddy from the trees licensed to him on payment of the prescribed tree tax and also the sale of the same in the shops licensed to him.

Toddy contract.—The annual contract in respect of toddy shops for 1123 having expired by the last day of Karkadagam, fresh contracts for the year 1124 were entered into from 1st Chingam 1124 in all the taluks excepting Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilvancode, Neyyattinkara and Seencottah taluks where prohibition was introduced and in the Devicolam and Peermade taluks where there are no toddy shops.

Arrack contract.—In regard to arrack shops, except those in the Devicolam, Division, fresh contracts for the year 1124 were entered into from 1st Chingam 1124 in the non-prohibition area. In respect of the arrack shops in the Devicolam Taluk, the contracts entered into in 1123 continued for 1124 also.

The total number of toddy shops and arrack shops working during the year was 1,325 against 1,544 in 1123.

The arrack required for the shops in all the taluks except Devicolam was manufactured by Messrs. The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum in their Distillery, Nagercoil.

Arrack.—Arrack for the Devicolam Taluk and cocobrandy for the whole State were manufactured in the Pallivasal Distillery and in the Vaikom Distillery respectively by Messrs. The Devicolam Distilleries Ltd. The supply price and duty of arrack were I. Rs. 3—5—0 and I. Rs. 7 respectively per proof gallon as in the previous year. The strength of jaggery arrack and cocobrandy supplied to the licensees remained the same as in 1123, viz., 25° and 35° U. P. There were 26 warehouses and one wholesale arrack depot during the year.

The spirits manufactured were subjected to chemical examination every quarter and certified by the Professor of Applied Chemistry that they were free from poisonous and other deleterious substances and that they were fit for human consumption.

The total number of arrack shops including shops in the Devicolam Taluk was 354.

Consumption of arrack.—The quantity of jaggery arrack consumed during the year showed a decrease of 20,046·475 proof gallons as compared with that in 1123. The quantity consumed was 1,44,541·425 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 5,008,907 proof gallons of cocobrandy as against 1,64,587·90 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 6,276·27 proof gallons of cocobrandy in 1123. There was a decrease of 1,267·363 proof gallons in the consumption of cocobrandy.

The average incidence of vend rent per proof gallon for the whole State was S. Rs. 24-8-6. The incidence was highest in Trivandrum Taluk being S. Rs. 34-6-1 and lowest in Vaikom viz., Rs. 15-24-3. The incidence of taxation on country spirit per head of population was S. Rs. 1-4-8. It was highest in Devicolam taluk viz. Rs. 3-25-10 and lowest in Chirayinkil viz. Chs. 2 and cash 14.

Toddy.—The number of toddy shops working during the year was 972 against 1,088 in 1123. The average area and population per shop excluding the prohibition area were 6·12 square miles and 5,169 inhabitants.

Tree Tax.—The rates of tree tax remained the same as in the previous year viz., I. Rs. 2-1-0, I. Rs. 4-2-0 and I. Rs. 8-4-0 per palmyrah, cocoanut and choondapana (sago palm) respectively per half year in all the Divisions except in the Parur, Piravom and Kottayam Divisions where the system of licencing trees for periods of 4 months each was in force, the rates being I. Rs. 2-12-0, I Rs. 5-8-0 per cocoanut and choondapana trees respectively for each

term of 4 months in the year. Licenses were given for tapping 1,44,075 cocoanut trees, 11 palyrah trees, 47,612 choondapana trees. There was a decrease of 22,614 cocoanut trees, 81,843 palmyrah trees and 1,988 choondapana trees. The fall was mainly due to the introduction of prohibition in 6 taluks in Travancore. As in the previous year, the contractors experienced difficulty in getting sufficient number of tappers.

Foreign Liquor.—The quantity of foreign liquor including all varieties imported into the State in 1124 was 15,064 gallons and 2 quarts. A quantity of 244 gallons and 2 quarts of wine was imported through the Sea Customs, Alleppey.

Messrs. The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd. in their Distillery at Nagercoil manufactured a total quantity of 8,580 bulk gallons of whisky, brandy, gin and rum during the year. Export of foreign liquor manufactured in Travancore continued during the year under report also.

System of sale of Opium and Ganja.—The Independent Shop system continued to be in force in regard to the vend of opium and ganja. The procedure that was adopted in the previous years to have the privilege of sale of opium and ganja auctioned separately and to grant separate licenses for opium and ganja shops was adhered to in 1124 also. The issue price of opium and ganja was the same as in the previous year viz., I. Rs. 177 and I. Rs. 70 per seer respectively.

Consumption of Opium and Ganja.—There were 115 opium shops and an equal number of ganja shops for 1124. The quantity of opium and ganja issued for sale in 1124 was 1,799 seers 56 tolas and 5,446 seers 40 tolas respectively. The average consumption per head of population in 1124 was 0.023 tolas of opium and 0.07 tolas of ganja.

Tobacco—System of Supply and sale.—The tobacco revenue is derived by the imposition of an import duty as well as by a system of control over sales by the issue of licenses for wholesale and retail sale of tobacco. The wholesale and retail license system for the vend of tobacco including beedi and beedi tobacco was prevalent throughout the State during the year under report as in the previous year. An import duty of I. Rs. 150 per candy was levied for Coimbatore and Tinnevely tobacco during the year. The rate of import duty for Jaffna tobacco was I. Rs. 300 per candy.

Tobacco consumption.—The consumption of duty-paid tobacco in Travancore during the year under report was 15,315 against 18,523 candies in 1123 showing a decrease of 3,208 candies. Leaving out a third of the population as children and non-chewers of tobacco, the average consumption per head of population during the year 1124 was approximately 2.3 lbs. against 2.7 lbs. in the year 1123.

Excise Offences.—Under the various Excise Laws, 1,058 cases involving 1,160 persons were reported during the year 1124. Including 49 cases involving 109 persons pending at the beginning of the year, 1,107 cases involving 1,269 persons were handled by the Department during the year. Of these, 998 cases involving 1,068 persons were charged before the Magistracy and 47 cases involving 79 persons were disposed of departmentally. 62 cases involving 122 persons were pending investigation at the end of the year. 100 cases were detected under the Emergency Powers Act by the officers of the Department during 1124.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

General.—Consequent on the integration of the Travancore and Cochin States, the Travancore Land Customs Act was *mutatis mutandis*, made applicable to the whole of the United State of Travancore and Cochin under Ordinance No. V of 1124.

As the Land Customs Act was extended to the Cochin area also, chowkeys were established at the frontiers of the former Cochin State and the Indian Union and also at the Railway Stations in the Cochin-Shoranur Railway line. Twenty-eight chowkeys in the Travancore-Cochin frontiers were abolished from 16th July 1949 consequent on the establishment of the chowkeys at the frontiers.

Import duty.—Travancore's right to levy customs duties is governed by the Commercial Treaty of 1040 M.E. (1865 A.D.) called the Interportal Trade Convention. Though the

obligations under the Interportal Convention were terminated with the lapse of paramountcy on the 15th August 1947, the Travancore Government have entered into a standstill agreement with the Indian Dominion in pursuance of which the existing customs policy is being continued. The main commodities of dutiable imports by land under the convention are snuff, cigars, cigarettes, beedies and beedi leaves and tobacco. Imports through sea customs are mainly ale, beer and other liquors, wine, cement, chemicals and apparatus, iron and steel and other metals, textile products, etc. The total receipts under imports during 1124 was Rs. 18.87 lakhs against 24.48 lakhs in 1123.

Export duty.—The main commodities of export through land and sea customs houses were arecanuts, cocoanuts, coir, copra, coconut oil, coconut *punnac*, ginger, pepper, tea, cardamom, rubber, prawn and hides.

The total export duty collected during the year was Rs. 52.42 lakhs against Rs. 64.73 lakhs in 1123. As in the previous years, the bulk of the export duty was realised from the commodities produced from the coconut palm. The amount realised by the export of such commodities was Rs. 25.46 lakhs or 48.6 per cent of the total revenue under exports.

The rate of export duty on pepper was enhanced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per candy of 500 pounds. The rate of export duty on timber was revised and fixed at one anna per cubic foot on soft wood during the year.

Excise duty on Matches.—Excise duty was collected on matches manufactured in the Travancore area during the year 1124 in accordance with the provisions contained in the Travancore Matches (Excise Duty) Act IV of 1109 as amended by Act XIX of 1116 and the rules framed thereunder. In the matter of collections under this item, the system of "pooling" followed during the previous year was continued this year also. The cost of collection was calculated at a uniform rate of 3 per cent.

During the year under review, 26 factories including six splints and veneers factories were working in the area. Of these, nineteen match factories were manufacturing matches on a cottage industry basis and the remaining one on ordinary basis.

The Excise duty on matches realised in the area deducting refunds was Rs. 4,18,138 against Rs. 3,85,407 in 1123, the increase being Rs. 32,731. The amount received from the Government of India as contributed from the pool was Rs. 3,52,000 against Rs. 2,00,000 in 1123. The total receipts under Excise duty on matches during 1124 deducting refunds in the form of rebate allowed to cottage industries amounted to Rs. 7,73,138 in 1124 against Rs. 5,88,807 in 1123 resulting in an increase to the tune of Rs. 1,84,331.

Miscellaneous.—The Excise Duty imposed on Coffee and Tea under the Travancore Betelnuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Emergency) Act 1120 continued to be levied during 1124 also. A sum of I. Rs. 1,56,038 was realised during the year under Excise Duty on tyres.

A sum of Rs. 719 was realised during the year under arrears of Excise Duty on betelnuts. In the case of coffee and tea, the collection under duty amounted to I. Rs. 82,934 and I. Rs. 27,56,501 against I. Rs. 49,035 and I. Rs. 21,82,725 respectively during 1123. Including license fees, fines, penalties etc., the aggregate excise collections under betelnuts, coffee and tea during the year under report amounted to I. Rs. 28,53,772 against I. Rs. 25,39,756 during 1123, the increase being I. Rs. 3,14,016.

Receipts & Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure under the main heads for 1123 and 1124 were as follows:—

Heads	Receipts		Expenditure	
	1123 Rs.	1124 Rs.	1123 Rs.	1124 Rs.
I. Salt ..	6,38,361	9,38,982	2,07,329	2,45,110
II. Excise ..				
1. Abkari ..	2,07,65,108	1,47,93,937	..	..
2. Tobacco ..	37,54,100	29,70,328	..	..
3. Prohibition ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,45,19,208	1,77,64,265	13,58,682	13,65,121
III. Customs ..	1,21,69,509	99,95,397	2,94,057	3,22,864
IV. Matches ..	5,88,807	7,73,138	..	..
V. Kerosene ..	..	..	..	..
VI. Bettelnuts, Coffee & Tea ..	25,85,109	29,04,733	1,33,291	65,495
VII. Duty on tyre ..	5,223	1,58,825	..	..
VIII. Warehouse License fee ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,05,06,217	3,25,35,340	19,93,359	19,98,590

Cochin Area

SALT REVENUE

Salt.—The import and sale of salt was under Government monopoly. The privilege of supply of salt was given on contract. The salt supplied by the contractors was stored in the godowns at Malipuram for issue to merchants.

The salt factory at Malipuram was put in charge of the Assistant Superintendent Malipuram and his designation was changed into Assistant Superintendent and Salt Officer.

The year under report opened with a balance stock of 1,20,248 maunds of salt. A fresh contract was entered into with Sri. T. V. Krishna Ayyar for the supply of 3,50,000 maunds of salt at the rate of Rs. 225 per 100 maunds. The whole of Travancore salt consigned for import was shipped by the contractor, but the actual quantity taken delivery of was 3,37,370 maunds.

Salt Consumption.—A total quantity of 3,10,687 tons of salt was issued to merchants, Tata Oil Mills and the Fish curing yards during the year.

There was slight increase in consumption when compared to that of the previous year. The incidence of consumption worked at 17·96 lbs. per head of population against 17·28 lbs. in 1123.

The issue price of Rs. 3 per maund fixed from 5th Karkadagam 1123 continued till 1st Meenam 1124 from which date it was reduced to Rs. 2—12—0 per maund. In consideration of the transport difficulties, etc., of salt to Chittur Taluk, a rebate of 4 annas a maund allowed for salt taken to Chittur was continued throughout the year. In the case of issue of salt made to the Fish Curing Yards, only half of the amount fixed for incidental, etc., charges in the issue price was realised.

The opening balance under "Advance" for the purchase of salt was Rs. 2,01,332—13—11. Subsequent drawals from the Treasury on account of salt purchased from the contractor and the

adjustment of the value of the excesses found in the godowns amounted to Rs. 8,99,948—12—0. Out of the total of Rs. 10,01,281—9—11, a sum of Rs. 6,74,809—8—0 was recouped by the sale of salt leaving a balance of Rs. 3,26,472—1—11.

Prohibition.—The year under report was the second year after the launching of prohibition in the Chittur Taluk. The number of crimes under the prohibition Act went down from 44 in the first year to 14 in the year under report. This decrease was due mainly to the realisation by the public of the grim resolve on the part of the Government to root out the drink evil and to the utmost vigilance on the part of Officers and of those on the other side of the Indian Dominion border.

The rationing system of issue of opium to addicts and the licensing of druggists under the Prohibition Act continued to be in force throughout the year.

In order to expel completely the craving of ex-addicts towards drink, propaganda meetings were organised and demonstrations made under the agency of the officers in charge and these had a salutary effect in changing their minds to lead a peaceful and contented life.

Excise System.—The sale of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium in the State continued to be on "independent shop" system. The supply of arrack to the shops is made under the contract distillery arrangement. In regard to toddy, the privilege of vend purchased in auction by each bidder is accompanied by the privilege of manufacture of toddy from trees licensed to him on payment of the prescribed fees for each kind of toddy yielding tree. The supply of the required quantity of drugs to each ganja and opium shop is made according to the fixed ration from the Government Treasuries on pre-payment of the issue price fixed by the Government. The stock in the Treasuries is replenished from the Central Stores attached to the Excise Head Office.

Toddy.—The number of toddy shops sanctioned for the current year was 328 against 363 of the previous year, the decrease in number being accounted by the introduction of prohibition in the Chittur Taluk. The average area and population served by each shop was 4.9 square miles and 3,020 inhabitants as in the previous year.

The total demand under toddy rentals was Rs. 26,84,740. The whole of this except Rs. 48,124 was collected. For the realisation of this amount action was taken under the Revenue Recovery Act.

Tree tax.—The rates of tax on trees licensed for tapping for fermented toddy continued as follows:—

		Rs.
1 cocoanut tree	..	6 per half year
1 Sago tree	..	12 per half year
1 Palmyrah tree	..	4 per year

Altogether 82,392 cocoanut trees, 4,060 palmyrah trees and 2,199 sagos were licensed during the year for drawing fermented toddy against 97,239 cocoanut trees, 4,287 palmyrahs and 2,341 sags licensed during the previous year.

Arrack.—The contract for the year for the supply of arrack was entrusted to the lowest tenderer Sri. P. J. George at Rs. 1—3—8 per gallon of 35° U. P. at the Distillery and proportionate rates for rectified spirits. The contractor was also allowed to charge an anna and a half extra for every gallon of arrack issued from the Ernakulam Warehouse and 5 annas on issues made from the depots to cover the transport and other incidental charges. Though the contract rate was only Rs. 1—3—8 per gallon of 35° U. P. at the Distillery, the issue price at which arrack was sold to the licensees was Rs. 1—12—0. The contractor who was collecting the issue price in full was therefore asked to remit to the Treasury the balance of Re. 0—8—4 on every gallon of arrack sold and a proportionate amount on every gallon of rectified spirit sold. The total increase derived by the Government on this account was Rs. 772—6—11. The consumption of arrack began to fall with the end of the war and this fall continues.

Though the Rules allow the issue and sale of arrack of 35° U. P. and 60° U. P. arrack of 35° U. P. alone was supplied. The rate of Excise Duty fixed in 1119 on liquor issued for

consumption in the high duty area comprising of Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talappalli Taluks (Chittur exempted being the Prohibition area) and in the low duty area comprising of Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur Taluks remained the same, viz., Rs. 11—0—2 and Rs. 7 respectively per proof gallon. Liquor to the shops and depots in the high duty area is issued from the Government Distillery, Trichur and to those in the low duty area from the bonded warehouse at Ernakulam.

The number of arrack shops that were sold in auction for the year under report was 178 against 194 in the previous year, the decrease being accountable to the abolition of liquor shops in Chittur Taluk due to the introduction of Prohibition there. Each shop served on an average of 76 square miles and 7,334 persons. The aggregate rental fetched in auction was Rs. 15,75,900. The whole of this except Rs. 71,758 was collected. For the realisation of this amount, action was taken under the Revenue Recovery Act.

The Trichur Distillery supplied the pure rectified spirit required for use in the Government Institutions in the State and for sale in the licensed shops. The issue price of rectified spirit for 90 per cent and 70 per cent was Rs. 4—4—1 and Rs. 3—4—8 respectively throughout the year. The duty on rectified spirits as well as other kinds of Indian made foreign spirits continued to be the same, viz., Rs. 35 per proof gallon. The concession rate of duty on pure rectified spirits supplied to Government institutions, (e.g., State museum, medical department, veterinary department, leper asylum, etc.), continued to be Rs. 6—4—0 per proof gallon as in the previous year.

Consumption of Arrack.—During the year, a quantity of 83·5 proof gallons of 90 per cent and 62·25 proof gallons of 70 per cent rectified spirits was issued from the Distillery. A sum of Rs. 2,686—6—7 was realised on this.

There was a decrease of 9,632·5 proof gallons in the high duty area and 7,360·6 proof gallons in the low duty area compared to the figures of the previous year. The decrease in the demand for arrack was mainly a reflection of the economic depression prevailing and also to the introduction of prohibition in Chittur Taluk from the early part of the year. The total amount of Excise duty on arrack collected in the high duty area during the year was Rs. 3,70,214—4—6 and that in the low duty area was Rs. 1,53,377—14—4. The annual incidence per capita under this head comes to about Re. 0—5—3 in the low duty area and to about Re. 0—7—0 in the high duty area.

Foreign Liquor.—The vend of foreign liquor is controlled by the fixed fee system excepting the taverns which are auctioned like toddy, arrack and other shops. Eighty-seven foreign liquor licenses were issued during the year. A sum of Rs. 32,335 was received as license fees. In addition to the above fee, a lagoonage fee at the rate of Rs. 5—10—0 per gallon for all kinds of spirits such as rum, whisky, brandy, gin, etc., Rs. 2—13—0 per gallon for all wines and Rs. 1—11—0 per gallon for beer, cider, etc., was collected during the year. The taverns were auctioned for the year under reference for a total rental of Rs. 63,860. A quantity of 5,030 gallons of denatured spirit was imported in 1124 and the license fee fetched was Rs. 3,772—8—0 at 12 annas per gallon against Rs. 2,822—4—0 in the previous year.

The supply of ganja required for consumption in the State is imported from the Store-house at Vatapalam without duty. The stock got down each time is stored in the Central Stores in the Excise Commissioner's office and distributed therefrom to the several Taluk treasuries for sale to the licensees. The opening balance in stock was 8 seers and 75 3/8 tolas.

Ganja.—The number of ganja shops sold out in auction was 48 against 51 of the previous year, the decrease in the number of shops being due to the introduction of prohibition in the Chittur Taluk. The total demand under ganja rentals was Rs. 2,29,350. The whole of this amount was collected during the year.

A quantity of 1,440 seers of ganja was imported from the Madras Government Store House at Vatapalam. An excess of 11 seers and 44 5/8 tolas found on stock verification at the end of 1123 was also credited to stock. The total quantity of ganja issued from the several treasuries to the retail shops during the year was 1,261 seers. The issue price of ganja continued to be Rs. 69—8—0 per seer. The incidence of consumption per head of population worked out to 0·08 tolas against 0·09 tolas in 1123.

The opening balance under "Advance" for payment of centage charges of ganja was Rs. 765—12—11. Subsequent drawals on account of centage charges on the stock imported and the adjustment of the confiscated ganja amounted to Rs. 229—8—8. Recoupments amounted to Rs. 788—2—0 leaving a balance of Rs. 207—3—7 to be accounted for.

Opium.—Opium required for consumption in the State is supplied from the Madras Taluk Office free of duty. The supply received each time is stocked in the Central Stores in the Excise Commissioner's office and distributed therefrom to the several taluk treasuries for sale to the licensees. The number of opium shops sold out in auction was 55 against 58 of the previous year, the decrease in the number of shops being due to the introduction of prohibition in Chittur Taluk. The total demand under opium rentals was Rs. 2,64,580. The whole of this amount except Rs. 10,914 was collected during the year.

While the annual quota for the State used to be 750 seers in 1124, only a quantity of 729 seers was purchased as prohibition was introduced in Chittur Taluk which used to have a quota of 21 seers.

The quantity of opium issued from the treasuries to the retail shops was 742½ seers. This takes in the balance of 107 seers and 16 5/8 tolas left at the beginning of the year. The issue price continued to be Rs. 176 per seer throughout the year. The incidence of consumption worked out to 0.045 tola against 0.041 tola in 1123.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is not cultivated in Cochin. The entire quantity required for consumption during the year was imported from outside. Licenses were however issued in Trichur and Chittur taluks for the cultivation of tobacco as an experimental measure; but the stuff manufactured cannot be said to be good so as to find a sale in the market.

The right of vending tobacco and its preparations are of two kinds, viz., the right of import and sale to retail dealers and the right of sale to consumers. These privileges classified as A and B respectively are auctioned by the Department for two years at a time. The year under report was the second year of the biennial auction for 1123 and 1124. The total annual rental was the same as in 1123 viz. Rs. 28,42,820. The whole of this except Rs. 2,93,874 was collected. For the realisation of this amount, action is being taken under the Revenue Recovery Act.

The number of A class (wholesale) and B Class (retail) shops were 19 and 869 respectively as in the previous year. The incidence of taxation was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 1—5—1 per head of population.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

General.—The Central Excise laws as enacted in Cochin on the lines of those in the Indian Dominion continued in force throughout the year. Besides according to the understanding with the Government of India, a cess at the rate of 4 annas per cwt on copra crushed and at one anna per maund on oil seeds crushed in mills was collected in the Cochin area. The pooling arrangement with the Government of India with regard to the Central Excise duties and the procedure laid down for the adjustment of the cess collected on the latter commodities to the committee concerned after deducting the agreed percentage of charges of collection continued.

Tea and Coffee.—There were 10 Tea and Coffee factories together in the Hill Ranges of Nelliampathies and Malakipara which continued to be supervised by the Sub-Inspectors in charge of the respective Ranges. No coffee is cured in the estates in the Ranges, but pulped coffee is exported to curing yards in the Indian Dominion for curing where duty is assessed but refunded to the State Government. The duty on tea is assessed at the time of its removal from the factories whether for export or for local sales.

Vegetable products.—There was only one firm in the Cochin area engaged in the manufacture of vegetable oil products, viz., Messrs. The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. Due to dullness of the market the factory had suspended work for a short while, but thereafter the output and sale increased due to increased demand. The rate of duty on the commodity continued to be 1 anna per lb. as in the Indian Dominion. The staff of one Supervising Officer and 2 peons originally sanctioned was continued.

Matches.—There were 15 match factories in Cochin area licensed for the manufacture of matches. The rates of duty on banderols also underwent a revision as in the Dominion of India.

Cocunut cess.—The collection from cess on copra went down during the year due to the failure of crop caused by abnormal drought in the previous year.

Oil seeds cess.—This was a new item of cess introduced in the course of the year consistently with similar enactments in the Indian Dominion. A cess of one anna per pound was charged and collected on all oils extracted from oil seeds crushed in the mills of the area. The number of mills engaged in the work being few, the collections on account of this item was also small. The amount collected is being made over to the Indian Oil Cess Committee after deducting the agreed cost of collection charges.

Excise Offences.—In order to prevent the smuggling of dutiable articles from outside and to safeguard the normal revenue derivable to Government by the operation of Excise laws in the State, the Department has established Excise checking posts on the frontiers of the State. Altogether 1410 cases were reported under the Abkari, Tobacco, Salt, Matches, etc., laws during the year against 1,226 in 1123.

Receipts and expenditure.—The total receipts of the Department under all heads of revenue including Cranganore amounted to Rs. 97.07 lakhs against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 88.9 lakhs and the revised estimate of Rs. 89.3 lakhs and a decrease of Rs. 15.6 lakhs over the actuals of 1123. The expenditure of the Department during the year came to Rs. 5,11,786.

FOREST REVENUE

The Departments of Forests in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently throughout the year 1124.

Extent of Forest Lands.—The area of reserved forests in Travancore remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,405 sq. miles and 560 acres. There was no change in the area of reserved lands and proposed fuel and fodder reserves during the year, these being 76 sq. miles and 64 acres, and 404 acres respectively. Eight proposed regular reserves, and two fuel and fodder reserves pending settlement at the end of the previous year continued as such till the close of the year under review.

The total length of demarcated boundaries requiring reclearing was 1,259.82 miles of outer and 536.61 miles of enclosure boundaries. Of these, 1,034.09 miles of the outer and 430.32 miles of the enclosure boundaries were recleared by the Department. In addition to this, 6.40 miles of the outer and 52.82 miles of the enclosure boundaries were also recleared during the year either by the estate owners or by the coupe contractors at no cost to Government. 23.78 miles of the outer and 2.04 miles of the enclosure boundaries of proposed reserves were also recleared during the year. During the year under report, 162.89 miles of the forest boundaries were surveyed against 269.13 miles in 1123.

The area of reserved forests under the control of the Forest Department in Cochin at the end of the year under report was 582 sq. miles, 192 acres and 30½ cents as against 582 sq. miles 195 acres and 56½ cents the end of 1123. During the year, there was addition of an area of 2.46 acres by way of reafforestation and an exclusion of an area of 5.72 acres.

The boundary of the Cochin area and the Palghat Taluk of Malabar District along the Pothundi beat of the Nelliampathies was cleared to a length of 5 miles during the year. The boundaries were, as usual, periodically inspected by the Officers of the Department.

Lease of lands for Food Production.—The scheme for leasing out suitable swampy and dry areas from reserve forest for cultivation of food crops was continued during the year. An extent of about 23,000 acres of reserved forest lands in Travancore was sanctioned to be released for increased food production during 1124. The distribution and allotment of the lands were made by the Food Production Committees appointed for the purpose. A total extent of 12,763 acres of forest lands was allotted by the committees for cultivation during 1124 out of which 9,980 acres were leased out during the year for cultivation under the increased food production scheme.

In Cochin, an extent of 7,077 acres of forest land was leased out to the public as against 5,085 acres in 1123.

Working plans.—Forest exploitation is regulated by certain working plans and schemes, so as to bring all important forests under systematic management to ensure continuity of treatment and orderly and economic working on an organized basis which will also ensure forest regeneration.

Forest protection.—During the year under report, 1,236 cases of breaches of forest laws were detected in Travancore side as against 1,208 in the year 1123. Including the 971 cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year, there were 2,207 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,205 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,002 cases at the end of the year. The number of cases detected during the year shows an increase when compared with that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the larger number of cases booked against food production leases for offences against the Forest Act.

Out of the total area of 2,482 sq. miles and 388 acres of reserved forests and lands, 2,140 sq. miles and 237 acres were fire protected during the year. 50 acres in 1115 teak plantation at Mylamood and 15 acres in "coppice coupes I and II" in Alatharamala reserve were subject to forest fires. The fire in the former was of a light nature while that in the latter did some damage by killing the coppice shoots. No fire of any consequence occurred over any other area.

In Cochin, 108 cases of offences under Forest Act were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 221 cases were reported during the year as against 227 in the previous year. Thus the total number of cases for disposal was 329. Of these cases, 217 were disposed of as against 190 in 1123 leaving 112 cases pending when the year closed. The amount of compounding fee collected during 1124 came to Rs. 3,086 as against Rs. 1,788 in 1123. Fines inflicted by the Magistrates amounted to Rs. 3,162 against Rs. 2,826 in 1123.

The unprotected regions in the interior of the forests in Cochin were subjected to the attack of wild fire. No appreciable damage was, however, caused. In Poringal, though fire broke out, there was no damage to the Department. Wild fire entered the Ayyampara coupe and the Puthur and Chokkana plantations, destroying some timber and firewood. Since the contractors concerned were reported to be responsible for the spreading of the fire, action was in progress at the end of the year, to recover the loss from those concerned.

Regulation of grazing.—Grazing in the Government forests is regulated by special rules issued in that behalf. An extent of 2,482 sq. miles and 368 acres was kept open for grazing in Travancore forests and a revenue of Rs. 37,074 was realised thereby during the year.

Department contractors in Cochin were, as usual, allowed to graze the elephants employed for work, free of charge. The resident ryots of the State also continued to enjoy the concession to graze their cattle free of charge. The fee realised in other cases amounted to Rs. 165 as against Rs. 40 in the year 1123.

Sylviculture.—Natural regeneration of valuable species of forest growth was quite normal during the year. The area under teak plantation in Travancore at the commencement of the year was 21,387 acres. During the year under report, an area of 751 acres was added thereto and 285 acres excluded therefrom. The average cost of planting per acre was about Rs. 2, as against Rs. 3, in the previous year. The revenue realised during the year from the teak plantations by the sale of logs and saplings amounted to Rs. 10.39 lakhs as against Rs. 10.48 lakhs in 1123. The condition of teak plantations in general was satisfactory.

The various plantations in the Department other than teak are grouped under the following heads.—

- (1) Jungle wood plantations.
- (2) Soft wood plantations.
- (3) Cashew plantation.
- (4) Cinchona.
- (5) Sandal wood.

At the commencement of the year under report, the aggregate extent of teak plantations in Cochin was 12,950 acres. During the year, an extent of 999·7 acres was newly formed into teak plantations, at a cost of Rs. 15,045 as against 687 acres at a cost of Rs. 12,166 in the year 1123. The aggregate extent of teak plantations at the end of the year was, therefore, 13,949 acres.

The average cost of planting per acre was Rs. 15—7—2 as against Rs. 17—11—4 in 1123. The revenue realised during the year from the teak plantations amounted to Rs. 1·14 lakhs as against Rs. 1·08 lakhs in 1123.

The sandal wood plantations, mixed species plantations, oda plantations and soft wood plantations continued to receive the attention of the Department in Cochin.

Exploitation of timber.—The timber market was unsteady and prices were fluctuating as in the previous year. There was better demand for timber of the soft wood species. The movement of timber and other forest products had to be restricted due to the continuance of the rigid petrol rationing. Principles of silviculture were, however, followed strictly on the exploitation of forest products. The cutting of standing tree-growth was done only where it was necessary for the better growth of the remaining trees or where clear felling had to be done as an obligatory item. The usual system employed for working the forests were the same as those in the previous year, viz., selection fellings, improvement fellings and clear fellings. The selection of the method to be employed in working a particular block of forest was made in consideration of the actual needs of that part of the forests from a scientific point of view.

As in the past, the extraction of timber from the forests in Travancore was entrusted mostly on contract basis except in the high ranges where timbers were extracted under the *Mellabhom* system. During the year under report, 3,428,400 c. ft. of timber were extracted by Government agency against 2,501,545 c. ft. in the previous year. 59,517 c. ft. were collected during 1124 by consumers while the collection during 1123 was 70,052 c. ft. under this agency. The quantity of timber extracted under Government agency showed an increase of 926,855 c. ft. while there was a fall of 10,535 c. ft. in that under consumers. The total outturn of timber under the two agencies was 3,487,917 c. ft. against 2,571,597 c. ft. in 1123. Thus there was an increase of 916,320 c. ft. of timber in 1124 in the total out-turn over that of 1123. This appreciable increase was due to the more intensive working of timber according to the prescription of the new working plans. Extraction of timbers from areas leased out for cultivation under increased food production scheme has also contributed to the increased out-turn. Besides, a good quantity of royalties was also extracted from Tract III areas. As in the previous years, timbers were extracted in round logs as far as practicable to avoid wastage in conversion. There was no removal of timber either by right holders or on account of free grants during the year.

The total balance stock of royalties and junglewood at the end of 1124 was 1,917,674 c. ft. against 2,121,024 c. ft. in 1123. The balance at the close of the year showed a fall of 203,350 c. ft. This was due to large disposals from ranges and sale depots in auction. The large quantity collected from the C.R.C. road also was disposed of during the year itself.

The receipts from the sale of royalties and junglewood amounted to Rs. 70·06 lakhs against Rs. 73·63 lakhs in 1123.

The total quantity of timber extracted from the forests in Cochin during the year was 21,729 tons timber, 58,219 tons firewood and 132,870 bamboos. The corresponding figures for 1123 were, 23,647 tons, 52,394 tons and 179,934 respectively. Timber to the aggregate value of Rs. 2,43,192 was issued to departments of Government, during the year as against the corresponding value of Rs. 3,78,360 in the year 1123. The value of timber delivered under free grants during the year was Rs. 68,458, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 28,876.

Minor forest produce.—Firewood, charcoal, cardamom, sandal, bamboos, etc., are some of the most important items of minor forest produce. Articles such as reeds, rattans, honey, wax, rubber, etc., are also sources of revenue from the forest.

The right of collection and removal of articles of minor forest produce in Cochin was leased out for the years of 1123 and 1124 at an yearly rental of Rs. 25,575.

Elephants.—At the beginning of the year, there were 29 elephants (16 tuskers and 13 cows) in the Department in Travancore. Elephant capturing operations conducted during the year were successful and 10 elephants (4 tuskers and 6 cows) were captured. One of the captives in the Quilon Division gave birth to a female calf. Of these 40 elephants (20 tuskers and 20 cows), 2 tuskers were sold to the Devaswam Department 6 tuskers and 4 cows sold in public auction and 1 tusker and 3 cows died. Thus at the end of the year under review there were 24 elephants (11 tuskers and 13 cows). The sale of elephants brought in a total revenue of Rs. 78,446 during the year.

There were 4 elephants under the charge of the Department in Cochin at the commencement of the year of which, one belonged to the Devaswam Department. All the Government elephants were tuskers, while the Devaswam animal was a cow. Since there were no capturing operations, there was no addition to the stock. Elephant Govindan was dedicated to the Tripunithura temple by His Highness the Maharaja, on 15th Kumbham 1124. Elephant Kali was also returned to the Devaswam Department on 13th Karkadagam 1124. At the end of the year, there were two Government elephants only under the charge of the Department.

The stock of ivory at the beginning of the year was 738·2 lbs. A quantity of 124·47 lbs. of ivory was received during the year. 0·37 lb. of ivory was sold during the year. Thus there was a balance of 862·3 lbs. of ivory when the year closed.

Fuel Supply.—"The Fuel Supply Division", constituted in 1120 in Cochin continued during the year also without any change. Contract agency was invariably employed for the felling of trees, collection, felling, loading, un-loading and handling of firewood under the supervision of divisional officers. While the transport of firewood from the collection side was done in departmental lorries under the supervision of the Officer-in-charge, Fuel Division, despatches to Ernakulam were effected through rail. Fuel was stocked in the two Central depots at Trichur and Ernakulam, and the retail depots in the several parts of the State were supplied with fuel from these Central depots. As regards the financial results of the scheme, after meeting all charges, the net surplus for the year was Rs. 3,255 after setting off a sum of Rs. 37,800 as depreciation value and another sum of Rs. 3,668 as interest on capital out-lay. A sum of Rs. 48,673 has also been set off towards seigniorage on fire-wood handled by the Division during the year.

Game Sanctuary.—In order to encourage the preservation of wild life in Travancore and to check its indiscriminate destruction, a Game Sanctuary was established at Nellikampatty Isthmus in the Periyar lake. There are various animals and birds in the Sanctuary of which mention may be made of the elephant, the Indian bison or gaur, the sambur, the mouse deer, the ibex, the tiger, the panther and the bear. The Game Association at Peermade helped the Department to regulate hunting, to prevent poaching and other forest offences and to introduce new and varied species of animals and birds from other countries. Distinguished guests including His Excellency the Governor of Madras and many other eminent persons visited the sanctuary and appreciated the work done by the department in this behalf.

During the year under report, 32 licences giving authority to fish, hunt and shoot in reserved forests in Cochin were granted, as against 21 in the previous year. Of these, fees were charged for 31 and the remaining one was granted free of charges. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,550 as against Rs. 420 in 1123. The additional number of licences issued, as well as the enhancement of the fees from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per licence in 1124 account for the great difference.

The one case of illicit shooting of a wild pig from Peechi, pending at the beginning of the year, was disposed of by compounding. During the year, a case of illicit shooting of a bison was reported in Puthur beat, in Trichur Division. This was under enquiry at the close of the year. Another case of illicit shooting was detected in Machad Division, which ended in conviction.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the two Departments in Travancore and Cochin together in 1124 were Rs. 1,12,71,712 and Rs. 49,85,224 respectively as against Rs. 1,15,88,478 and Rs. 51,35,697 respectively in 1123.

STAMPS

Travancore Area

Control.—The Administrative control of the Stamps Department continued to be vested in the Finance Secretary to Government as ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps, the two institutions in the Department viz., the Stamp Manufactory where stamps are printed, and the Central Stamp Depot where printed stock is kept for issue to the various Sub-Depots in the State, being under two different Officers, the former under a Superintendent and the latter under the Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum functioning as the Officer-in-charge.

Stamp Manufactory.—The following statement shows the volume of stamp printing work turned out during the last 3 years:—

Description	Number printed during		
	1122	1123	1124
General Stamps ..	5,61,036	9,52,590	5,06,014
1 anna Revenue receipt stamps ..	18,00,000	28,80,000	19,85,040
Foreign Bill stamps ..	48,000	24,000	2,880
Private documents embossed ..	33,146	15,455	33,458
Medical Revenue stamps ..	..	50,400	..
Court fee stamps ..	1,80,373	1,74,640	57,100
Court fee labels ..	41,40,000	29,10,000	64,032
Copying papers—Ordinary ..	9,99,648	9,08,521	12,81,818
Do. Service ..	1,19,146	14,000	64,000
Anchal Stamps ..	1,03,44,000	1,88,15,888	1,20,41,064
Do. Covers ..	83,07,325	1,01,62,924	86,26,296
Do. Cards ..	57,98,416	58,78,432	38,53,112
Service Anchal Cards and Stamps ..	47,86,400	78,80,800	18,49,936
Vendors agreement ..	300	..	300
Hundi stamps ..	9,000	4,120	9,276
Share transfer stamps ..	1,48,560	76,800	..
Total ..	3,72,75,350	5,07,48,570	3,03,74,326

In addition to the various items manufactured, a quantity of 1,11,28,546 Anchal stamps and 40,26,090 service Anchal stamps were overprinted during the year to meet the requirements consequent on the enhancement of Anchal rates and their fixation in Indian Currency.

Value.—The value of stamps, Stamp papers, etc., printed during the year together with that of the items overprinted amounted to Rs. 61.53 (53.93 plus 7.60) lakhs against Rs. 58.73 lakhs in 1123. The value of stamps, etc., issued from the Central Stamp Depot was Rs. 52.14 lakhs against Rs. 48.62 lakhs in 1123. The value of stamps, etc., in stock on 1st Chingam 1124 in the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot together, the value of stamps, etc., printed during the year, the value of stamps, etc., issued during the year and the value of the balance quantities in stock at the end of the year are given below.—

			(Rupees in lakhs)
Value of stamps, etc., in stock on 1st Chingam 1124 ..	..	66.64	
Do do. Manufactured in 1124 ..	..	61.53	
Total ..	..	128.17	
Do. Issued from the Central Stamp Depot ..	..	52.14	
Do converted ..	..	9.78	
Do. destroyed during 1124 ..	..	0.21	
Total ..	..	62.13	
Do. in stock at the end of 1124 ..	..	66.04	

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and Expenditure of the Department during the last 3 years are noted below.—

<i>Partiulars</i>	<i>1122</i>	<i>1123</i>	<i>1124</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Gross receipts ..	42,80,949	40,85,977	42,63,335
Deduct Refunds ..	79,810	83,130	99,503
Net receipts ..	42,01,139	40,02,847	41,63,832
Expenditure ..	1,92,871	2,26,799	3,13,468
Deduct Share debitable to—			
1. Anchal Department ..	95,568	1,13,391	1,06,389
2. Medical Department ..	..	58	30
Net expenditure ..	97,303	1,13,350	2,07,049

Cochin Area

The Stamps and Stamp papers required for the Cochin Division (except special adhesive labels and three annas section papers which are manufactured locally) were got down from a well known Firm in India as usual. Soon after the integration of the two States on 1st July 1949, the printing contract with the firm was terminated and supplies were made by the Central Stamp Depot at Trivandrum.

The number of ex-officio Vendors in the Cochin Division was the same in the previous year viz., 7 and the number of licensed Vendors was 31.

Stamp Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 12,20,490 against Rs. 11,11,961 in the previous year and expenditure amountd to Rs. 1,38,115 against Rs. 1,10,647 in 1123.

CHAPTER V

JUSTICE AND CRIME

Judicial system.—The judicial administration of the States was vested in the respective High Courts of Travancore and Cochin. The High Courts are the highest civil and criminal courts in the territories having power of adjudication over all civil and criminal cases. Decrees in civil suits of the value of Rupees Five Thousand and above and life sentence in criminal cases in Travancore are subject to confirmation by the Ruler, application for which is transmitted through the Chief Minister. Capital punishment was abolished in Travancore.

In erstwhile Cochin, no decree, irrespective of the value of suit is subject to confirmation by the Ruler. Life imprisonment and death sentences are subject to confirmation by His Highness.

Until 1894 in Travancore there was a "Royal Court of Final Appeal" corresponding more or less to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. This Court has since been abolished, but the functions of that Court are to some extent exercised by Full Benches of the High Court which may be asked to tender advice to the Ruler.

The Judicial administration of the Cochin State on the model of British India began with the inauguration of the Huzur Court of Col. Munro in 987 M.E. (1812 A.D.) The Huzur Court was afterwards named as the Appeal Court of Cochin during the time of Dewan Nanjappayya, and it remained as such till its conversion as the Chief Court of Cochin in 1076. A great change

was brought about in 1113, when with the inauguration of a new Constitution for the erstwhile Cochin State under the Government of Cochin Act (XX of 1113) a High Court presided over by a Chief Justice and two other Judges was ushered into existence in the place of the Chief Court.

Consequent on the integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin from the 17th Mithunam 1124 (1st July 1949) the High Courts of the two States ceased to exist as different entities and the High Court of Judicature of the United State of Travancore and Cochin with jurisdiction over all the civil and criminal courts of the two erstwhile States was inaugurated at Ernakulam on the 23rd Mithunam 1124 (7th July 1949) pursuant to Ordinance II of 1124 promulgated by His Highness the Rajpramukh. The Chief Justice of the Travancore High Court was appointed the Chief Justice of the new High Court, Mr. Justice Koshy and Mr. Justice Govinda Menon of the Cochin High Court and the other Judges of the erstwhile Travancore High Court were appointed temporary Judges of the new High Court.

The subordinate judiciary (Travancore) consists of District and Sessions Judges, District Munsiffs and Village Panchayats for the trial of civil cases and Magistrates including Benches of Honorary Magistrates for the trial of criminal cases. Munsiff's Courts and the Village Panchayat Courts have only original jurisdiction. All the Munsiffs can try suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 and the District Munsiff of Shencottah had pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat Court stops at Rs. 50. Suits tried by the Village Panchayat Courts are of the nature of small causes and their decisions are not subject to appeal, although the District Courts have the power to revise them to a limited extent. In Cochin a separate Department of Village Courts was constituted in Medam 1118 after the passing of the Village Courts Act (XII of 1118). The work of the Department is judicial. The Panchayat Courts that were functioning in the State were renamed as Village Courts and the Judges were nominated by Government. In addition to the 47 Village Courts there was also the court of the Registrar of Village Courts. All the villages in the State have come under the jurisdiction of the Village Courts. All the Panchayat Courts of erstwhile Cochin are under the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Village Courts. The decisions of the Panchayat Courts are subject to revision by the Registrar of Village Courts which are again subject to revision by the High Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Panchayat Courts is only Rs. 50.

In Travancore, Munsiffs also try some classes of suits as small cause suits, the decisions being subject only to revision by the High Court. The decisions of the Munsiffs in other suits are subject to regular appeals which lie either to the District Court or the High Court respectively where the value of the suit does not exceed Rs. 1,000 or does exceed that amount. In Cochin, the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsiffs is Rs. 2,000. Just as in Madras Province, a Sub Court was constituted in the year 1123 at Chittur with unlimited original jurisdiction but with no appellate powers. All decisions of the Sub Court in cases not exceeding Rs. 2,000 are appealable to the District Judges while those above Rs. 2,000 to the High Court direct.

For the administration of criminal justice in Travancore there are below the Sessions Courts, Magistrates of three classes some of whom are honorary. The Chief Magistrate of a District is the District Magistrate and under him are division 1st Class First, Second and Third Class Magistrates. The District Magistrates and the Division First Class Magistrates have original as well as appellate jurisdiction while all the other classes of Magistrates have only original jurisdiction. The appellate authority over the Magistrates of the Second and Third classes is the District or the Division First Class Magistrate and that of the First Class Magistrates including the District Magistrates is the Sessions Court. The District and First Class Magistrates are Land Revenue Officers as well, but, except in a few cases where the Tahsildars are empowered to exercise Magisterial functions in their respective Taluks, all Magistrates of the Second or Third Class and some of the First Class Magistrates discharge only magisterial duties. The stipendiary Magistrates are mostly graduates-in-law. The Chief Magistrate of erstwhile Cochin is the District Magistrate and under him are two First Class Magistrates and 6 Second Class Magistrates and also the Munsiff-Magistrate at Cranganur and the Honorary Bench Magistrates at Ernakulam, Cochin and Trichur. The District Magistrate in Cochin area exercise appellate jurisdiction over the 1st Class Magistrates.

Recruitment.—The entire judiciary is recruited from the ranks of duly qualified members of the service or the Bar. Judges of the High Court were appointed by His Highness the Maharaja

up to 17th Mithunam 1124 and after the integration (17th Mithunam 1124) by the Rajpramukh. They were ordinarily selected from among the District Judges or leading members of the Bar. District Judges are appointed by Government in consultation with the High Court. Munsiffs are likewise appointed by Government on the recommendation of the High Court.

Security of service.—District Judges and Munsiffs are removable for misconduct only after a formal enquiry by a commission duly appointed by the High Court, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja and after 17th Mithunam 1124 with the sanction of the Rajpramukh. The Judges and Munsiffs are, without exception, graduates-in-law or barristers-at-law. The Courts are free from interference by the executive authorities. Suits against Government are a common feature. The courts are authorised by law to issue execution against Government.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Tribunals.—There were 78 courts functioning in Travancore during the year under report consisting of the High Court, seven Sessions Courts, nine Additional Sessions Courts, three District Magistrates Courts, twenty-two First Class Magistrate's Courts, twenty-three Second Class Magistrate's Courts, five First Class Bench Magistrate's Courts and eight Second Class Bench Magistrate's Courts.

Besides the High Court, the highest tribunal for the dispensation of criminal justice in Cochin, and the two Sessions Courts for the Anjikaimal and Trichur Sessions Divisions respectively, the following courts were administering criminal justice in the erstwhile Cochin State during the year under report:—

- (i) One court of the District Magistrate.
- (ii) 7 permanent courts of the Sub-Magistrates, those at Chittur and Cranganur exercising ordinary First Class powers.
- (iii) 3 permanent bench courts presided over by non-official Presidents (Honorary) viz. one each at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur with summary powers for the disposal of offences under the Police, Municipal and Nuisance Acts committed within the local limits of the respective Municipal Councils.
- (iv) 2 temporary courts of special First Class Magistrates, one for the Anjikaimal and the other for the Trichur District, and
- (v) One Special Magistrate at Trichur for the period beginning from 1st Meenam 1124 till the end of the year, appointed for the trial of what is known as the Sub-Inspector Murder case.

CRIMES

The total number of original cases for disposal in Travancore in all the Courts together (including Sessions Courts) was 55,735 of which 36,992 were disposed of, leaving 18,743 pending as against 43,756, 30,247 and 13,509 respectively in the previous year.

Offences.—The total number of offences reported during the year in Travancore rose from 31,543 in 1123 to 39,787 or by 8,244. The number of cases returned as true rose from 31,490 in 1123 to 39,721 or by 8,231. of which, those under the Penal Code rose from 11,205 in 1123 to 12,020 or by 815 and those under the special and local laws rose from 20,285 to 27,701 or by 7,416. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code to the total number of offences fell from 35.69 in 1123 to 30.37, while that of offences under the Special and Local Laws rose from 64.31 to 69.63. The total number of cases rejected in *Limine* rose from 53 to 66. No case was struck off as false, frivolous or vexatious in 1124. The percentage of true to reported cases was the same as that of 1123 viz., 99.83.

Out of 92,814 persons brought to trial during the year, 23,985, or 25.84 percent were convicted against 72,973, 17,428 and 23.88 percent respectively in the year 1123. The percentage of persons convicted in 1124 to the total population in the State, according to the latest census figures is 0.39 against 0.29 in 1123. The number of persons convicted under the Penal Code as well as under the special and Local Laws rose from 2,216 and 15,212 in 1123 to 3,126 and 20,859 respectively. The percentage to the number brought to trial under the Penal Code rose from 4.78 to 6.24 while that under the Special and Local Laws fell from 56.89 to 48.84.

The total number of original cases for disposal in all the courts together in Cochin (including Sessions Courts) was 6,874 of which 5,699 were disposed of, leaving 1,175 pending as against 6,628, 5,466 and 1,162 respectively in the previous year.

Under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, there were 382 cases for disposal as against 339 in the previous year. Of these, 29 cases were under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace, 50 for security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII, 12 related to disputes of possession of property under Chapter XII, 96 for maintenance under Chapter XXXVI and 195 for forfeiture of bail or recognisance under Chapter XII. Of these 382 cases with, 611 persons, 291 cases involving 447 persons were disposed of leaving 91 cases involving 164 persons (excluding the persons involved under Chapter XII) for disposal at the close of the year.

Women Offenders.—The number of women involved in the cases for disposal in Travancore during the year under report was 7,932 against 5,839 in 1123 and the percentage to the total number of accused persons was 7.31 against 6.44 in 1123. Of the total number of women involved, 2,508, or 33.01 percent were charged with compoundable offences such as simple hurt, criminal force and assault, trespasses, etc., as against 2,118 or 36.27 percent in 1123. The number of women convicted during the year was 741 or 9.34 percent of the number of women involved as against 607, or 10.40 percent in 1123.

Juvenile Offenders.—In Travancore, 216 Juveniles (164 boys and 52 girls) were charged during the year with offences, of whom 100, all boys, were brought to trial and 7 convicted against 193 Juveniles (179 boys and 14 girls) charged, 5 boys brought to trial and 2 convicted in the year 1123. Of the 7 boys convicted during the year, 6 were sent to the Reformatory school and the other to a certified school.

Public Servants Proceeded Against.—Including the one prosecution pending disposal at the end of 1123 in Travancore, there were 7 prosecutions against public servants, 4 instituted by departmental heads and 3 by private individuals against 10 in 1123. All of them were pending disposal at the end of the year.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Travancore Area

Original Work.—The total file in the Magistrates' Courts including the Bench Magistrates' Courts, rose from 31,543 in 1123 to 39,787, and the number of persons involved rose from 57,186 to 68,017. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 55,462 involving 1,07,906 persons against 43,532 involving 89,951 persons in 1123. 36,754 cases involving 60,718 persons were disposed of during the year against 30,041 cases involving 53,211 persons in 1123. The pendency of cases at the end of the year was 18,703 affecting 47,188 persons against 13,491 cases and 36,740 persons at the end of 1123.

Bench Magistrates' Courts.—The file in the Bench Magistrates' Courts rose by 2,409 cases (9,209 in 1123 and 11,618 in 1124). 16,096 cases affecting 17,545 persons came up for disposal during the year against 11,854 cases and 12,967 persons in 1123. The disposal during the year rose from 9,391 cases affecting 10,206 persons in 1123 to 11,956 cases and 12,933 persons. The pendency at the end of the year was 4,140 cases affecting 4,612 persons against 2,463 cases affecting 2,761 persons at the end of 1123.

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.—There were 39,366 cases for disposal during the year in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts against 31,678 cases in 1123. The number of cases disposed of rose from 20,650 in 1123 to 24,798 during the year under report. The average duration of a case from the commencement to the close of the enquiry and trial was 89 days in respect of preliminary enquiries and 49 days for trials against 79 days and 43 days respectively in 1123.

Appellate Work.—Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 10 courts during the year. The number of appeals filed during the year fell from 206 in 1123 to 168. Including the appeals pending at the end of 1123, there were 360 appeals for disposal during the year against 414 in 1123. The number disposed of during the year fell from 237 in 1123 to 196. The

year closed with a pendency of 164 appeals against 177 at the end of 1123. The average duration of appeals fell from 59 days in 1123 to 52 days in 1124.

The subjoined statement shows the quality of the work turned out by the subordinate Magistrates during the years 1123 and 1124.

Results	1123		1124	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Finding and sentence confirmed ..	92	38.82	67	34.19
Conviction altered and sentence confirmed ..	2	0.81	..	..
Conviction upheld but sentence reduced ..	14	5.90	12	6.12
Conviction and sentence altered ..	11	4.64	13	6.63
Conviction quashed and acquittal ordered ..	92	38.82	82	41.84
Conviction quashed and retrial ordered ..	13	5.49	8	4.08
Otherwise disposed of ..	13	5.49	14	7.14
Total ..	237	100.0	196	100.0

Revisional Work.—Including the one application pending disposal at the end of 1123 there were three applications for revision under Section 362 of the Criminal Procedure Code for disposal. All of them were disposed of during the year.

4,513 calendars were received during the year. The total for disposal including the 209 calendars pending at the end of 1123 was 4,722 of which 4,419 were disposed of leaving 303 calendars at the end of the year.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Cochin Area

Original Work.—In the year under report, all the Magistrates' Courts together had for disposals 6,828 original cases inclusive of the 1,156 cases pending at the end of 1123. Of these, 5,661 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,167 pending trial. Of the cases disposed of, 405 were First Class cases and the remaining 5,256 were second class cases. First Class and Second Class cases disposed of in the previous year were 544 and 4,879 respectively.

Including the 2,760 persons awaiting trial at the end of 1123, the Magistrates had for trial 12,705 persons in the year under report. Of these, 4 persons died, leaving a balance of 12,701 persons to be dealt with as against 11,721 in the previous year. Of these, cases against 9,742 persons were tried and disposed of, leaving cases against 2,959 persons pending trial as against 8,961 and 2,760 respectively in the previous year. Of the persons brought for trial, 3,981 persons were discharged or acquitted; 5,568 were convicted (the sentences being appealable in the case of 5,520 persons and non-appealable in the case of 48 persons). Cases against 87 persons were committed to the Sessions or referred, and cases against 106 persons were otherwise disposed of. The percentage of conviction was 43.8 against 54 in the previous year.

Of the 5,568 persons convicted, 88 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 877 to rigorous imprisonment, 7 to imprisonment and fine, 28 to whipping, 4,556 to fine only while 12 persons were released under section 455 of Criminal Procedure Code, as against 4,878, 93, 792, 18, 14, 3,957 and 4 respectively in the previous year. Of the 28 persons sentenced to whipping, 26 were juveniles.

The total amount of fines imposed in the year by the several Magistrates except that of Cranganore was Rs. 65,733—8—0 as against Rs. 83,160—0—0 in the previous year. Fines to the extent of Rs. 35 were cancelled in appeal. Compensation granted under section 441 of the Criminal Procedure Code amounted to Rs. 305 as against Rs. 125 in the previous year. Fines collected under special acts amounted to Rs. 16,748—4—9. Fines refunded in the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,788—0—0 as against Rs. 3,351—12—3 in the previous year.

The fine imposed by the Cranganore Magistrate in the year aggregated to Rs. 2,506 against Rs. 2,050 in the previous year. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,509 was collected and credited to Magisterial Fines and Rs. 997—0—0 to Special Acts and no amount was written off. No amount of fine was pending realisation at the end of the year in the Cranganore Magistrate's Court.

The average duration of cases disposed of by the First Class Magistrates was 166 days as against 181 days in the previous year and that of those disposed of by the Second Class Magistrates was 45 days as against 39 days in the previous year.

The number of witnesses examined in the year was 13,484 while that in the previous year was 16,849. No witness was detained for more than one day excepting 2 witnesses of whom 1 was examined for 2 days and the other for 3 days.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.—Including the 11 appeals involving 14 persons pending at the end of the previous year, the District Magistrate had for disposal, 75 appeals involving 150 persons as against 62 appeals with 97 persons in 1123. Of these, 70 appeals involving 140 persons were disposed of in the year as against 48 appeals involving 77 persons in the previous year, leaving 3 appeals with 10 persons pending at the end of the year as against 11 appeals with 14 persons in the previous year. (Appealable sentences were passed by the Second Class Magistrates in the case of 5,279 persons as against 4,479 persons in the previous year. 136 persons preferred appeals in the year under report as against 81 in the previous year.) The sentences of the lower courts were confirmed by the District Magistrate in the case of 95 persons, reversed in the case of 34 and modified in the case of 5, as against 50, 20 and 6 respectively in the previous year. Cases against 3 persons were disposed ordering new trial or further enquiry and cases against 3 persons were summarily rejected. The percentage of confirmation was 68 as against 65 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals decided was 65 days as against 70 in the previous year.

The District Magistrate, as appellate authority under the Rent Control Proclamation IV of 1122 had for disposal (inclusive of the 59 appeals pending at the beginning of the year) 217 appeals against 117 appeals in the year 1123. Of these, 147 were disposed of leaving a balance of 70 pending when the year closed as against 58 and 59 respectively in the previous year. There were in addition 4 miscellaneous appeals which were disposed of in the year itself.

During the year under report the District Magistrate had for disposal 13 revision petitions involving 22 persons including 3 revision petitions with 6 persons pending at the beginning of the year. 10 petitions involving 18 persons were disposed of in the year leaving a balance of 3 petitions with 4 persons. Orders sought to be revised were confirmed in the case of 15 persons, modified in the case of none and reversed in the case of 3.

Calendars.—During the year under review, 5,947 calendars were received by the District Magistrate of which 170 were returned with remarks and in 21 cases the records were called for and examined.

SESSIONS COURTS

Original work.—The Number of Sessions cases filed during the year in Travancore area rose from 208 in 1123 to 253, but the number of persons involved fell from 619 in 1123 to 597. Including the pendency left at the end of 1123 and those readmitted to file, the total for disposal during the year was 273 cases involving 676 persons against 224 cases and 654 persons in 1123. Of these, 238 cases involving 554 persons were disposed of against 206 cases and 607 persons in 1123. Pendency at the end of the year was 35 cases involving 122 persons against 18 cases and 47 persons at the end of the year 1123. Of the 35 cases pending, 14 were at Trivandrum, 5 each at Mavelikara and Alleppey, 4 each at Quilon and Kottayam, and 3 at Parur. 15 of these pending cases were of more than 3 months' duration, of which 4 each were at Trivandrum and Kottayam, 3 at Alleppey and 2 each at Quilon and Parur.

The average duration of a Sessions case from the date of the receipt of records till disposal was 22 days against 20 days in 1123 and the average duration from the beginning of the trial to its end was 12 days against 17 in 1123.

The number of persons convicted during the year by the Sessions Courts was 200, forming 29.59 per cent of the number involved as against 177 persons forming 29.16 per cent in 1123.

The Sessions Judges in Cochin had for disposal in the year under report 46 Sessions cases (Anjikaimal Sessions Court 27 and Trichur Sessions Court 19) as against 48 in the previous year. Out of the 46 cases involving 97 persons the Judges disposed of 38 cases involving 43 persons, leaving 8 cases involving 54 persons pending (5 cases in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 3 in the Trichur Sessions Court) at the end of the year. Of the 43 persons, 4 were acquitted or discharged, 37 persons were convicted and sentenced and 1 died during or before trial, the remaining one ordered to furnish security. The convictions and sentences in respect of 1 person who was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for life was referred to the High Court for confirmation. 31 persons were awarded rigorous imprisonment of varying terms. Of the persons sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, 3 were awarded fine also. The Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal imposed a fine of Rs. 20 in the year while the Sessions Judge of Trichur realised a fine of Rs. 329—6—0 out of the fines imposed by him in previous year.

The percentage of confirmation in appeal of sentences passed by the Sessions Judges was 57.1 in the year under report compared with 75 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases between commitment and disposal was 41 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 32.1 days in the Trichur Sessions Court as against 39 and 44 days respectively in the previous year.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.—The file appeals in the Sessions Courts in Travancore fell from 226 in 1123 to 176 in 1124. The total number for disposal during the year also fell from 350 to 289. The disposal and pendency also fell from 237 and 113 in 1123 to 200 and 89 respectively in 1124.

Two applications for revision filed during the year were disposed of. 1,647 calendars were received during the year for revision against 787 in 1123. Including the calendars pending at the end of 1123, the total for disposal during the year was 1,665 against 1,018 in 1123.

The Sessions Judges in Cochin had for disposal 59 appeals (Anjikaimal Sessions Court 45 and Trichur Sessions Court 14) of which all of them were disposed of in the year itself. 66 persons preferred appeals during the year under report. The appeals of 12 persons were pending disposal and appeals of 13 persons were received by transfer making the total number of persons concerned to 91. The appeals of all the 91 persons were disposed of in the year. The sentences appealed against were confirmed in the case of 51 persons, modified in the case of 19, and reversed in the case of 12 persons and the appeals of the remaining 2 persons rejected. Appeals of the remaining persons were transferred to other courts. The percentage of confirmation was 57.1 as against 60 in the previous year.

The average duration of appeals disposed of was 41 days as against 38 days in the previous year in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court, and 32.1 days as against 34 days in the Trichur Sessions Court.

There was only 1 revision petition involving 1 person for disposal in the Trichur Sessions Court during the year under report and it was disposed of during the year confirming the order of the lower court. There was no revision petition in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court during the year under report.

HIGH COURT

Appellate Work.—There were 31 Referred Trials in the High Court in Travancore involving 101 persons for disposal during the year including the 7 Referred Trials involving 29 persons pending at the end of the year 1123. 18 Referred Trials involving 40 persons were disposed of leaving a pendency of 13 cases involving 61 persons at the end of the year. The average duration of a Referred Trial was 142 days against 116 days in 1123.

The number of persons defended at Sirkar cost on account of poverty was 12 against 11 in 1123.

During the year under report, 2 cases were referred to the High Court in Cochin for consideration of the question of confirmation of the sentences of life imprisonment passed by the Sessions Courts. All of them were disposed of during the year itself confirming the sentence of life imprisonment passed in respect of the one case and quashing the conviction and setting the accused at liberty in respect of the other.

Appeals.—The number of appeals filed during the year in Travancore was 229 against 163 in 1123. Of these, 220 were preferred against the decisions of the Sessions Judges and 9 that of Magistrates, the corresponding figures for the year 1123 being 162 and 1 respectively. The total number of appeals for disposal including the 71 appeals pending at the end of 1123 was 300 against 213 and the number disposed of was 94 against 159. The pendency at the end of the year was 206 against 71 at the end of 1123. All the appeals pending were of more than 3 months' duration. The average duration of an appeal was 164 days against 160 days in 1123. 12 appeals were defended at Sirkar cost against 31 in 1123.

34 appeals were filed by the Sirkar during the year against 31 in 1123. The number of such appeals that came up for disposal during the year including the 22 appeals pending at the end of the year 1123 was 56 against 55 in 1123. Of these, 24 were disposed of leaving a pendency of 32 appeals at the end of the year.

The High Court in Cochin had for disposal 30 appeals involving 37 persons of which 29 appeals involving 36 persons were disposed of during the year under report. 1 appeal with 1 person was pending disposal at the close of the year. The sentences of the lower court were confirmed in the case of 27 persons, modified in the case of 2 persons and reversed in the case of 4 and 3 appeals involving 3 persons were transferred to the Sessions Court. The percentage of confirmation was the same as in the previous year, viz., 75·25 appeals were decided by a Division Bench of two Judges and 1 by Full Bench, and 3 were transferred to Sessions Courts.

Revisional and Miscellaneous Works.—The total number of cases for revision that came up for disposal during the year in the High Court in Travancore was 796, of which 482 were those received during the year against 781 and 440 respectively in 1123. The number disposed of fell from 467 in 1123 to 284 in 1124. The percentage of cases in which the sentence or order was confirmed, modified, or quashed were 64·87, 3·97 and 31·16 against 63·78, 3·56 and 32·66 respectively in 1123.

The total number of calendars including the 2 pending at the end of 1123 for disposal during the year was 246 against 324 in 1123, of which 240 were disposed of.

The number of applications for transfer of cases from one court to another filed during the year was 33. Including the 18 applications pending at the end of 1123, the total for disposal was 61. Of these, 34 were disposed of against 21 in 1123. The number of applications for bail to be disposed of fell from 221 in 1123 to 201. All the applications were disposed of allowing 165 and rejecting the rest.

There were for disposal by the High Court in Cochin 29 revision petitions involving 62 persons of which 23 petitions involving 56 persons were disposed of leaving 6 cases involving 6 persons pending disposal at the end of the year. The orders or sentences sought to be revised were upheld in respect of 22 persons, modified in the case of 14 persons and reversed

in the case of 6 persons. New trial was ordered in the case of 3 persons and the applications of 11 persons were rejected.

The High Court received 637 calendars for perusal and all of them were perused in the year itself as against 806 in the previous year. 3 cases were taken up *suo motu* for revision of the orders of the Magistrates; and in 7 cases records were called for and examined.

There was one criminal reference to the High Court during the year under report which was disposed of negatively in the year itself.

The District Magistrates in Travancore and Cochin inspected almost all the subordinate Magistrate's Courts within their respective jurisdictions. The High Court conducted surprise inspections of some of the Criminal Courts during the year under report.

EXTRADITION

In Cochin, 23 persons were extradited and surrendered from Madras Province and 11 from Travancore till the receipt of Government Orders stopping extradition between the two States on account of Integration. Of the 23 persons extradited and surrendered from the Madras Province, cases against 19 persons were disposed of leaving the cases against 4 persons pending trial. Of the 11 persons, 2 were committed to stand their trial before the Sessions Judge of Trichur in one case and it has not been disposed of. The cases against the remaining 9 accused persons were disposed of. 21 persons were surrendered to the Madras Province and 13 to Travancore from this State during the year under report. The number of persons extradited to the Indian Union and the Cochin State from Travancore during the year under report was 16 and that the number of persons surrendered to Travancore from the Indian Union and Cochin State was 20.

CIVIL JUSTICE

Number of Civil Courts.—The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction in Travancore was 87, comprising the High Court, seven District Courts, four Second Judge's Courts, five Temporary Second Judge's Courts, 38 District Munsiff's Courts, three Temporary Munsiff's Courts, seven Additional Temporary Munsiff's Courts and 22 Village Panchayat Courts.

The terms of the 5 temporary Second Judge's Courts were extended till the close of the year 1124. The terms of the 3 Temporary Munsiffs' Courts and the 7 Additional Temporary Munsiffs' Courts were also extended till the close of the year.

In Cochin, two District courts, one Sub-Court and 6 Munsiff's Courts were exercising original civil jurisdiction throughout the year. The permanent Additional District Court remained attached to the Anjikaimal District Court throughout the year. The Additional District Court at Trichur was also made permanent with effect from 15th April 1949 and it also remained attached to the Trichur District Court throughout the year. In addition to these, a temporary Additional District Court at Anjikaimal that functioned throughout the year was attached to the District Court of Anjikaimal.

The permanent Additional Munsiff's Court was functioning at Trichur throughout the year. The temporary Additional Munsiff's Court which began to function at Ernakulam from 9th Karkadagam 1123 onwards was also made permanent with effect from 7th April 1949.

The jurisdiction of Mukundapuram Taluk was transferred to the Trichur District from 1st Karkadagam 1124 and as such the jurisdiction of Irinjalakkuda Munsiff's Court came under Trichur District Court.

The Village Courts were also exercising original Civil jurisdiction.

The High Court and the 2 District Courts together with the Additional District Courts attached thereto were exercising appellate civil jurisdiction.

CIVIL LITIGATION

The volume of litigation in the years 1123 and 1124 for the Travancore area is shown in the following statement:—

Courts	Original litigation						Appellate litigation		
	1123			1124			1123		
	O.S.	S.C.	Total	O.S.	S.C.	Total	1st appeals	2nd appeals	Cross objection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Village Panchayat Courts	..	2,230	2,230	..	2,871	2,871	..	..	..
Munsiffs' Courts	.. 22,365	6,375	28,740	.. 24,217	7,600	31,817	..	..	..
District Courts	.. 1,323	48	1,371	.. 1,566	13	1,579	3,565	..	410
High Court	.. ..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	700	569	84
Total	.. 23,688	8,653	32,341	.. 25,783	10,484	36,267	4,265	569	494

Courts	Appellate litigation						Total	
	1123			1124			1123	1124
	Appeal from orders	Total	1st appeals	2nd appeals	Cross objection	Appeal from orders	Total	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19
Village Panchayat Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,230
Munsiffs' Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,871
District Courts	.. 1,047	5,022	3,387	..	356	830	4,573	6,393
High Court	.. 314	1,667	625	698	103	290	1,716	1,667
Total	.. 1,361	6,689	4,012	698	459	1,120	6,289	39,030

The total volume of litigation during the year under report rose from that of the previous year by 3,526 suits or 9·03 per cent. The file of original suits including small causes rose by 3,926 suits or 12·26 per cent, while the file of appeals fell by 400 appeals or 5·98 per cent.

The aggregate value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 2,27,38,446 as against Rs. 2,10,97,220 in 1123, showing thereby a rise of Rs. 16,41,226. The average value of a suit under report was Rs. 629·73 against Rs. 652·34 in 1123, Rs. 589·72 in 1122 and Rs. 650·50 in 1121.

In Cochin, including the opening balance of 4,250 suits, the District Judges, the Subordinate Judge and the Munsiffs together had for disposal 12,397 suits (original and small cause) of which 7,296 were disposed of leaving 5,101 pending disposal as against 10,250,6,000 and 4,250 respectively in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal in the year under report in the High Court and the District Courts together were 1,884 of which 726 were disposed of leaving 1,158 pending as against 1,769, 796 and 973 respectively in the previous year.

The aggregate valuation of suits filed in the year amounted to Rs. 76,87,934 as against Rs. 78,87,157 in the previous year. The valuation of appeals filed in the year is Rs. 6,23,741 as against Rs. 10,06,715 in the previous year. Of the 8,147 suits filed in the year, 2,679 related to landed property, 4,667 to money transactions and 749 to other rights as against 2,539, 3,334 and 749 respectively in the previous year.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION

Village Panchayat Courts.—The total number of suits filed during the year in Travancore rose from 2,230 in 1123 to 2,871 in 1124 and formed only 6·75 per cent of the total volume of litigation in the State as against 5·71 per cent in 1123.

The number of suits for disposal rose from 3,128 in 1123 to 3,644 in 1124. The number disposed of also rose from 2,592 to 3,016 leaving a balance of 628 cases at the end of the year as against 536 at the end of 1123. The average duration of a contested suit was 127 days and that of an uncontested suit 40 days against 153 days and 49 days respectively in 1123. The disposal fell below the file including re-admissions by 92 suits.

In Cochin, there are the Village Courts corresponding to the Village Panchayats Courts in Travancore.

There were 47 Village Courts exercising Civil Judicial powers. Including the previous balance of 573 suits, the Village Courts had for disposal 4,714 suits as against 3,576 for 1123, of which 3,994 were disposed of leaving a balance of 720, at the close of the year. The total value of suits filed in the year in the various Village Courts was Rs. 9,929—9—4 as against Rs. 72,853—9—4 in 1123, while the value of suits disposed of was Rs. 92,959—15—3 as against Rs. 69,769—9—, in the previous year. The average duration of suits in the Village Courts, ranged from 12 days to 8 months and 15 days.

Munsiffs' Courts.—There was a rise in the total number of suits for disposal in the Munsiff's Courts in Travancore from 75,777 in 1123 to 81,319 during the year under review. The total number of disposals was 34,587. The total disposal of suits during the year was in excess of the actual institution by 2,770 suits. The average duration of contested original suits excluding small causes rose from 816 days in 1123 to 859 days in 1124 and that of uncontested suits rose from 202 days to 357 days. There were 46,732 suits pending in the Munsiff's Courts at the end of 1124.

In Cochin the Munsiffs' Courts and the Sub-court together received in the year 5,687 original suits and 1,935 small cause suits including suits under the Tenancy Act. Together with the previous balance of 3,058 original suits and 351 small cause suits, the total number for disposal came to 8,745 original suits and 2,286 small cause suits.

In Cochin, the Munsiffs' Courts and the Sub-court together had for disposal in the year 8,745 original suits and 2,286 small cause suits as against 7,428 and 1,579 respectively in the previous year. They disposed of 5,129 original suits and 1,684 small cause suits as against

4,370 and 1,228 respectively in the previous year. The disposal fell short of the file by 558 in original suits and by 251 in small cause suits. Of the suits disposed of in the year, 1,814 original and 306 small cause suits were contested as against 1,678 and 236 respectively in the previous year.

Cases pending disposal at the end of the year were 33,616 original suits and 602 small cause suits as against 3,058 and 351 respectively in the previous year.

District Courts.—The number of suits for disposal in the District Courts in Travancore rose from 4,766 in 1123 to 5,555 in 1124 of which 1,083 were disposed of, against 983 in the previous year. The number of contested suits disposed of rose from 526 in 1123 to 530 during the year under report, and formed 50·38 per cent of the total disposal of original suits against 55·90 per cent in the previous year.

The average duration of contested and uncontested original suits including small causes in the District Courts was 757 days and 193 days respectively as against 1,077 days and 189 days respectively in the previous year. The total pendency at the end of the year was 4,472 suits against 3,783 suits in 1123.

In Cochin, the District Judges had for disposal 1,366 original suits of which they disposed of 483 leaving 883 original suits against 1,243, 402 and 841 respectively in the previous year.

The disposal in the Anjikaimal District Court was 309 as against 203 in the previous year.

The disposal in the Trichur District Court was 170 as against 199 in the previous year. The average duration of contested cases disposed of in the Anjikaimal District Court was 818 days against 465 days in the previous year and that in the Trichur District Court was 625 days as against 468 in the previous year.

High Court.—No original petition was filed during the year in the High Court of Travancore. The one original petition pending at the end of 1123 was not disposed of during the year, under report. Including the 4 original suits pending disposal at the end of 1123, there were five such suits for disposal during the year, of which one suit was disposed of.

Execution of Decrees.—The subjoined statement shows the number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal, the number disposed of and the balance pending at the close of the years 1123 and 1124 in Travancore.

Name of court	Number for disposal		Number disposed of		Balance pending at the close of the year	
	1123	1124	1123	1124	1123	1124
Village Panchayat courts	2,129	2,194	1,778	1,859	351	335
Munsiff's courts	62,545	60,319	33,690	33,393	28,855	26,926
District courts	3,906	3,407	1,714	1,199	2,192	2,208
Total	68,580	65,920	37,182	36,451	31,398	29,469

The percentage of petitions in which full satisfaction was obtained to the total disposal was 21·15 and that of the petitions in which partial satisfaction was obtained was 16·36 as against 21·76 per cent and 13·88 per cent respectively in 1123. The number of petitions found wholly infructuous was 21,219 or 58·21 per cent of the total disposal as against 21,752 or 58·50 per cent in 1123. The number of petitions pending at the end of the year was 29,469 against 31,398 at the end of 1123.

In the District Courts, the average duration of a petition for execution of decrees in original suits and small causes was 217 days and 120 days respectively against 280 days and 121 days in 1123. In the Munsiff's Courts, the average duration of such petitions was 178 days in original suits and 69 days in small causes against 145 days and 75 days respectively in 1123. The average duration in the Village Panchayat Courts was 36 days against 43 days in 1123.

In Cochin, including the previous balance of 2,111 applications, the District Munsiffs and the Sub Judge had for disposal 9,753 applications of which 7,425 were disposed of leaving 2,328 pending as against 9,939, 7,828 and 2,111 respectively in the previous year. Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full were 1,125 and those in which satisfaction was obtained in part were 685 as against 1,126 and 685 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges had for disposal 666 applications of which 418 were disposed of leaving 248 pending as against 674, 458 and 216 respectively in the previous year. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 77 cases and in part in 37 cases as against 93 and 46 respectively in the previous year.

The total number of petitions for disposal under the Debt Relief Act in Travancore was 2,365. Of these, 552 were disposed of, of which 393 were contested.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

District Courts.—In Travancore, the total number of appeals (including cross-objections and miscellaneous appeals) for disposal rose from 10,452 in 1123 to 10,872 in 1124. The number disposed of also rose from 4,343 to 4,361 and this was less than the institution during the year by 212.

With respect to the disposal of both contested and uncontested regular appeals, the average duration was respectively 429 days and 162 days as against 362 days and 100 days in 1123.

The total pendency of regular appeals rose from 4,908 at the end of 1123 to 5,291 or by 383. Except at Kottayam, the pendency at the end of the year increased in all the other District Courts. Of the total pendency of 5,291 appeals, 47 were of more than 5 years, 993 between two and five years and 1,405 between one and two years' duration as against 19,590 and 1,295 respectively in 1123. Pendency of old appeals at the end of 1124 was greater than that at the end of 1123.

In Cochin, inclusive of the previous balance of 778 appeals, the District Courts had for disposal 1,354 appeals of which 571 were disposed of leaving 783 appeals pending disposal as against 1,320, 542 and 778 respectively in the previous year. The disposal fell short of the file by 5 cases in the year under report as against one in the previous year.

The appeals between 5 and 6 years old both in the Anjikaimal District Court and the Trichur District Court are stayed under Proclamation X of 1119. The average duration of contested appeals disposed of was 443 days in the Anjikaimal District Court as against 428 days in the previous year and 503 days in the Trichur District Court as against 424 in the previous year.

Including the previous balance of 29 appeals, the District Judges had for disposal, 104 appeals (54 in the Anjikaimal District Court and 50 in the Trichur District Court) of which 71 (37 in the Anjikaimal and 34 in the Trichur District Courts) were disposed of leaving 33 (17 in the Anjikaimal District Court and 16 in the Trichur District Court) appeals pending as against 122, 93 and 29 respectively in the previous year.

The High Court.—The total number of first appeals and second appeals for disposal in the Travancore High Court fell from 3,352 in 1123 to 2,967 or by 385. The number of first appeals fell from 1,854 to 1,647 or by 207 and the second appeals from 1,498 to 1,320. 280 second appeals out of the total of 698 filed during the year were on facts under section 79 (d) of the Civil Procedure Code against 228 in 1123. 916 appeals (including second appeals) were disposed of during the year as against 1,729 in 1123. The percentage of the number of appeals disposed of to the total number for disposal was 56.44 against 51.58 in 1123.

The number of appeals disposed of on the merits fell from 1,612 in 1123 to 824 or by 788 and formed 89.96 per cent of the total disposal against 93.23 percent in 1123.

The average duration of a first appeal was 480 days and of a second appeal 409 days as against 519 days and 427 days respectively in 1123. 1,181 first appeals and 870 second appeals were pending at the time of integration of the High Courts of Travancore and Cochin as against 1,012 and 611 at the end of 1123. Out of the total pendency, 326 first appeals and 66 second appeals were more than two years old as against 236 and 67 respectively in 1123.

The number of cross-objections and miscellaneous appeals filed during the year was respectively 105 and 290 as against 84 and 314 in 1123. The totals for disposal of the above were 231 and 510 against 271 and 613 in 1123. 76 cross-objections and 244 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of during the year against 145 and 396 respectively in 1123. The pendency at the end of the year showed a rise from 126 and 217 at the end of 1123 to 155 and 266 respectively. Of the 244 miscellaneous appeals disposed of, the decisions of the High Court thereon interfered with 103 orders of the subordinate courts of which 71 were those of Judges and 32 of the Munsiffs.

The number of Full Bench Sitzings of five Judges during the year was 3, of three Judges 17, Division Bench Sitzings 292 and Single Bench Sitzings 150, as against 1, 31, 475 and 168 respectively in 1123. Judges' meetings were held on 21 occasions during the year against 19 in 1123 for disposal of Departmental matters.

The number of appeals filed in the High Court of Cochin in year was 104 regular appeals and 231 second appeals as against 88 and 142 respectively in the previous year. Miscellaneous appeals filed in the year were 55 as against 42 in the previous year.

Including the previous balance of 195 appeals (82 regular appeals and 113 second appeals) the High Court had for disposal 530 appeals (182 regular appeals and 348 second appeals) of which 155 (65 regular appeals and 90 second appeals) were disposed of leaving 375 (121 regular appeals and 254 second appeals) on the date of Integration of the Union High Court as against 449, 254 and 195 respectively in the previous year.

The average duration of contested regular appeals and second appeals was 377.4 days and 335.4 days as against 316 and 298 days respectively in the previous year.

Quality of work of the Courts.—In Travancore, the percentage of appeals filed against the decrees of Munsiffs' to the number of contested original suits disposed of by them fell from 32.03 in 1123 to 28.05, that against the decrees passed by the judges in contested original suits rose from 35.17 to 41.70 and that against appellate decrees of Judges rose from 21.73 to 25.69.

The percentage of confirmations and reversals of Munsiffs' decrees rose from 54.83 and 30.52 in 1123 to 55.02 and 32.22, while the percentage of modifications fell from 14.65 to 12.76. With respect to the original work of the District and Second Judges, the percentage of modifications and reversals rose from 22.79 and 23.72 in 1123 to 25.77 and 25.32, while the percentage of confirmations fell from 53.49 to 48.91. As regards the appellate work of the Judges, the percentage of confirmations and modifications rose from 63.80 and 11.29 in 1123 to 65.27 and 11.33, while the percentage of reversals fell from 25.32 in 1123 to 23.40. Of the decrees of Munsiffs modified or reversed by the District and Second Judges on appeal, the High Court in second appeal restored the decisions of Munsiffs in 31 cases against 73 in 1123, thereby raising the percentage of confirmations of Munsiff's decrees from 55.02 to 56.08. The District and Second Judges in disposing of appeals remanded 541 suits for re-trial and decisions *denova* during the year under report.

Government Appeals & Suits.—In Travancore the number of suits in the District Courts to which Government was a party was 629 against 519 in 1123 and the number of appeals in the High Court was 116 against 127 in the previous year. The disposals in the District Courts and High Court were 104 and 24 respectively against 115 and 63 in the previous year. During the year under report, 34.63 per cent of the suits in the District Courts and 45.83 per cent of appeals in the High Court were decreed in favour of Government as against 56.52 per cent and 52.38 per cent respectively in 1123.

After the inauguration of the Union High Court, 86 first appeals and 81 second appeals were filed. 35 of the 81 second appeals filed were on facts under Section 79 (d) of the Civil Procedure Code, 57 first appeals and 48 second appeals related to land. 25 first appeals

and 29 second appeals were disposed of by the Union High Court. 1,363 First appeals and 1,176 second appeals were pending at the end of the year. Including the 35 Civil Miscellaneous Appeals filed during the period, there were 337 such appeals for disposal, of which 13 were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 324 at the end of the year.

131 Civil Revision petitions (42 from the orders of District Judges, 88 from the orders of District Munsiffs and one from the order of Division Peishkar) were filed during the period, of which 11 were against judgments in small cause suits. Including the 1,063 revision petitions pending in the High Courts of Travancore and Cochin on the 6th July 1949, there were 1,194 such petitions for disposal during the period, of which 92 (68 Travancore, 3 Cochin and 21 Union) were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 1,102 petitions at the end of the year.

The total number of miscellaneous petitions for disposal was 5,962 (276 filed in the Union High Court and 5,696 brought forward from the High Courts of Travancore and Cochin). 114 petitions (85 Travancore, 6 Cochin and 23 Union) were disposed of leaving a pendency of 5,848 at the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER VI

THE LEGISLATURE

Travancore Legislative Assembly.—During the year under report until the date of integration, i.e., 17th Mithunam 1124 corresponding to the 1st July 1949, the Travancore Representative Body constituted under the provisions of the Royal Proclamation dated the 19th Chingam 1123 and consisting of 120 members elected on the basis of adult franchise continued to function as the Legislative Assembly also under the Interim Constitution Act, VI of 1123.

The Representative Body met as the Legislative Assembly in Vrischigam and Kumbham 1124. The former meeting commenced on 22nd Vrischigam 1124 and lasted for five days of which four days were allotted for official business and one day to non-official business. The latter meeting which commenced on the 3rd Kumbham 1124 lasted for twelve days of which official business was transacted on 11 days and non-official business on one day.

Twenty-one bills were finally passed and three bills were referred to select committees. Six hundred and fifty questions were answered during the two sessions. Five resolutions and four adjournment motions were also moved. One of these resolutions proposing the revision of the rules relating to places of public worship was passed by the House while the others were either withdrawn or not pressed on the assurance given on behalf of Government that the matters dealt with in them would receive the sympathetic consideration of Government. Leave was also granted by the House for the introduction of one non-official bill, viz., the Trivandrum City Municipal Act IV of 1116 (Amendment) Bill.

Cochin Legislative Assembly.—With the amendment of the Government of Cochin Act, giving adult suffrage to all the citizens of the State, the general elections were held in 1124. The Constitution provided for 58 members of which 5 are nominated. Out of the 53 members to be elected, 43 are from general constituencies and the remaining 10 from the special or reserved constituencies.

After the general elections, the Assembly met on the 14th Vrischigam 1124 and lasted for 14 days. This was in connection with the consideration of the budget of the State for the year as the Assembly itself under the new amended constitution was constituted only after the commencement of the year. During the budget session and the legislative session, six hundred and twenty-two questions were answered. Resolutions on matters of general public interest were moved and discussed but they were either not pressed or were withdrawn with the leave of the House. Twenty-nine bills were finally passed during the year.

United State of Travancore and Cochin Legislative Assembly.—Pursuant to the Covenant entered into between the Rulers of Travancore and Cochin and ratified by the Government of India in the Ministry of States, in furtherance of the general scheme of assimilation of States in the All India set up, the integrated State of Travancore and Cochin came into being, on the 1st July 1949/17th Mithunam 1124 and with it the integrated Legislature. Under the Covenant, it was provided that there should be a legislature for the United State of Travancore and Cochin consisting of the Rajpramukh and the Legislative Assembly and that the members of the Travancore Representative Body and the Cochin Legislative Assembly should become the Members of the Assembly of the United State.

In pursuance of Section 3 of the Legislative Assembly Ordinance No. III of 1124 promulgated by His Highness the Rajpramukh, the Legislative Assembly of the United State met for the first time on the 11th July 1949 with Rajyasevapravina U. Padmanabha Kukkillaya, Retired Chief Justice, Travancore in the Chair. The swearing in of the members and the election of Speaker were conducted during this meeting. Sri. T. M. Verghese was elected as the Speaker of the Assembly.

The second meeting of the session to consider the budget of the United State for 1125 M. E. (7½ months) i.e., up to the 31st March 1950, commenced on the 6th August 1949 and lasted for 14 days of which official business was transacted on 13 days and non-official business on one day. Eight hundred and twenty one questions were answered during the meeting. A motion for adjournment of the business of the Assembly was moved and discussed on one occasion but the motion was not pressed. Four bills were introduced and finally passed during the session. The budget estimates were presented on the 6th August by the Finance Minister. There was a general discussion of the budget for three days after which the voting of demands for grants lasted for eight days. All the demands were passed without modification.

Enactments.—During the year under report, the following Acts, Proclamations and Ordinances were passed.

TRAVANCORE ACTS

1. The Travancore Tea Control (Amendment) Act 1124—Act I of 1124.
2. The Travancore Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1124—II of 1124.
3. The International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1124—III of 1124.
4. The Travancore Minimum Wages Act, 1124—IV of 1124.
5. The Travancore Fatal Accidents Act, 1124—V of 1124.
6. The Travancore Industrial Disputes Act, 1124—VI of 1124.
7. The Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1124—VII of 1124.
8. The Travancore Government Savings Banks Act, 1124—VIII of 1124.
9. The Travancore Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1124—IX of 1124.
10. The Travancore Forest (Amendment) Act, 1124—X of 1124.
11. The Travancore Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1124—XI of 1124.
12. The Travancore Law Reforms (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1124—XII of 1124.
13. The United Nations Privileges and Immunities Act, 1124—XIII of 1124.
14. The Travancore Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act 1124—XIV of 1124.
15. The Travancore Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1124—XV of 1124.
16. The United Nations Security Council Act, 1124—XVI of 1124.
17. The Travancore Crl. Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 1124—XVII of 1124.
18. The Travancore General Sales Tax Act, 1124—XVIII of 1124.
19. The Travancore Factories Act, 1124—XIX of 1124.
20. The Travancore Adaptation of Laws Act, 1124—XX of 1124.
21. The Travancore Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1124—XXI of 1124.
22. The Travancore Prevention of Eviction Act, 1124—XXII of 1124.
23. The Travancore Repealing Act 1124—XXIII of 1124.
24. The Travancore Opium Smoking Act, 1124—XXIV of 1124.
25. The Travancore Cloth Excise Duty Act, 1124—XXV of 1124.

TRAVANCORE PROCLAMATIONS

1. Kandukrishi Proclamation, dated 14th Edavam 1124.
2. Anchal Act (Amendment) Proclamation, dated 14th Mithunam 1124.
3. British Coinage (Amendment) Proclamation, dated 16th Mithunam 1124.

COCHIN ACTS

1. The Cochin Municipal (Amendment) Act, I of 1124.
2. The Cochin Shops and Establishments Act, II of 1124.
3. The Government of Cochin (Amendment) Act, III of 1124.
4. The Repealing Act, IV of 1124.
5. The Cochin Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, V of 1124.
6. The Cochin Income Tax (Amendment) Act, VI of 1124.
7. The Cochin Stamp (Amendment) Act, VII of 1124.
8. The Cochin Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, VIII of 1124.
9. The Cochin Succession Certificate (Amendment) Act, IX of 1124.
10. The Cochin Cattle Diseases Prevention (Amendment) Act, X of 1124.
11. The Cochin Prohibition (Amendment) Act, XI of 1124.
12. The Cochin Extradition (Amendment) Act, XII of 1124.
13. The Cochin Extradition (Amendment) Act, XIII of 1124.
14. The Cochin Tea Cultivation Restriction (Amendment) Act XIV of 1124.
15. The Cochin Abkari (Amendment) Act, XV of 1124.
16. The Cochin Panchayat (Amendment) Act, XVI of 1124.
17. The Cochin Vakil's (Amendment) Act, XVII of 1124.
18. The United Nations Security Council and Privileges of Immunities Acts (Application) Act, XVIII of 1124.
19. The Cochin Public Health Act, XIX of 1124.
20. The Cochin Village Courts (Amendment) Act, XX of 1124.
21. The Cochin Village Courts (Amendment) Act, XXI of 1124.
22. The Cochin Abkari (Amendment) Act, XXII of 1124.
23. The Cochin Minimum Wages Act, XXIII of 1124.
24. The Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, XXIV of 1124.
25. The Cochin Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Act, XXV of 1124.
26. The Cochin Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, XXVI of 1124.
27. The Cochin Crl. Law (Amendment) Act, XXVII of 1124.
28. The Cochin Prevention of Disturbances of Public Meetings Act, XXVIII of 1124.
29. The Cochin Transfer of Property Duties Act, XXIX of 1124.
30. The Cochin Salt (Amendment) Act, XXX of 1124.
31. The Cochin Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, XXXI of 1124.
32. The Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, XXXII of 1124.
33. The Cochin Census Act, XXXIII of 1124.
34. The Cochin Statistics Act, XXXIV of 1124.

COCHIN PROCLAMATIONS

1. Proclamation I of 1124, dated 1st Kanni 1124.
2. Proclamation II of 1124, dated 5th Thulam 1124.
3. Proclamation III of 1124, dated 5th Thulam 1124.
4. Proclamation IV of 1124, dated 21st Thulam 1124.
5. Proclamation V of 1124, dated 21st Thulam 1124.
6. Proclamation VI of 1124, dated 29th Dhanu 1124.
7. Proclamation VII of 1124, dated 5th Meenam 1124.
8. Proclamation VIII of 1124, dated 11th Mithunam 1124.
9. Proclamation IX of 1124, dated 15th Mithunam 1124.
10. Proclamation X of 1124, dated 15th Mithunam 1124.
11. Proclamation XI of 1124, dated 16th Mithunam 1124.

ORDINANCES OF THE UNITED STATE OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN

1. The United State of Travancore and Cochin Administration and Application of Laws Ordinance, I of 1124.

2. The U.S.T. & C. High Court Ordinance, II of 1124.
3. The U.S.T. & C. Legislative Assembly Ordinance, III of 1124.
4. The Hindu Religious Institutions Ordinance, IV of 1124.
5. The U.S.T. & C. Land Customs Ordinance, V of 1124.
6. The U.S.T. & C. Public Service Commission Ordinance, VI of 1124.
7. The Cochin Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers (Amendment) Ordinance, VII of 1124.
8. The U.S.T. & C. Legislative Assembly (Second) Ordinance, VIII of 1124.
9. The Hindu Religious Institutions Ordinance, IX of 1124.
10. The Cochin Temple Entry Authorisation Proclamation (Amendment) Ordinance, X of 1124.
11. The Prevention and Corruption Ordinance, XI of 1124.
12. The U.S.T. & Cochin Board of Revenue Ordinance, XII of 1124.
13. The U.S.T. & C. Stamps Validation Ordinance, XIII of 1124.
14. The Travancore Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, XIV of 1124.

CHAPTER VII

PROTECTION

POLICE

The Departments of Police in Travancore and Cochin were integrated on the 1st July 1949/17th Mithunam 1124.

Strength of the Police Force.—The strength of the permanent Police Force in Travancore at the beginning of the year was 3,626 Officers and men and consequent on the confirmation of certain temporary establishments, the strength rose to 3,674 during the year.

Besides the permanent force, there were 2,001 officers and men in the temporary establishments consisting of 33 Inspectors, 24 Sub-Inspectors, 304 Head Constables and 1,640 constables.

The Police Force in Cochin consisted of 1,614 Officers and men. This included a temporary establishment of 6 Sub-Inspectors, 21 Head Constables and 86 Constables.

There were 22 women police constables in Travancore including three new recruits working in the Police Training School, Trivandrum, during the year. The services of the women police were made use of in various parts of the State in providing guards and escorts to women prisoners and searching women accused. During festivals, the women police were employed in protecting women and children in the crowds. They were posted for *bandobust* duties during the visits to the State of distinguished personages with their families from outside.

Discipline.—The standard of efficiency of the Police Force was high and discipline was well maintained. The percentage of officers and men departmentally punished to the total strength was 13.9. The number of men dismissed and discharged from the force was 112 in Travancore and Cochin together as against 134 in 1123.

Rewards.—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 4,267 was spent on rewards to 714 officers and men of the departments and 17 private individuals.

Health, Education and Training.—The health of the force showed considerable improvement as compared with the previous year. Three batches of probationers consisting of 11 Probationary Inspectors and 25 Probationary Head Constables were in the Police Training School, Trivandrum during the year. Four batches consisting of 15 Inspectors and one Sub-Inspector were given refresher training in Law and other subjects and drill.

In Cochin, the four Probationary Sub-Inspectors recruited in 1123 were trained at Vellore and the four Probationary Sergeants taken in the same year were given training in the Armed Reserve, Trichur, by the Reserve Superintendent of Police. The recruits enlisted both for the Executive and the Reserve were also given training in the Trichur Armed Reserve in the year 1124.

Crimes.—The year under review was an eventful one. Prohibition was introduced in the Shencottah and southern taluks of Travancore. In the wake of responsible Government, subversive political elements intensified their activities. There was peace and calm in Tamil Nad in the early months of the year but towards the latter half of the year, the Tamil Nad Congressites embarked on a scheme of direct action against the Government, though the movement was called off subsequently. Elaborate precautions had to be taken by the Police in this connection to face any untoward situation; but there was no occasion for any serious hitch between the Police and the people.

Then there were the agitations of the weavers, the non-pensionable employees of the State Transport Department, the P. W. D. Workers, the Press Workers, the Mineral Workers, the Corporation Scavengers, etc. Many of these organisations struck work and offered Satyagraha at the gates of the Huzur Secretariat and the residence of the Chief Minister on many occasions.

The students also agitated by strikes and other demonstrations; the boycott of the September Examination and the fight against the "detention" system in Inter classes of Colleges were some of the difficult situations created by the students. The Police had to deal with every one of these difficult situations with extreme caution and tact. Force was used only in extreme cases and in unavoidable circumstances.

The number of grave crimes reported during the year in Travancore and Cochin was 2,571 as against 1,925 in 1123. Four cases of preventive action were registered in 1124 as a result of communal tension between Ezhavas and Catholic Christians at Neendakara and Marathadi in Karthigappally.

The following statements show the number of grave crimes reported during the year 1123 and 1124 in Travancore and Cochin.

TRAVANCORE

	1123	1124
Murder	173	140
Culpable Homicide	5	7
Dacoity	27	14
Robbery	135	115
House breaking and theft	639	974
Cattle theft	66	73
Theft	833	1,199
Total	1,878	2,522

COCHIN

Murder	16	13
Culpable Homicide	nil	nil
Robbery	9	12
Dacoity	nil	1
House breaking and theft above Rs. 500	18	10
Theft above Rs. 1,000	4	13
Total	47	49

Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes.—Twelve cases of counterfeiting currency Notes were reported during the year.

Detention and Prevention of Crimes.—The total number of true cases of cognizable crimes, excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and under the sections of the Travancore Penal Code relating to nuisance reported during the year was 4,321 as against 3,787 in 1123 and 4,037 in 1122. The increase was mostly under theft. There was a decrease of grave offences such as murder, dacoity and robbery.

The total number of cases under Special and Local Laws taken up during the year was 1,904 as against 2,987 in 1123.

In the year 1124, the Cochin Police had 2,396 cases for investigation. This recorded a decrease by 200 cases as compared with 1123, the total number for that year being 2,596 cases. But in respect of offences under the Penal Code, the year under review recorded an increase by 132 cases. The deterioration in the prevailing economic position probably accounts for this. Offences under the Special and Local Laws decreased from 865 of the previous year to 534 in 1124. This is evidently due to the lifting of the several Control orders that existed in previous years.

Habitual Criminals.—The number of habituals at large at the beginning of the year in Travancore was 587 and the number brought under watch by fresh registration and release from Jail was 125. The number removed from the registers on account of death, infirmity, etc., was 78. The number of bad characters who were at large on the last day of the year was 491 (leaving 99 again to Jail) as against 587 in the previous year.

Criminal Intelligence Bureaux.—The Criminal Intelligence Bureaux in Travancore and Cochin worked in co-operation with the Intelligence Bureaux of the neighbouring districts and States in the collection and dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals. All matters relating to crime were dealt with by the Bureaux and first information reports and case diaries of important cases were scrutinised and timely suggestions given to the investigating Officers. Special care was taken to the application of scientific methods in the investigation of crimes. The photographer attached to the Bureaux in Travancore took several photographs of finger prints, car accidents, unidentified dead bodies and miscellaneous objects.

Finger Print Bureaux.—During the year under report, 3,536 Finger print Slips were received in the Bureaux in Travancore and Cochin for search. Of these, 783 were traced with previous convictions. The Finger print Inspectors continued to give expert evidence in courts.

Registration of Motor vehicles—Public conveyances, Licenses and Badges.—One thousand two hundred and forty-one Motor vehicles were registered during the year in Travancore and Cochin together. 6,327 licences to drive motor vehicles were issued in 1124. 715 drivers' badges were also issued.

Motor Accidents.—Accidents in Travancore showed a slight increase in the year compared to the previous year. There were 638 cases of accidents caused by motor vehicles against 542 in 1123. Of these, 251 were serious causing either death or injury to human beings and the remaining 387 were of a minor nature due to rash driving and defective conditions of the vehicles.

Special precautions were taken for the control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic on the trunk roads in the Trivandrum city and in all important towns.

There were 127 Motor accidents in Cochin as against 156 in 1123. 63 cases were finally reported as mere accidents and in 47 cases, the accused were convicted. One case was reported as false and in 4 cases the accused were acquitted. The remaining cases were pending before Courts.

Fire Brigade.—The Fire Service Unit in Trivandrum continued as before and was under the charge of the Inspector of Police, Cantonment. This unit dealt with 30 fire accidents out of which 17 were during night and 13 during day.

In Cochin the Fire Brigade had to deal with 29 fires in all during the year. Of these, 9 were in Ernakulam town, 6 in Mattancheri town, 12 in Trichur town, 1 in Ollur and the remaining 1 at Peringalkuthu. The fires were quickly brought under control on all occasions due to the prompt and timely action by the Units concerned.

Taxation Act.—The amount of tax actually collected in 1124 M. E. under the Vehicles Taxation Acts was Rs. 28,73,431-12-15 in Travancore and Cochin together as against Rs. 26,56,470 in 1123 M. E.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Police Departments in Travancore and Cochin together for 1124 amounted to Rs. 52,67,228 as against Rs. 50,38,978 in 1123.

ARMY

The Departments of State Forces in Travancore and Cochin were functioning separately for the whole of 1124.

General.—The Travancore State Forces consist of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, four Infantry Units, the State Forces Artillery, the Travancore Training Centre, the Sudharsan Gaurds, the Wireless Section and the State Forces Band. To ensure greater efficiency of the Units and to facilitate their collective training and attainment of higher standard for field service, the three Infantry Battalions and the wireless Section were grouped under a H. Q. Infantry Brigade formed in Vrischigam 1123. The Officer Commanding this Brigade was detailed to tour and inspect places of tactical and strategic importance throughout the State and to bring up the internal Security Schemes for defence purposes on up to-date lines.

The Cochin State Forces consist of the 1st Cochin Infantry, Cochin Training Platoon, M. T. Platoon and Wireless Section. In addition to this, there were two Cochin State Forces Units, Palace Infantry, Artillery and Body Guards and Cochin State Forces Band.

Strength.—During the year under report, 182 men were newly recruited in Travancore forces in addition to the 14 Gentlemen Cadets selected for the grant of commissions. The Strength of the Army at the end of the year 1124 is given below.

	1124
His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard	.. 120
State Forces Artillery	.. 58
1st Travancore Infantry	.. 761
2nd " "	.. 749
3rd " "	.. 775
4th " "	.. 723
Travancore Training Centre	.. 510
Sudharsan Gaurds	.. 169
Wireless Section	.. 80
State Forces Band	.. 67
Army Training School	.. 34
H. Q. Infantry Brigade	.. 9
Education Corps	.. 30

The Strength of the Cochin State Forces during 1124 was 1,053 including 10 Officers and 31 Junior commissioned Officers. There was no recruitment during the year.

During the year, 13 men were invalided, one pensioned, 47 were either discharged or dismissed and one died.

Training.—Training to keep the units ready for war and for aid to civil power was carried out by all units. Many officers JCOs and other ranks attended courses of instruction in Indian Army Schools and these personnel were employed in conducting the same courses in the army for improving the standard of training and to keep the State Forces on the same standard of efficiency as in the Indian Army.

General Health.—The general health of the Forces in Travancore and Cochin continued to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—All units except I Travancore Infantry and IV Travancore Infantry were stationed in Trivandrum at the end of the period. III Travancore Infantry was stationed in Edapally till 14th April 1949, when that unit returned to Trivandrum and IV Travancore Infantry took over duties in Edapally. I Travancore Infantry continued to serve in Madras and IV Travancore Infantry was stationed in Edapally from 14th April 1949.

IV Travancore Infantry was stationed in Edappally for rendering aid to civil power in North Travancore when necessary. Similarly II Travancore Infantry and III Travancore Infantry stationed in Trivandrum were also ready to assist the civil power if required in Trivandrum and South of Travancore. Other Units in Travancore State Forces were also given responsibilities for the protection of important installations and buildings like Water Works, Palaces, Treasury, Power House, Government Secretariat, etc. Units who were given these responsibilities were detailing enough men for these duties to remain in barracks ready for employment at short notice whenever required by the Government. One company of I Travancore Infantry was on detachment at Cuddalore from 20th May to 31st July 1949 to keep the civil authorities in maintaining the customs cordon on the Pondicheri border. The companies of I Travancore Infantry took part in the Police action by Indian Army Armed Forces in Hyderabad.

Review parades were held during the year in connection with the visits to Travancore of His Excellency the Governor General of India and His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the State Forces in Travancore and Cochin together for 1124 amounted to Rs. 50,19,086 as against Rs. 59,01,355 in 1123.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

During the year under report, the total number of licenses issued under the Arms Act in Travancore and Cochin together was 6,795 and the amount of fees levied Rs. 10,114—10—0. Under the Explosives Act, 999 licenses were issued. One hundred and ninety-one licenses were issued for the import of firearms, cartridges, ammunitions, etc. The arms and ammunitions, etc., were brought into the State by the licensees either for personal use or for trade. One hundred and eleven licenses were granted for the export of arms and ammunitions. Six licenses were given for the manufacture of arms, ammunitions or military stores and licenses granted for their sale were 124.

JAILS

Strength—The Central Prison, Trivandrum.—The Departments of Jails in Travancore and Cochin worked independently throughout the year 1124. The year opened with a population of 576 prisoners consisting of 441 convicted and 134 under-trial prisoners and 1 Civil debtor in the Central Prison, Trivandrum. One thousand four hundred and thirteen prisoners consisting of 1,283 convicted, 116 under-trial and 14 civil debtors were admitted during the year making a total of 1,989. One thousand three hundred and twenty-nine prisoners consisting of 1,106 convicted, 210 under-trial and 13 civil debtors were discharged during the year, leaving at the close of the year 660 prisoners consisting of 618 convicted, 40 under-trial and 2 civil debtors. Of the 1,283 convicted prisoners admitted, 1,265 were males and 18 females. Of the males, 780 were convicted for offences under the Penal Code, 14 under Detention Act and 471 under other laws. Of the 18 females, five were for offences under the Penal Code, 1 under the Detention Act and 12 under other laws. The number of illiterates was 483 against 257 in 1123.

Lock-ups.—Persons sentenced by the Criminal Courts in the mofussil to imprisonment for a month or for a lesser period in Travancore are confined in the Station lock-ups, while those sentenced to longer terms by such courts and those sentenced for imprisonment for any term by the Criminal Courts at Trivandrum are sent to the Central Prison, Trivandrum. The number of prisoners confined in Station lock-ups during 1124 was 7,337 against 5,827 in 1123.

The Central Jail at Viyyur.—In the Central Jail, Viyyur, the year opened with 363 convicts, 53 under-trials and 1 civil prisoner. Eight hundred and seven convicts, 188 under-trials, 23 civil prisoners and 19 detenues were admitted during the year. The total number of all classes of prisoners dealt with during the year was 1,454 as against 1,188 in 1123.

Of the 1,170 convicts, 1,131 were males and 39 females. Of the prisoners, 14 were imprisoned for offences against the State. Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice 36 for grave offences against person, 66 for minor offences against person, 7 for serious offences against person and property, 783 for minor offences against property, 211 for offences under Special and Local Laws, 33 under Defence of India Act and Rules and 20 under Security Sections. The number of illiterates among the prisoners was 448 against 327 in 1123.

Sub-Jails at Cochin.—There were 94 prisoners at the beginning of the year 1124 in the six sub-jails excluding the Cranganur sub-jail. 1,820 prisoners were admitted during the year making a total of 1,914 prisoners for disposal as against 1,726 prisoners in 1123. Of these, 1,758 prisoners were disposed of, leaving 156 prisoners at the end of the year.

Cranganur Sub-Jail.—Including the 3 prisoners remaining at the beginning of the year under report there were 54 prisoners for disposal in the Cranganur Sub-Jail during the year as against 97 prisoners in 1123. Of these, all except one prisoner remaining at the end of the year were disposed of during the year.

Juvenile offenders, Cochin.—The number of Juvenile Offenders in Cochin dealt with during the year was 69 as against 70 in the previous year. Of these 64 were convicted for the first time and 5 for the second time. The percentage of Juvenile to the total number dealt with during the year was 5·89 as against 7·2 in the previous year. The Juveniles were segregated from adults as far as conditions in the Jail permitted. They were given instructions by one of the Head Wardens in reading, writing and simple arithmetic and also in drill. The question of starting a certified school for Juveniles is under consideration of Government.

In Travancore, the Juvenile Offenders are admitted to the certified school under the provisions of the Travancore Childrens Act XXXII of 1120.

Discipline.—The number of punishments inflicted for breaches of Jail discipline including those in Cochin was 206 as against 203 in the previous year. No Corporal punishment was awarded during the year under report.

Health & Mortality.—The total number of prisoners admitted and treated in the Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum was 10 as against 5 in 1123. One prisoner died in the Hospital. Nine hundred and ninety-six prisoners were treated both in-door and out-door in the Jail Hospital at Trichur as against 884 in 1123. There were 2 deaths in the Hospital.

Remission of sentences.—Under the remission rules, 115 prisoners were released from the Central Prison, Travancore and 320 prisoners from the Central Jail at Viyyur.

Employment of Prisoners in Jail services.—On an average, 120 prisoners were employed in cooking, sweeping, washing, masonry work, road maintenances, etc., in the Central Prison, Trivandrum. About 92 prisoners were employed in the Prison press as compositors, binders, mechanics, smiths, counters and stereotypers. In the manufactory, a daily average of 142 prisoners were engaged as weavers, leather workers, carpenters and smiths.

The agricultural operations and various other industries in the Central Jail at Viyyur were carried through during the year under report also. The main industries carried on there were weaving, making cotton ropes, binders and counters' twine, coir yarn and rugs, cow ropes, alath and tug-of-war ropes, paddy-pounding, laundry, oil pressing and book binding. All these were carried on a profitable basis. Most of the articles required for prison use were made in the Jail itself on prison labour. The requirements of vegetables and tapioca for prison use were mostly met from the Jail gardens.

Cost of Maintenance.—The average dieting charge in the Central Prison, Trivandrum, per head during the year was Rs. 272—0—5. The Hospital charges came to Rs. 14—1—6 and clothing and bedding charges amounted to Rs. 20—24—3 during the year. The average cost of maintaining a prisoner was Rs. 670—12—9 against Rs. 726—22—9 in 1123. The average gross expenditure for a prisoner in Cochin was Rs. 384—5—9 against Rs. 378—10—' in 1123.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of the Jail departments in Travancore and Cochin together during the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,996 and Rs. 6,06,458 respectively.

REGISTRATION

The Departments of Registration in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

Registry Offices.—The number of District Registrars' offices in Travancore remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3. There were 80 permanent Sub-Registrars' offices and 16

temporary Sub-Registrars' offices at the commencement of the year under report. But 4 temporary Sub-Registry offices were abolished during the course of the year. Thus there were 92 Sub-Registry offices in Travancore when the year closed.

There were 27 District Registrars' offices in Cochin during the year including the one temporary Registration office at Erumapetty which was made permanent during the year. These District Registrars' offices in Cochin which correspond to Sub-Registry offices in Travancore were redesignated as Sub-Registry offices.

Number of Documents Registered.—The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 5,28,387 in Travancore as against 5,10,203 in 1123, showing an increase of 18,184 documents or 3.56 per cent. The total number of documents registered during the year was 5,28,216.

In Cochin, the total number of documents presented for registration was 61,020 against 63,981 showing a decrease of 2,961 documents or 4.9 per cent. Of the 61,020 documents presented for registration, 60,967 were registered during the year under report.

Value of transactions.—In Travancore, the aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 26.88 crores to Rs. 27.83 crores, the increase being Rs. 94.49 lakhs. As for the Cochin area, the total value of documents registered was Rs. 4.56 crores against Rs. 4.77 crores in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 21.39 lakhs.

The average value of documents remained the same as in the previous year in so far as Travancore was concerned, viz., Rs. 527 while for the Cochin Area the same rose from Rs. 746 to Rs. 748.

Of the documents registered during the year, the highest and the lowest value of a single document in Travancore were Rs. 67,17,875 and chuckram one respectively, while those for Cochin were Rs. 15,00,000 and pie one respectively.

The average number of documents registered in an office in Travancore was 5,741 against 5,314 in 1123. So far as Cochin area is concerned the figures fell from 2,369 to 2,258 in 1124.

The largest number of documents presented for registration in Travancore during the year was 9,229 in the Sub-Registry office, Amaravila, while that in Cochin was 5,947 in the Sub-Registry office, Trichur.

Two marriages were registered, one in the Sub-Registry office, Karthikapalli and the other in the Sub-Registry office, Tiruvella in the Travancore area under Kshatria Marriages Act XII of 1108.

No marriage was registered under Travancore Special Marriage and Succession Act VIII of 1119 during the year under report.

The number of wills registered during the year under report in Travancore and Cochin was 1,586 and 643 respectively as against 1,646 and 655 in 1123. Sealed covers containing wills deposited number 64 in Travancore and 7 in Cochin, the corresponding figures for 1123 for Travancore and Cochin being 79 and 4 respectively.

Appeals.—Including 39 appeals pending disposals at the end of the previous year in Travancore and Cochin together, there were 75 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 34 were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 41 appeals for disposal at the end of the year.

Chitties or Kuries.—The number of chitties registered during the year under Travancore Chitties Act XXVI of 1120 was 770 against 1,273 in 1123. Since passing of the old Act III of 1094 and the New Act XXVI of 1120, 22,379 chitties were registered up to the end of 1124. Of the 877 chitties terminated in 1124, 836 terminated under Section 33 of the Act and the remaining 41 by the efflux of time. The number of chitties working at the close of the year was 3,001 and the total capital thereof amounted to Rs. 64.44 lakhs. The income from the operation of the chitties amounted to Rs. 97,394.

Including 49 kuries registered during the year in Cochin, the total number of kuries came to 577. Of these, 80 terminated during the year, leaving a balance of 497 at the end of the year. This included 15 kuries started before the Act and 482 registered under the Act. The income under this item was Rs. 5,288—12—0.

Five prosecutions were instituted by the Department for offences under Chitties Act during the year in Travancore while no such prosecution was launched under the Act in Cochin, during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the two Departments in Travancore and Cochin together were Rs. 20,47,962 and Rs. 10,05,984 during the year 1124 as against Rs. 20,05,937 and Rs. 10,04,819 respectively in 1123.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

During the year under report 104,303 items of weights and measures were stamped in the Travancore area realising a total amount of S. Rs. 10,909—4—0 with an expenditure of S. Rs. 1,165—21—10 on account of wages to smiths, etc. The corresponding figures in the Cochin area were 13,743, I. Rs. 1,871—1—6 and Rs. 1,104—4—6 respectively. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 331 has also been realised in Cochin area for verifying 331 items of weights and measures.

CHAPTER VIII

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURE

The Departments of Agriculture in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

General Agricultural conditions.—In Travancore, the total rainfall in 1124 was normal, but its distribution was not regular. In the southern parts, conditions were favourable and the yield of paddy was satisfactory. The paddy crop in the central areas suffered from drought for want of timely rains, as well as, by the early advent of brackish water in most of the canals and rivers, making irrigation impossible. Due to belated North-east rains, the paddy crop in the Lift Irrigation area, Alwaye, experienced an attack of the swarming caterpillar. The prolonged dry period after the North-east rains, affected adversely the growth of cocoanuts, tapioca, pepper and other garden crops.

In the Cochin Division, the South-west Monsoon of 1123 extended into the months of Chingam and Kanni 1124, and there was sufficient water for the preliminary Mundakan operations. The North-east Monsoon, though a little delayed, was characterised by moderate showers well-distributed throughout the season. The incidence of the eastern winds was also later than usual. The winds, however, continued to be fairly strong and active till the middle of Kumbham 1124. The cold and dew in the months of Dhanu to Kumbham 1124 were not so intensive as usual. From the cessation of the North-east rains by the middle of Vrischigam 1124 till the end of Meenam 1124, there were no intermediate showers at all, and dry sultry conditions prevailed for a long period of more than four months. Such a long break in rains has not been experienced in recent years. The Puncha and Kole crops were subjected to severe drought. There was very little of Varthuvitha cultivation in Chittur Taluk. With the exception of a few rains towards the close of Meenam 1124, there were no pre-monsoon showers till Edavam 1124. But the South-west rains started earlier than usual and continued without break in the months of Edavam and Mithunam 1124. There were heavy rains in Karkadagam also, but they were interspersed with bright sunny days. The Viruppu crop in the higher levels fared well, but fields in the low-lying areas were subjected to floods.

Plant Pathology and Research.—The Agricultural Officers in Travancore continued to advise the public to destroy infected plants affected with the Bunchytop disease and to adopt preventive measures against spread of the disease.

As in the previous year, Rice-swarming caterpillar made its appearance in Kuttanad during the cultivation season and was controlled by the timely spraying of D. D. T.

Nephantis Serinopa appeared in the coastal areas between Neendakara and Thottapally. The pest was soon brought under control, by the liberation, in the affected localities, of a large number of Eulophid parasites supplied from the Entomological laboratory.

In Cochin, the major portion of the time of the Entomologist was utilised for propaganda and control of pest outbreaks in the fields in different parts of the State. All the important seasonal pests were kept under observation and study. Detailed attention was bestowed on the studies of the egg parasites of paddy stem borer—*Schoenobius incertellus* wlk.

Trials were conducted with D. D. T., Pyrethrum oil, Gammexane DO 25 (T) and Texaphane on different crop pests.

Samples of soils from the base of arecanuts affected with Band disease and from the base of healthy palm were analysed to assess the comparative amounts of manganese and iron. It was determined that the soils under the disease affected palms had a higher manganese content than those under the healthy arecanuts. Determination of other elements in those soils was also in progress when the year closed.

Manurial experiments on paddy to find out the best time for the application of groundnut cake were continued during the year. The technical programme of work in plant breeding on paddy and cow-pea was also continued.

Preparation of Compost Manure.—Extensive propaganda work was done during the year under report to popularise composting of farm wastes by the ryots themselves. Many ryots are now having pits in their homesteads and are conserving all the wastes that were formerly lying unheeded. In the Travancore area, 121,665 c. ft. of compost was got manufactured in 289 holdings in 1124.

Municipal Compost Manufacture.—The manufacture of compost on a large scale in Cochin Division was taken up in the year. This work hitherto done by the Municipalities was ordered to be carried out by a Special Officer of the Department so that all the waste and night soil from the Municipalities in the State might be conserved and distributed to the agriculturists.

In the Travancore area, the scheme for composting town refuse and night soil was introduced in 1118. 14 Municipalities participated in the work of composting town refuse and night soil into manure. A total quantity of 5,997 tons of manure was produced during the year, out of which 5,776 tons were sold to the ryots. An amount of Rs. 18,950 was paid by Government to the Municipalities as bonus for the production and sale of compost manure effected during the previous year.

Paddy Improvement Scheme.—350 paras of Cochin 1 (variety of seed) was distributed in 12 different primary farms in 1124 and 2,747 paras of seeds were procured from these farms for issue in 1125. 4,621 paras of seeds were distributed amongst two hundred and six secondary farms in the State. The works under the paddy scheme are becoming elaborate and progress was maintained.

The seeds for issue to puncha and kole cultivators in Cochin were stocked as usual in the Food Supplies Department under the supervision of the Grain Purchasing Tahsildars. The Economic Botanist tested 12,000 paras of paddy stocked by the Food Supplies Department before their issue to ryots.

In Travancore, the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of high-yielding varieties of paddy seeds showed good progress during the year. A total quantity of 2,443 paras of paddy was distributed to growers in 1124 for further multiplication.

Agricultural Implements—In Travancore, three hundred Cooper's light iron ploughs have been purchased in the year, for sale to ryots, at two-thirds of the cost. Iron materials required

for cart tyres and axles for fabrication and repair of local implements and for construction of cattle sheds, were made available at controlled prices. Local implements manufactured at the P. W. D. Workshops were sold at two-thirds cost.

Tractors were hired to cultivators for working up their lands in Travancore. Engines with pumps were also hired out for seasonal cultivations.

In Cochin, progress was maintained in the stocking of implements and their sale to agriculturists at reasonable rates.

Sericulture.—A scheme for the establishment of a silk textile and spun silk factory in Travancore was sanctioned by Government and accordingly combined nurseries and grainage were started in selected centres. Rearing of silk worms was begun in all the centres and small lots of pure and cross-breed races were reared throughout the year.

Jute Cultivation.—In pursuance of the scheme sanctioned by Government for the introduction of jute cultivation in the State, necessary propaganda work was conducted among the ryots of the Kuttanad area in Travancore. An area of about 430 acres of land was sown with capsularis variety of jute. As a result of the adverse climatic conditions, the jute harvest was poor and 200 maunds of fibre of medium quality could only be obtained.

Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions, trials on a small scale in cultivating jute in Cochin Division in 1124 did not yield satisfactory results.

Sugar-cane.—Sugar-cane forms an important crop in the Taluks of Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta and Kunnathnad in Travancore covering an area of over 15,000 acres. As in the previous years, experimental work was continued in the sugar-cane farm at Alwaye. 28 varieties of canes were maintained as types.

Fruit Culture.—The fruit farm at Cape Comorin in Travancore continued to prepare grafts by raising stock seedlings of mangoes, kakki, etc., and grafting the desired scions to the potted seedlings. An area of 370 acres of land was planted with orange varieties in the fruit and vegetable farm, Nelliampathies in the Cochin Division. Other crops cultivated were limes and lemons, mangoes, coffee, cardamom and miscellaneous fruit trees.

Agricultural Education.—The agricultural school, at Kottarakkara and Konni in Travancore and that at the Central Farm, Ollukkara in Cochin and the three Horticultural schools, viz., at the Central Farm, Ollukara, at Trichur and at the Hill Palace, Trippunithura continued to function satisfactorily. However, the agricultural school at Kanni was closed for the vacation in 1124 and has not been reopened since; the agricultural school at Central Farm, Ollukkara was also closed down from Mithunam 1124.

Live-stock.—The Departments possessed 263 animals in all the different groups when the year closed. The general health of the cattle remained satisfactory in the year.

The salient features of agricultural work during the year were:—

General.—(1) Intensive cultivation of food crops through increased distribution of manures, seeds, implements and effective direction rendered for their use.

(2) Special drive for the preparation and use of Municipal compost, besides the use of all forms of wastes for the preparation of ordinary compost.

(3) Popularisation of green manuring through distribution of Daincha seeds, Gliricidia cuttings and other green manure seeds on a large scale.

(4) Campaign organised for the manuring of the Kole and Punja crops in Trichur, Mukundapuram and Talappally Taluks and the manuring of over 4,000 acres under the direct supervision of the officers of the Department.

(5) Popularisation of improved strains of paddy.

(6) Effective control of pests and disease of crops.

(7) The use of tractors on an increasing scale.

(8) Development of dairying and cattle breeding.

(9) The development of the various experimental farms in the Union.

(10) The spread of agricultural education and the progressive working of the agricultural and horticultural schools.

(11) The trials for the successful establishment of jute cultivation, and

(12) Development of Api-culture and Sericulture.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the Departments in Travancore and Cochin together during the year under report were Rs. 2,50,589 and Rs. 20,40,555 respectively as against Rs. 2,32,715 and Rs. 10,81,813 respectively in 1123.

FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

General.—A separate Food Production Department came into being from Karkadagam 1124 with the appointment of an Officer designated, originally, as Food Production Officer and later, as Commissioner of Food Production. Prior to Karkadagam 1124, food production work was associated with the Land Revenue Department and it remained a fact of the Revenue Administration in Travancore. The Commissioner for Land, Food Production and Procurement, the Head of the Department, effectively co-ordinated the activities of all the concerned Departments in the matter of increased food production. This place was abolished by the beginning of Karkadagam 1124 and a new office exclusively for food production work was set up instead, for the whole of Travancore-Cochin State.

Programme of work.—In Travancore, as a first step to food production work, a State-wide *Padasekharam* survey had been started in 1123 to obtain statistics regarding the actual level of food production in the country and the scope available for expansion. A separate staff consisting of 30 taluk assistants and 418 food production accountants had been appointed for this purpose. The work was continued in 1124 and completed in the year. The statistics collected were consolidated and kept in the respective taluk offices. These statistics formed the basis for future planning.

The data thus made available showed that it was only by adopting a threefold programme that food production could be successfully enhanced. This programme consisted of.—

(1) the expansion of cultivation to the maximum possible acreage, i. e., by bringing under cultivation all the paddy produceable lands devoid of cultivation ;

(2) the elimination of all crop-loss by the incidence of drought, flood, insect pests, etc. so common in this country ; and

(3) the stepping up of production from the entire cultivated area by intensive manuring by chemical and organic manures, use of improved seeds and adopting of up-to-date methods of cultivation.

The working of the Food Production Department during 1124 consisted in the effective implementation of this triple programme. Item (1) was sought to be implemented by throwing open all available and suitable Government lands for cultivation, by encouraging the land owners to bring all vacant lands in their possession under cultivation and by commandeering and leasing out all private lands still left devoid of cultivation. Under item (2) Government took up the renovation and construction of all the required irrigation and drainage channels and tanks in the State to afford adequate facilities for irrigating and draining the fields. Mechanical facilities were also provided wherever necessary. In view to attain the third objective viz., stepping up production, Government liberalised the supply of manure and intensified distribution. A subsidy ranging from 33½ per cent to 50 per cent was granted and additional manure depots, run even by private agencies, were opened throughout the country. Compost production and distribution were encouraged and 14 Municipalities in the State were helped in the work by the payment of subsidies. New kinds of improved paddy seeds were evolved in the Departmental Seed Farms and the further multiplication and distribution of all these strains were continued. A new vegetable farm was opened in the high ranges and private growers were encouraged by the supply of seeds, fertilisers and insecticides at concessional prices. For intensive cultivation, Government also lent out the agricultural machinery under their control like dredgers, bull dozers, etc. So far, the most important help afforded to the ryots in intensive cultivation was the starting of lift irrigation schemes on a wide scale affording facilities for the double cropping of paddy fields, where only one crop was being previously raised. Even private parties were

encouraged to start and work such schemes by giving all possible facilities, by the supply of pumpsets on hire-purchase system, by the extension of electric lines, by permitting the levy of cess, etc. In Cochin too, action was taken more or less on the same lines. Increased food production was attempted by extension of cultivation, subsidising manure distribution to the extent of 25 per cent to 50 per cent, extension of areas under green manure, control of crop pests and diseases and the hiring out of tractors and other agricultural machinery at concessional rates. Encouragement was also given to vegetable and fruit production.

The Food Production Department by itself did not undertake all these schemes. As already stated, it is only a co-ordinating agency. All activities under the Food Production Campaign were attended to by the different departments concerned but under the overall control of the Food Production Department. Thus, for the expansion of cultivation it was the Forest Department and the Revenue Department to take action by leasing out all the suitable lands under their control. For the renovation and construction of minor irrigation schemes, it was for the Public Works Department to take action. Similarly, the Agriculture Department was to see to the distribution of fertilisers, improved seeds, adoption of pest control measures, etc. The Food Production Department had drawn up a Taluk-war priority list of all irrigation works and the works were arranged on the basis of these lists. As regards the P. W. D. works in Travancore, a special feature introduced in 1124 is worth mentioning. The restrictions of P. W. D. code relating to powers of sanction of the working estimates, etc., were relaxed as a special case to facilitate the expeditious completion of Grow More Food Schemes. This arrangement gave a fillip to the completion of food production schemes especially minor irrigation works. In Cochin, minor irrigation works remained mostly under the charge of the Panchayat Department. The Department had a list of all such works and sufficient amounts were earmarked for the purpose in the Panchayat Budget.

The results achieved by the end of 1124 under the various food production schemes were as follows:—

1. *Extension of cultivation.*—About 12,000 acres mostly released from Reserve Forests were additionally brought under cultivation, the crops raised being paddy and tapioca. As a result about 5,00,000 paras of paddy and 3,000 tons of tapioca were produced.

2. *Elimination of crop-loss.* About 1,000 minor irrigation works were completed. The assured water supply from these sources saved the crops in about 50,000 acres from drought and floods.

3. *Intensive cultivation measures.*—(Stepping up production)

(a) A quantity of approximately 10,000 tons of manure was distributed among the ryots, through 320 Departmental and agency Depots.

(b) 14 Municipalities engaged in compost production composted about 8,000 tons of material and sold the same to the ryots for application to food crops.

(c) Agricultural seed production farms procured about 35,000 paras of improved seeds from the growers and sold about 2,500 paras to cultivators. In Cochin, about 33,000 acres were under improved seeds during 1124.

(d) 5,000 Packets of vegetable seeds were sold to the public from the Departmental seed Store in Trivandrum at the nominal price of $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per packet. The Cochin Agricultural Department sold also 2,000 mango and other graft plants, 6,000 pine-apple suckers and 2,000 vegetable seed packets.

(e) About 5,000 acres of single crop lands in North Travancore were converted into double crop by the completion of five irrigation schemes. (*Viz.* Veliyathunad, Kuttipuzha, Chengamanad, Kadungalloor and Eloor East). These schemes produced an increased yield of approximately 5,00,000 paras of paddy.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Veterinary service was first introduced in Cochin in 1084 M. E. It was affiliated to the medical service and placed under the control of the Chief Medical Officer. A veterinary hospital was first started at Trichur. Hospitals were subsequently opened at Ernakulam, Tattamangalam, Vadakkancheri and Irinjalakuda, when people began to appreciate veterinary aid and when the demand for the same became greater.

The veterinary service was transferred from the Medical to the Agricultural Department in 1099. It made rapid progress and more institutions were opened. The veterinary section was reorganised in 1115. At the end of 1116 there were 10 veterinary hospitals and 10 dispensaries. As a result of the increased activities of the Agricultural Department, it became difficult for that department to pay adequate attention to the veterinary section. In order to cater fully to the growing needs of the ryots and to increase the usefulness of the veterinary service, it was bifurcated from the Agricultural Department and placed under an independent head in the beginning of 1120. The Head of the Veterinary Department was designated as the Director of Veterinary Services. The office was strengthened and the grades of the Veterinary Surgeons were raised.

Condition of Cattle.—There was neither any improvement nor any set-back in the condition of cattle during the year. The scarcity of pasture, over-work, and the general indifference of the masses in the matter of cattle-breeding and rearing, and the absence of any agency, Government or private, to take up to scientific cattle breeding and rearing—all these continued and contributed to the fall in condition of the cattle. The calves became unthrifty at the very start, and the stock became degenerate from the very foundation.

With the launching of the Cattle Improvement Scheme under contemplation, further degeneration of the cattle can be checked and a stock of sturdy and resistant animals raised in the course of a couple of decades.

The veterinary institutions maintained their popularity and justified their existence as could be seen from the attendance at the institutions and the work turned out there.

In all the veterinary institutions together 70,274 new cases, 94,869 old cases and 216 in-patients were treated during the year 1124. In the same year, 5,994 operations and 12,392 inoculations against epidemics were performed.

The control of cattle epidemic was the primary work of the Department, and by the timely attention paid in this direction, there had been no cattle epidemics in Cochin during the year. The sporadic outbreaks of contagious diseases reported from here and there were promptly attended to and brought under control before they assumed an epidemic form.

The new Ranikhet disease vaccine was also given extensive trials and the results were quite satisfactory. This has given a new hope for the neglected poultry industry in Cochin.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the Department during 1124 were Rs. 220 and Rs. 89,565 respectively as Rs. 149 and Rs. 1,25,307 respectively in 1123 M. E.

There is no separate Veterinary Department in Travancore corresponding to the one in Cochin; but there exists a veterinary section under the Agricultural Department.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Industries in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently throughout the year 1124.

Travancore area

General.—The Director of Industries in Travancore continued to be the controlling authority of all the centres in the State conducting examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The optical section opened under the Department of Industries manufactured spectacle lenses, land magnifiers and other general optical pieces. There has been increasing demand for these articles from various educational institutions and laboratories both in and outside the State. The total sales of optical goods during the year amounted to Rs. 853 as against Rs. 720 in 1123. The repair section continued to do good work under the control of the Director of Industries.

Ceramic Factory, Kundara.—The two important items of manufacture in the Ceramic Factory, Kundara were the refining of China Clay and the manufacture of Ceramic wares. On the production side, attention was concentrated more and more to improve the quality of goods. All types of Ceramic wares from ordinary fire bricks to high class China and porcelain and L. T. insulators, etc., for the electrical and telephone departments, were manufactured during the year. About 183 tons of crockery, 92 tons of refractories and 17 tons of insulators were

produced during the year. All the items manufactured in the factory gained the good appreciation of people all over India. They found a ready market. The total value of manufactured articles sold during the year was Rs. 4,32,128—13—12.

The factory produced about 2,547 tons of China Clay during the year. The total sale proceeds of this clay alone amounted to Rs. 1,68,702—14—1. The clay was got refined and was considered to be the best in the India market. The factory also produced special quality China Clay in lump and powder form. Many of the Textile, Paper and Pottery Industries in India use the clay so produced in this Factory. Messrs. Industrial and Agricultural Engineering Co., Bombay continued to be the distributors for the 1st quality China Clay, during the year.

Development of pottery on Cottage Industry basis continued at Changanacherry and Mavelikara and produced articles out of red clay successfully.

The management of the Vanchi Clay mines and Refinery at Chathanoor had been taken over by the factory and it is expected that the working of the factory will be started in 1925 M. E.

The Travancore plywood Industries Ltd., Punalur.—The Conservator of Forests continued to be the Director in charge of this concern. From 28th April 1949 onwards a committee of management consisting of the Conservator of Forests, Secretary, Development Department and Accountant-General has been constituted with the Conservator of Forests as the convener of the Committee. At present the Government system of accounting is being introduced along with the commercial system which was followed hitherto.

The annual production of the factory was about the same as that of the previous year.

The supply and availability position of the raw materials improved a little in the year under review. Large quantities of chemicals and glue ordered from overseas on a joint basis by members of the South India Plywood Manufacturers Association were received.

The firm has earned a profit of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs during the year under review.

The Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum.—The factory continued to be under the management of Sir Chinnubhai Madhowlal Ranchodlal in partnership with Government. During the year under report, almost all sections of the factory worked two shifts for over eight months in order to cope up with the accumulated orders. On an average, 167 people were employed in the factory. The total sales effected for the year was estimated at Rs. 8,09,465 against 5,75,000 in the previous year.

In addition to the principal items manufactured in the factory such as ground sheets, parashootings, ebonite sheets and rods, Gharry tyres, Erasers, Rubber tubings, and items like wheel for invalid chairs for hospitals, solid tyres for railway trolleys, diaphragm washers, horn bulbs, etc., the latex section of the factory made a good progress during the year in manufacturing gloves, toys, etc. Orders for the supply of a considerable quantity of gloves were received from the Government of India and were executed according to the specifications prescribed by them. It is worthy of mention that the manufactured goods have kept up the tradition, which the factory have established throughout the country. During the year, the relations between the management and labour remained fairly cordial.

The Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Punalur.—The factory was working regularly throughout the year and the production of the paper during the year increased to 4,138 tons, from 4000 tons in the previous year. There was considerable demand from both in and outside the State for the paper produced in the Mills which are mostly used for writing and printing purposes and every effort was made by the management to meet the requirements of the State.

Sugar Manufacture.—The Sugar Factory at Thuckalay under the management of the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., worked only for 94 days during the year and melted 1,641 tons of palmyrah jaggery producing 919 tons of white sugar.

Towards the end of the year under report, the cane sugar factory buildings at Thiruvella, were completed under the same management and was able to go into production for about 65 days. Eventhough this was the 1st season of the factory's working, 16,455 tons of sugar cane were crushed which yielded a recovery of 1,215 tons of white sugar. The total molasses

obtained during the process amounted to 1,450 tons and this was utilised at their Distillery at Nagercoil.

The Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum.—The Sales Depot functioned as a medium for advertisement of Cottage Industries and as an agency for distributing some of the controlled raw materials such as Caustic Soda, Yarn, etc., during times of shortage, to enable various Cottage Industries, and the Grant-in-aid Schools to get on with their endeavours. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 15,370—11—3 against Rs. 8,461—13—3 in 1123.

Glass Manufacture.—The Travancore Ogale Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Alwaye continued to work throughout the year and produced articles such as bottles, chimneys, tumblers etc., to a value of about Rs. 4,50,000 against Rs. 4,68,000 during the previous year. Though the tonnage produced during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 35 per cent, the fall in value was due to falling prices, due to import from abroad. High costs of raw materials such as fuel, refractories, etc. and labour prevailed throughout the year, whereas the prices of the finished glass articles dropped down to low level due mainly to heavy foreign imports of glass wire. The quality of goods produced in the Factory was well maintained. The goods produced commanded a ready market, since the prices were made comparative to suit the market conditions.

The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye.—During the year under report, the factory continued under the managing agents Messrs. Seshasayee Brothers and produced Ammonium Sulphate, Superphosphate, Ammonia, Sulphuric Acid, Carbondioxide, etc. The factory received orders during the year from the Government of India to manufacture and supply Anhydrous Ammonia for use in their ordinance factories. The factory produced the following quantities of chemicals during the year.

Ammonium Sulphate	..	22,727	tons
Superphosphate	..	10 979	tons
Ammonia	..	6,760	tons
Sulphuric Acid (98 per cent)	..	18,351	tons
Carbondioxide	..	56,271	lbs.

Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Alwaye.—Operations at the Aluminium Reduction Works at Alwaye continued satisfactorily during the year except for periods when due to non-arrival of vital raw materials such as petroleum, coke and pitch, considerable trouble was experienced in keeping the plant in operation. The firm was successful in getting a further allotment of power from Government and this enabled the operation of all furnaces. The average annual production for the year was 2,450 tons against 1,995 tons during the previous year.

The Travancore Chemical and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Kundara.—Manufacture of Potassium Chlorate continued during the year under report. There was good demand for the product from the match factories in and outside the State. The factory was not able to work for 9 months in the year due to the non-availability of its main raw material, viz., Muriate of Potash which had to be imported from abroad. This explains the very small production during the year, viz., 30 tons as against 72 tons in the previous year.

Match Factory.—The Vanjinad Matches and Industries Ltd., Perumbavoor continued to work during the year under report. It produced 1,40,250 gross of safety matches valued at Rs. 6,05,550 against 2,79,648 gross valued at Rs. 12,58,000 during the previous year.

Pencil Manufacture.—The Pencil Industry in Travancore progressed fairly well. Owing to increased import of foreign pencils, there was a slump in the market during the year.

The Quilon Pencil Factory was working throughout the year producing many varieties of pencils, like Black lead, Copying lead, colour lead etc., and other items like Crayons and Pen holders. There was a definite improvement in the quality as well as the finish of the products. During the year, they installed a very powerful Lead Threading Machine for extruding copying lead. Thus their production capacity increased and it was kept at about 70 gross pencils a day.

The Krishnarayan Pencil Factory, Quilon continued to work satisfactorily producing all varieties of standard pencils.

Industrial and Commercial Schools.—At the close of the year 1124 there were 83 aided and 70 unaided technical institutions. Instruction in weaving, carpentry, smithery, mat and coir weaving, drawing and painting was being given in these institutions. Instruction in working powerlooms was given in the S.M.R.V. Technical Institute at Nagercoil.

The Government School of Commerce at Quilon continued to impart instruction in commercial subjects such as book-keeping, banking, short-hand and type-writing.

The Itinerant Weaving Party.—The itinerant weaving party continued its work by camping in select centres for giving instruction to the pupils of the backward communities. Till the middle of Mithunam 1124 the party camped at Meenthalakara in Thiruvella Taluk. An examination was conducted at the end of the period and free gifts of looms with all accessories and yarn were made to the two best students of the School to start them in life as weavers.

Cochin area

Industries.—The Industries in Cochin were striving hard to stand the strain of the economic situations. The Government rendered financial help to some of the more deserving ones. Besides the Sitaram Mills, Trichur, The Alagappa Textiles, Pudukad, The Cochin Potteries, Chalakkudi, The Victory Chemical and Pharmaceutical works at Chalakkudi and The Tata Oil Mill's Co. Ltd., Ernakulam, two or more factories came to the forefront namely the Cochin Malleables Ltd., Trichur, the only institution of its kind in South India engaged in Malleable casting and the Mahalekshmi Mills, Mulakunnathukavu, engaged in cotton yarn spinning.

There were 9 match factories in the State all of which were engaged in dipping also. There were a few others engaged in the manufacture of splints and vencers. Besides the factories, dipping was also done on a cottage industry basis. All help was being given to these factories to obtain chemicals and soft-wood.

Issue of Capital.—During the year under review, Government were pleased to accord sanction for the issue of capital for two concerns—The Travancore Rayons Ltd., and the Alagappa Textiles Ltd. The total amount of capital sanctioned came to Rs. 65,00,000.

Cottage Industries.—The main cottage industries of the State were manufacture of coir, handloom weaving, furniture manufacture and carving, manufacture of bell-metal, brass and copper utensils, manufacture of agricultural implements, leather goods making, manufacture of screw pine, kora, reed and bamboo mats and baskets, curing of arecanuts, polishing of imitation stones, quarrying of granite and laterite stones, embroidery and knitting, apiculture, etc.

Coir.—The manufacture of coir has always been a domestic occupation in the coastal areas. During the year, Government sanctioned the starting of two societies, one at Cherai and the other at Kumbalanghy by advancing to each of the society Rs. 15,000 as working capital.

The Cochin Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Society, Mattancheri, continued to receive a free grant towards the pay of the staff and go-down rent.

Handloom Weaving.—Handloom weaving is the hereditary occupation of certain classes of people in some localities in the State. Some of the handloom products are considered to be better and more lasting than the fabrics woven at the mills. Some 4,000 looms were engaged in this industry. Several of these looms were worked by the weavers in their homes. There were factories too, with ten to hundred looms in each. Most of these were in Trichur and Chendamangalam. The policy of the Government was to organise the weavers into co-operative societies and render financial and administrative aid to such societies in the shape of loans, grants, etc. The purchase of handloom products by the Cochin Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society continued in the year also. Hand-dyeing and printing were also done in the State.

Furniture and Carving.—The majority of carpenters in the State were engaged in building construction which was on the increase. Some were engaged in making furniture and carvings in workshops run by middlemen. There were co-operative societies of carpenters engaged in furniture manufacture in the Industrial Centre at Cherpu, and other places. The Carpenters' Co-operative Society at Cherpu is attending to carving work also.

Other Cottage Industries.—There were about 300 *Moosaries* or hereditary artisans engaged in bell-metal industry and about 4,000 blacksmiths. There were artisans employed in the manufacture of leather goods and bamboo basket and mat industry was the chief occupation for several depressed class inhabitants near the forest areas. The *Koravas* in Chittur and Talappalli Taluks were good artisans at the Kora mat industry. Curing of arecanuts provided employment for about two thousand workers in Talappalli and Mukundapuram Taluks. Apiculture was another popular industry.

Industrial Centre, Cherpu.—The activities of the centre were confined to experiments in and organisation of cottage industries and they continued as in the previous year.

White clay purification and chalk manufacture, bee-keeping, Industrial School. Library and Reading room were some of the different sections functioning in the centre. Besides, the following co-operative societies were also functioning there. (1) The Carpenters' Co-operative Society (2) The Textile Co-operative Society (3) All Cochin Khadi Society (4) Leather Workers' Co-operative Society (5) The Union Co-operative Society and (6) The Vilkurup Co-operative Society.

Industrial Statistics.—The State is co-operating with the Central Government in the matter of collecting industrial statistics. Useful information connected with many industrial and commercial matters was collected by the Department and furnished to business concerns and industrialists, when required.

Industrial Education.—During the year there were 38 industrial schools. In addition to these, the Government Commercial Institute at Ernakulam, the Government Industrial School for Girls, Trichur and the School of Arts and Crafts also functioned.

Government were encouraging industrial education by way of grants, stipends, scholarships, etc. Special concessions were given to depressed class pupils of industrial schools. A sum of Rs. 912 was disbursed in the year as stipend and scholarships.

As in the previous year, weaving was taught in all Government Industrial Schools, either alone or with one more subject such as carpentry, smithy, bell-metal works, mat-making and rattan works.

Commercial Institute, Ernakulam.—The institute had two sections—the R. A. Section and the Commercial Section. The strength of the R. A. Section was 25 while that of the Commercial Section was 90. The subjects taught were accountancy and auditing, general commercial knowledge, mercantile law, book-keeping, banking, commercial practice, short-hand and type-writing.

School of Arts and Crafts, Trichur.—In this school, students were given instruction in drawing, painting, design and geometrical drawing, engraving, metal work, electroplating, carving and literary subjects. The strength of the school at the close of the year was 61.

Industrial School for Girls, Trichur.—There were two sections in the school the Needle-work and the Industrial sections. In the needle-work section pupils were taught embroidery, pillow lace, crochet and knitting. In the Industrial section, drawing, mat-making and rattan works were taught. The strength of the school at the close of the year was 81.

Post-War Development.—Applications for loans from the Industrial Development Fund were received from 20 parties. The Industrial Advisory Board recommended the grant of loans amounting to Rs. 2,45,000 to a few concerns. But the recommendation was under consideration of Government when the year closed.

An additional quota of 4,167 spindles was allotted to Messrs. Vanaja Textiles Ltd., Trichur. The question of reallocation of spindles sanctioned to Messrs. Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Trichur to other parties was under the consideration of Government. The Textile Mills sanctioned under the Post War Development Scheme have not yet begun to function as the Machinery has not reached them.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Fisheries in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

Scope of Administration.—Travancore-Cochin State with its land-locked lagoons and long stretch of coast-line, has been noted for fisheries from time immemorial. In Travancore,

three groups of fisheries development schemes, financed jointly by Government of India and Government of Travancore which were started in 1122, continued their 3rd year of work during the year under review. In Cochin, it was, in 1086 M. E. (1911) that a Fishery Department was organised. In the 2nd half of 1122 the department had its first year of independent existence. The common function of administration was to regulate and control fishing in the two Divisions according to the provisions of the respective Fishery Acts and Rules in force. The collection of all items of revenue under Fisheries was solely the responsibility of the Fisheries Department in Travancore. In Cochin, all items except the rent on Fishing Stakes and Chinese nets were collected by the Fishery Department and the responsibility for collecting the rent on fishing stakes and chinese nets was shared between the Fishery staff and village staff of the Revenue Department. In Cochin, besides administration, the department attended to the work of fish culture in brackish water farms, survey of fresh water ponds for fish stocking experiments in sea fishing and management of Co-operative Societies for the socio-economic uplift of the fisherfolk. In Travancore all development works were carried out under the University Scheme.

Staff.—Consistently with the programme of work drawn up for the Post-war development of fisheries, the attention of the departments was concentrated on estuarine pisciculture, fresh water pisciculture deep-sea fishing and socio-economic work. The Superintendent was assisted by a staff of 3 Inspectors in the Travancore Division and 5 Inspectors in the Cochin Division. All the Inspectors were in charge of their respective divisions.

The backwater fishing was the most important from the stand-point of revenue. The Vembanad and Ashtamudi and Kayamkulam lakes connected with the sea through the bars and enriched by the rapids of the monsoon bearing down plenty of animal and vegetable food from the mountains and forests, have as of old been the mainstay of the thousands living on their banks. In the prawn fishery of these lakes and of the paddy fields of Parur Taluk and Cranganore and Mukundapuram taluks there had been no marked fall so far as production was concerned. With regard to rent on fixed engines, *viz.*, fishing stakes and chinese nets and free net licences, the rates do not change with years. The collection was satisfactory. The Vembanad Lake has an immense wealth of sub-fossil beds. Besides these sub-fossil beds, there are live shell beds in the Vembanad and Ashtamudi lakes and their collection has been regulated by the sale of licences as usual.

Fish Curing Yards.—There were altogether twenty-four fish curing yards in the United State. Of these, 19 were in the Travancore Division. The quantities cured in 1124 were quite satisfactory although difficulties continued to exist in the matter of supply of materials.

Deep Sea Fishing.—Proposals were framed for providing boats and nets for fishermen who did not own nets and boats. The fishing season became so poor by the time orders sanctioning the proposals were passed that fishermen did not come forward to take advantage of the offer made to them.

Fresh Water Pisciculture.—In Cochin, the fresh water section work was only begun in pond stocking. 1,200 fingerlings of *Etroplus* were supplied to owners of private ponds in the Trichur Taluk. An estimate for stocking more private ponds and for improving certain derelict public tanks for fish culture in the taluks of Mukundapuram and Trichur was prepared and submitted. A survey of the big river of the Cochin Division, the Karuvannoor River, was undertaken. The attempt which began in the previous year in the direction of conserving the resources of some poromboke canals by prohibiting indiscriminate fishing by fishermen, was continued in 1124 also. The trial went on in a poromboke canal in a village near Ernakulam and was found to be successful in ensuring a large stock of fries for the neighbouring ponds, besides a small quantity of mature fish for the market.

Co-operative Societies.—In Travancore, there were Co-operative Societies for fishermen. They were all being managed by the Co-operative Department. In Cochin, one of the Inspectors in addition to his work of administration was charged with the responsibility of organising and running Co-operative Societies. His activities were confined to the littoral belt. In Cochin area there were 10 Co-operative Societies during the year. Besides there were also fishermen's associations. These institutions were the media for the distribution of yarn for fishing nets.

Fishery Schools.—There were five Fishery Schools in the Travancore Division and they continued entirely under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. In Cochin too there were five schools. Four of these were of primary standard. One of them became a full fledged Lower Secondary School in 1124. The schools in Cochin also were under the administrative control of the Department of Public Instruction, the teaching of fisheries subjects being supervised by the Fisheries Department.

Receipts & Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the departments for 1124 are given below.

		<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Travancore	..	43,992	68,025
Cochin	..	78,651	82,464

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Geological Department was formed into a separate Department under a Director of Geology in 1121 in Travancore; whereas in Cochin, the Geological work formed part of the Department of Industries and Commerce and continued to function under the immediate supervision of a State Geologist.

The work for mineral exploration and prospecting continued during the year under report. Prospecting for limestone was undertaken with some success in the area south of the Cape-Kovalam Road in Travancore. Investigations of the ilmenite sand deposits of Manassari beach in Cochin and of the clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles in Thiruvankulam Village in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk were carried out in 1124. Manufacture of chalk was commenced at the Industrial Centre at Cherpu during the year. A quartz reef, about 450 ft. long with an average width of 8 ft, was discovered near the 3rd mile stone on the main road at Chowara. Limonitic iron ore was also discovered on Vilangans and Adat hills near Trichur.

The working of the mineral companies in Travancore continued on the mining agency arrangements and an amount of Rs. 25,61,631—5—10 was realised as Government's share of profits. The main mineral exported was, as usual, ilmenite. The total quantity of minerals exported during the year was 2,91,007 tons and 7 cwts. of ilmenite, 37 tons of zircon and 44 tons of rutile.

China clay, mica and white sand were also exported in small quantities during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 4,410 was realised as royalty on the sand exported.

An important event during the year was the taking over by Government of the Travancore Minerals Company Limited. The factory began to work as a Government concern from 18th June 1949.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

As a consequence of the integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin, the Labour Departments in two States were integrated into one Department, towards the close of the year under report.

General.—In view of the policy of Industrialisation which Travancore had adopted and the many labour problems which had to be tackled during the post-war period, the Labour Department was constituted in 1121 on an independent footing. On account of the increase in the volume of work one more labour zone was created in 1123, thus dividing the State into three Labour Zones, North, Central and South, with head-quarters at Alwaye, Alleppey and Trivandrum respectively. Each Zone was placed under the charge of an Assistant Labour Commissioner.

In Cochin also, early in 1121 a separate Labour Department was constituted under the charge of a full-time Labour Commissioner to be responsible for the administration of all subjects relating to labour and labour welfare.

With the integration of the two Departments of Labour in Travancore and Cochin, the 3 Labour Zones in Travancore were renamed as Labour Division and the area of the erstwhile Cochin State merged with the Northern Division.

The Factories Act.—At the commencement of the year, there were 665 factories in Travancore which came within the purview of the Factories Act of 1114. Towards the end of the year the total number of factories was reduced to 603. The reduction in the number of factories towards the close of the year was mainly due to the adverse conditions of trade.

On an average 76,000 workers (about 32,000 men, 32,000 women and 12,000 children) were employed daily in all the factories together in Travancore as against 79,100 workers (about 28,700 men, 35,700 women and 14,700 children) during the previous year. The institute of Textile Technology was exempted from the provisions of the Factories Act. During the year, about 623 women received maternity benefits, the total amount received as benefit being S. Rs. 16,097—19—14. Of these, in 240 cases involving an amount of S. Rs. 6,485—23—3, the benefits were given as a result of the action taken by the Lady Inspector of Factories.

In almost all Factories, adequate arrangements according to Rules have been made to protect workers from accidents arising from machinery, electrical apparatus, pits, tanks, etc., the pictorial posters and instructions received from the Chief Adviser, Factories, Government of India, were forwarded to most of the factories from time to time, for the guidance of factory workers. Special attention was paid by the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Factory Inspectors for improving the lighting arrangements inside factories.

There was a marked improvement in the observance of the provisions relating to health and sanitary conditions in factories on account of the frequent inspections and instructions of the Factory Inspectorate.

One prosecution against the occupier of a factory was pending at the commencement of the year. This was disposed of during the year, the occupier of the factory having been convicted. During the year, prosecutions were launched against 14 factory owners. Two of these were in respect of non-payment of maternity benefits to women workers and remaining 12 were for various offences under the Factories Act. The case against one factory owner was withdrawn on his rectifying the omissions concerned. The prosecutions against all the other thirteen factory owners were pending in the various courts at the close of the year.

At the commencement of the year, there were 150 factories in Cochin which fell within the purview of the Factories Act. By the end of the year their number increased to 161. On an average, 25,000 workers were employed daily in all these factories together as against 21,381 in the previous year.

The provisions relating to working hours, holidays, rest, etc., were generally observed satisfactorily by all the factories in the State. Whenever complaints were received, surprise visits were made by the Factory Inspectors and this had a salutary effect in checking abuses.

In almost all the factories, adequate arrangements according to Rules have been made to protect workers from accidents arising from machines, electrical apparatus, etc.

There was a marked improvement in the health and sanitary conditions in factories on account of the frequent inspections and the instructions of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Factory Inspectors.

During the year, there were four prosecutions under the Factories Act. Of these, two were for failure to submit monthly notice of holidays and the others for working overtime without sanction. In one case, the factory owner concerned was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine. The prosecution against the other three cases was withdrawn under orders of Government, after the omissions were rectified by the factory owners concerned.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Towards the close of the previous year, 35 cases of fatal accidents were pending disposal in Travancore. During the year, 22 more cases of fatal accidents were reported. Of the latter 22 fatal accidents, in 8 cases liability to pay compensation was disclaimed by the employers. The dependents of the deceased workmen in those 8 cases were duly informed of the contentions raised by the employers. None of them has preferred any claim for compensation as against the employers concerned.

In the course of the year, the claims in respect of 28 cases of fatal accidents were decided and an amount of S. Rs. 28,301—21—3 was disbursed to the dependants of the deceased workmen. Twenty-one cases were pending decision at the close of the year.

Sixty-one non-fatal accidents were reported during the year. Of these, in ten cases liability was disclaimed by the employers. In the remaining 51 cases of non-fatal accidents, claims for compensation were settled between the workmen concerned and their employers and the memoranda of agreement in those settlements duly registered. Out of the 51 non-fatal cases thus settled, in 35 cases, lump-sum payments of compensation amounting to Rs. 11,949—0—2 were made to the injured workmen by the employers concerned, while in the remaining 16 cases half-monthly payments were agreed upon.

During the year under review, 353 accidents were reported to have occurred in the factories in Cochin as against 346 in the previous year. Of these, 2 were fatal, 7 serious and 344 of a minor character.

Trade Unions.—The total number of trade unions registered up to the end of the year 1123 was 247 in Travancore. During 1124, 146 new trade unions were registered. Certificates of registration of 6 of the old trade unions were withdrawn during the year as they ceased to function. Thus the total number of trade Unions registered up to the end of the year was 387. At the commencement of the year, 7 applications for the registration of trade unions were pending. The total number of applications for the registration of trade unions received during the year was 152. The number of applications pending at the end of the year under report was 13.

There were 22 registered trade unions at the commencement of the year in Cochin and 10 more were registered during the year. Registration of two trade unions were cancelled during the year under report. Thus at the end of the year there were 30 registered trade unions in Cochin.

Trade Disputes.—Consultative conferences were held from time to time by the Labour and the Factory Inspectors in order to bring about amicable settlements of trade disputes in the great majority of cases; such negotiations had succeeded in reaching agreed settlements.

Adjudication and Arbitration.—An Industrial Tribunal was first constituted temporarily in Travancore in December 1948 under the provisions of the Travancore Industrial Disputes Act of 1124.

Sixteen Industrial Disputes were referred to this Tribunal in 1124. They are broadly divisible into two classes; (1) disputes between individual industrial concerns and their respective workmen, and (2) those disputes which relate to all the industrial concerns of a particular industry in a specified area. Out of the sixteen disputes referred to the Industrial Tribunal in 1124, five are finally disposed of, interim awards are passed in two, inter-locutory petitions which came up in many of them are disposed of, those which are yet to be decided had steady progress, and a few have already reached the final stage.

Three disputes were referred for arbitration and one dispute was referred for adjudication during the year. In Cochin, 4 trade disputes were referred for adjudication.

A court of Enquiry consisting of a Sole member was constituted under the Cochin Trade Disputes Act to enquire into the labour troubles in the Alagappa Textiles, Pudukad. The report submitted by the Court was pending consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

Agricultural and Estate Labour.—Agricultural labour in Travancore is drawn mainly from the backward communities. This class of labour has not been organised to any considerable extent, although about 80 trade unions of agricultural workers have been so far registered, 55 of them being registered in the course of the year under report. But it cannot be said that any of these unions have gained to any considerable extent in organisational strength. Perhaps the seasonal nature of the agricultural occupations accounts for the absence of stable organisations of the labour employed in agriculture.

For stabilising working conditions and for maintaining smooth employer-employee relations, an Industrial Relations Committee for agriculture in the Kuttanad area was set up in

1123. This Committee continued to function in 1124 also. Three meetings of this committee were held during the year, but no substantial results could be achieved owing to the lack of proper co-operation from the side of employers.

The planting industry is one of the most important industries of Travancore, engaging a large number of work-people. This industry comprises mainly tea, coffee and rubber. The labour employed in the plantation is recruited annually through the Kanganies. The majority of estate labour is drawn from the adjacent Districts of Madras Province. This was the practice from the very inception of planting industry in the State. At the end of every season, the workers are paid-off and a fresh batch recruited at the beginning of the next season. But, in actual practice, the same workers as were employed in the previous year are generally recruited again for the new season.

Including the trade unions registered in the previous years, 19 trade unions have been formed by the end of the year for organising plantation labour. But none of them can be said to be sufficiently well-organised.

Trade disputes were comparatively numerous in this industry during the year. Some of them culminated in direct action like Satyagraha, hartal and strikes. As a result of the intervention of this Department all the disputes could eventually be amicably settled.

The main plantation crops in Cochin are Rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. The United Planters Association of South India accepted the recommendations of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at New Delhi on 31st March and 1st and 2nd April 1948 regarding the enhancement of dearness allowance and recommended to the member estates in favour of adopting the increase in Dearness Allowance as fixed by the Committee. The Minister for Public Health and Education, Cochin, who was also in charge of labour, called together a conference of the leading Planters of the State on 1st June 1949 to discuss with them the steps to be taken for the amelioration of the conditions of the plantation workers. It was attended by many of the leading planters in the State. At this conference it was agreed that the scale of wages and dearness allowance approved by the United Planters Association of South India should be accepted by the planters in the State.

Labour Welfare.—The welfare staff of the Departments in Travancore and Cochin visited the factories in their respective jurisdictions and maintained close contact with the workers and endeavoured to promote their general well-being. They induced the factory owners to provide sanitary facilities, medical aid, canteens, recreation, etc.

Unemployment and Relief work.—The slump in the coir mats and matting industry and the coconut oil milling industry which set in 1122 in Travancore continued to exist during the year under report also.

During the year under report, an Unemployment Enquiry Committee was constituted by the Government with Mr. H. Smith as Chairman in Travancore. The committee recommended in its interim report the immediate starting of relief works in the Ambalapuzha-Shertallai taluks. Relief works were accordingly started under a Special Officer for Relief Works. Sri. A. Kunjukrishna Pillai, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Alleppey was appointed as a Special Officer. The work of deepening and completing the Alleppey-Shertallai canal was taken up and executed. Though the opportunity of employment thus afforded was not adequate to give relief to all the unemployed in the taluks of Ambalapuzha and Shertallai, it gave immense relief to a very large number of the unemployed. It is reported that about 16,000 unemployed workers registered their names in the Special Officer for Relief Works. But it was possible to absorb only 5,000 to 6,000 workers in the relief works.

Cost of living.—A cost of living index of the working classes in Cochin continued to be maintained by the Revenue Department. There was more or less a progressive rise in the cost of living from August 1948 till April 1949, when it reached its zenith after which there was a steady decline till the end of July 1949.

Statistics Section.—An important feature in the working of the Department in Cochin was the organisation of the Statistics Section under a Statistician who has been specially trained for this work in the Directorate of Labour Information Secretariat, Bombay.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of the two Departments in Travancore and Cochin together amounted to Rs. 12,996 and Rs. 2,88,766 respectively.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES

The Departments of the Control of Capital Issues in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently throughout the year 1124.

Travancore Area

The Control of Capital Issues was continued throughout the year 1124 under Section 20 of the Travancore Emergency Powers Act, I of 1122.

Forty-six applications for consent to the issue of capital were pending at the close of the year 1123. 204 applications were received in 1124. 192 applications were finally disposed of in 1124 and of these, one for a capital of Rs. 7,50,000 was rejected and the remaining 191 applications were sanctioned. The capital involved in the 191 applications was Rs. 10,69,05,105. Twelve applications for condonation of unauthorised issue of capital were received in 1124. Eleven of them were granted and the remaining one was pending at the close of the year 1124. The capital involved in these applications amounted to Rs. 12,35,000.

One application for extension of time was pending at the close of 1123. 150 applications were received in 1124. 142 applications were granted and the remaining 9 were pending at the close of the year. Two applications for modification of conditions attached to the consent were received and these were granted. Fifty-eight applications for consent and 9 for extension of time and one for condonation were pending at the close of the year.

Cochin Area

The Control of Capital Issues was continued throughout the year 1124 in Cochin also.

During the year 1124, four applications for consent to the issue of Capital were received by Government, and two such applications were pending disposal at the close of the previous year. Of these, five applications were disposed of during the year 1124, sanctioning the requests in all the cases. The capital involved in those five applications amounted to Rs. 67,76,250. There was no case of rejecting any application in the matter. There was also no case of unauthorised issue of capital by companies requiring condonation. At the close of the previous year there was no application pending for extension of time to complete the issue of Capital. Nine applications were received during the current year of which eight applications were disposed of granting the requests. Of the 8 applications, one contained also a request for making certain alterations in the capital structure of the company which too was sanctioned. Thus one application for consent to the issue of capital and one application for extension of time to complete the issue were pending disposal when the year closed.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The Departments of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently throughout the year 1124.

Number of Companies registered.—During the year under report, 97 Companies limited by shares were registered, 67 Companies in Travancore and 30 in Cochin. Of the 67 Companies registered in Travancore, 44 were private and 23 public and of the 30 Companies registered in Cochin, 10 were public and 20 private. A statement of Companies limited by shares registered in 1124 in the two States is given below:—

Classification of Companies		Travancore	Cochin
I	Banking, Loan and Insurance	10	2
II	Transit and Transport	2	4
III	Trading and Manufacturing	40	21
IV	Mills and Presses	4	2
V	Tea and other Planting Companies	4	..
VI	Mining and Quarrying	1	..
VII	Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	5	1
VIII	Other Companies	1	..
Total		67	30

In both States, the majority of companies newly registered belonged to the Trading and Manufacturing class. The totals of the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capitals of the above Companies are given below:—

		Authorised Rs.	Subscribed Rs.	Paid-up Rs.
Travancore	..	2,84,10,000	32,50,895	10,32,840
Cochin	..	35,90,000	4,55,570	3,48,620

Two companies limited by guarantee, (being charitable Associations) were registered in Cochin and three in Travancore.

Number of companies in Liquidation.—There were 192 companies limited by shares in liquidation on the rolls at the end of the year 1123; 149 companies in Travancore and 43 companies in Cochin. Of these, 10 companies in Travancore and 4 companies in Cochin were finally dissolved in 1124. One company which was in liquidation in Travancore was transferred to the working class. Thus the total number of companies in liquidation in both the States together before 1124 was 177, 138 in Travancore and 39 in Cochin. During the year under report, 8 companies in Travancore and 6 companies in Cochin went into liquidation. One company in each State was finally dissolved during the year. The total number of companies limited by shares in liquidation on the rolls at the end of 1124 was 189, 145 in Travancore and 44 in Cochin.

Number of Defunct Companies.—No defunct company limited by shares remained on the rolls at the end of 1123, in Cochin. In Travancore, five defunct companies remained on the rolls at the end of 1123 and of these one was finally dissolved during the year.

During the year under report, 36 companies became defunct, 6 in Travancore and 30 in Cochin. Of the former 6 companies, the name of one company was struck off the Register in 1124. The 30 companies declared defunct in Cochin were struck off the Register in 1124 itself. The number of defunct companies that remained on the rolls at the end of the year thus came to 9.

A statement of the companies at work, including the companies of foreign incorporation at the end of 1124 in Travancore and Cochin is given below:—

		Travancore	Cochin	Total
1. Companies limited by shares	..	796	332	1128
2. Companies limited by guarantee	..	10	3	13
3. Associations under section 28 excluding the 7 companies limited by shares	..	76	7	83
4. Foreign companies	..	109	82	191
Total	..	991	424	1,415

The number of companies limited by shares at work at the end of 1124 in the two States, and the totals of their capitals are given below:—

		Number of companies Rs.	Authorised Rs.	Subscribed Rs.	A. P.	Paid-up Rs.	A. P.
Travancore	..	796	49,30,40,311	19,76,93,899	0 0	16,97,94,158	0 0
Cochin	..	332	12,72,18,090	3,63,68,849	8 0	2,36,05,960	4 0

Mortgages and charges.—The total amount for which mortgages and charges were registered during 1124 came to Rs. 62,71,320 in Travancore and Rs. 2,91,010 in Cochin.

Prosecution.—4 prosecutions were pending disposal at the close of 1123 and 10 were launched during the year in Cochin. Of these, 8 cases were withdrawn as per Government orders, while the remaining 6 were pending disposal at the end of the year. In Travancore 9 prosecutions were pending at the close of 1123 and three prosecutions were launched in 1124. Of these, 2 cases were withdrawn as per orders of Government.

Companies of foreign incorporation.—At the beginning of 1124, there were 185 companies of foreign incorporation, 107 companies having places of business in Travancore and 78 in Cochin. Three banks in each area ceased to have places of business during the year. In 1124, 5 new companies established places of business in Travancore and 7 in Cochin. Thus at the end of the year 191 foreign companies were working in the two States 109 in Travancore and 82 in Cochin.

At the end of 1123, there were 65 Insurance companies of foreign incorporation working in Travancore registered under the Insurance Act. All these continued to work in 1124 and 4 companies were registered during the year. There were 6 Provident Societies at work in Travancore at the end of 1123. They continued to work in 1124 also.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative Departments in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

General.—For the purpose of administration, the Co-operative Department, Travancore is divided into four Co-operative Divisions in charge of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies with Trivandrum, Quilon, Mavelikara and Kottayam as the divisional head quarters. Each division is divided into circles in charge of Co-operative Inspectors. The temporary Assistant Registrar appointed to be in charge of the arbitration, execution and liquidation work with headquarters at Trivandrum and with jurisdiction over the whole of Travancore area continued during the year under review also. There were sixty Circles each under the charge of a Co-operative Inspector.

Number and nature of societies.—Of the 2,104 societies on the rolls, at the close of the year under report, 1,096 belonged to the unlimited liability type. 1,008 were limited liability societies. A categorical statement showing the classification of 1,966 working societies is given below.

I. Central Societies

1. Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	..	1
2. Central Institute, Ltd.	..	1
3. Central Wholesale Society, Ltd.	..	1
4. Central Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd.	..	1
5. Central Cottage Industries Co-operative Society, Ltd.	..	1

II. Intermediary Financing Institutes

1. Taluk Banks, Ltd.	..	16
2. Banking Unions, Ltd.	..	3

III. Primary Societies

A. Agricultural Societies

1. Credit Societies Un-limited	..	417
Do. Limited	..	67
2. Credit with distribution Unlimited	..	385
Do. Limited	..	92
3. Credit with production and sale Unlimited	..	9
Do. Limited	..	11

4. Distributive Societies	Unlimited	..	..
Do.	Limited	..	131
5. Multipurpose	Unlimited	..	19
Do.	Limited	..	68
6. Other type Societies	Unlimited	..	4
Do.	Limited	..	79

B. Non-agricultural Societies

1. Credit Societies	Unlimited	..	50
Do.	Limited	..	79
2. Credit with distribution	Unlimited	..	67
Do.	Limited	..	79
3. Credit with production and sale	Unlimited	..	2
Do.	Limited	..	44
4. Distribution Societies	Unlimited	..	..
Do.	Limited	..	194
5. Multipurpose Societies	Unlimited	..	5
Do.	Limited	..	37
6. Other type Societies	Unlimited
Do.	Limited	..	77

IV. Supervising Unions

Supervising Unions Limited	..	26
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Grand Total	..	<u>1,966</u>
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Membership.—All the societies together had a membership of 2,52,048 against 2,32,104 at the end of 1123. The average membership per society was 130. In working out these average, only 1,938 societies out of 1996, working societies have been reckoned. The Unions and the Institute which have no individuals as members have been excluded. Assuming that a member represents an average family of 5 persons, 12,60,240 persons might be deemed to have come within the fold of the movement.

Finances.—There has been an increase in the amount of paid-up share capital. The total paid-up share capital at the end of the year was Rs. 43,27,875 against Rs. 39,33,067 in 1123. The average paid-up share capital per society was Rs. 2,233 and per member Rs. 17.2.

The receipts and disbursements under deposits were Rs. 81,40,587 and Rs. 78,15,848 respectively, against Rs. 55,28,118 and Rs. 57,44,204 in 1123.

The aggregate Reserve Fund of all classes of societies amounted to Rs. 15,01,050 at the end of the year against Rs. 14,16,691 in the previous year. Of the total Reserve Fund a sum of Rs. 3,95,111 remained uninvested when the year closed.

The owned capital of the movement was Rs. 70,36,206 in 1124 against Rs. 64,65,624 in 1123. The percentage of owned capital to working capital was 51.4 against 54.2 in 1123.

The working capital of the movement at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,36,78,809. It was Rs. 1,19,27,440 in 1123. The average working capital per society rose from Rs. 6,575 to Rs. 7,058 in 1124.

The turnover of all the societies together was Rs. 18,17,87,880 in 1124 against Rs. 17,15,39,944 in 1123. The average turnover was Rs. 93,818 per society and Rs. 721 per member.

The societies which worked at a profit earned Rs. 3,73,781 and those that worked at a loss lost Rs. 3,44,247. Thus the movement worked at a net profit of Rs. 29,534.

Cost of Management of Societies.—The cost of management incurred by societies was Rs. 14,11,428. They employed 1,551 persons in their staff to whom they paid Rs. 4,44,317 during the year. The establishment charges aggregate to Rs. 5,05,973 and the contingencies to Rs. 8,07,089. A sum of Rs. 64,369 was disbursed during the year as bonus to Secretaries and other responsible office-bearers of societies. The percentage of cost to the aggregate working capital was 10·3 against 8·7 in 1123 and the aggregate cost per society was Rs. 728 against Rs. 573 in the previous year.

The Travancore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Trivandrum.—The Travancore Central Co-operative Bank was the first Co-operative Society registered in Travancore. It was designed to serve as the apex bank for the societies in Travancore. The year under report was the sixth year in which the Bank functioned with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as its Ex-officio Chairman. The Bank continued to finance societies engaged in the distribution of essential commodities. The total receipts under deposits amounted to Rs. 19,07,659. The total sum advanced to societies during the year amounted to Rs. 33,97,398 under loans and overdraft accounts, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 43,13,312. The collections under loans including principal and interest from societies amounted to Rs. 1,22,721. The total turnover during the year amounted to Rs. 1·66 crores against Rs. 2·42 crores in 1123. The net profit earned by the Bank during the year under report was Rs. 8,721.

The Travancore Sri Mulam Handloom Weaver's Central Co-operative Society, Ltd.—The management of this society remained on a Government-nominated Board as in the previous year. The society had a total membership of 377, composed of 242 societies and 135 individuals. The main business of the society was the procurement and supply of raw materials such as yarn and weaving accessories. The society also arranged for the collection and sale of finished goods from members. During the year, the society was appointed as one of the wholesale importers of yarn into the State. The society imported an aggregate of 3,155 bales of controlled yarn to the value of Rs. 25,49,625. The dyeing and printing sections were also continued during the year. The production of standard cloth of 20's and 40's (bleached and calendered) was a speciality. At the end of the year the society had six sales depots at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey, Alwaye and Kottayam.

Taluk Banks.—The Taluk Banks constitute the intermediary financing agencies between the central Co-operative Bank and the primary societies. Including the Banking Unions, the number of Taluk Banks remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 19. They had a working capital of Rs. 21·86 lakhs and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5·68 lakhs. The amount issued by them by way of loans to individuals and societies were Rs. 6·09 lakhs and Rs. 5·14 lakhs respectively.

Urban Banks.—The Urban Banks form the principal agency providing co-operative finance for the middle class population, inhabiting the urban areas. There were 17 urban banks at the end of the year. Their working and paid-up share capitals were Rs. 6·55 lakhs and Rs. 2·23 lakhs respectively. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1·27 lakhs were issued by the banks during the year under report.

Primary Societies.—The primary societies constitute the bulk of the co-operative organisation in Travancore. The strength of the co-operative structure depends on the soundness of the primary societies. The primary societies (both agricultural and non-agricultural) had a membership of 2,38,155 and a share capital of Rs. 36,26,168. They had a Reserve Fund of Rs. 13,01,843, a building fund of Rs. 5,48,100 and other funds of Rs. 5,58,010. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 91,97,163. The primary societies received a sum of Rs. 26,30,332 as loans and overdrafts from the Travancore Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and Rs. 37,92,941 as loans and overdrafts from Taluk Banks. During the year, they received as deposits Rs. 32,90,000 from members, Rs. 5,98,609 from non-members and Rs. 14,62,087 from societies and repaid Rs. 32,87,767 to members, Rs. 6,15,649 to non-members and Rs. 12,98,820 to societies.

Non-credit Activities.—The department has been bestowing special attention to the non-credit side of the co-operative movement for the past many years and, as a result, the non-credit activities of the movement have developed considerably. Many societies evinced interest in the cultivation of food crops, and took on lease lands from Government for the cultivation of food

crops, cardamom, grass and taungya. Societies engaged in the cultivation of paddy under the "grow more food" campaign brought under paddy cultivation 2,221 acres of land. Chitty business, sale of manure, providing lift irrigation, grading and marketing of copra and hill products, organisation of lime-shell industry, rural reconstruction work, etc., were some of the other non-credit activities of the societies.

Non-official supervision.—The number of supervising unions at the beginning of the year was 27. During the year, three unions were registered of which one had not started work. Thus the number of Supervising Unions including the three Banking Unions working at the end of the year was 29. The unions with the Travancore Co-operative Institute, Ltd., at the top as the central federating body constituted the non-official agency in the movement for supervision and propaganda.

The Co-operative Department in Cochin came into existence with the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act in 1913. For a few months in the beginning, the working of the Department was entrusted to an honorary officer. Soon after, a special officer was appointed to be in charge of it. The movement has made remarkable progress during the last few years, so much so that all villages in the State are now served by the movement.

The Registrar is the Administrative Head of the Department. He is assisted by the Supervising Inspector both in office and field. The Supervising Inspector is in charge of the audit of some of the central societies in Trichur. He also super-audits the work of the Inspectors and attends to important enquiries, etc., as ordered by the Registrar from time to time.

The whole State is divided into 12 divisions in charge of 3 Senior Inspectors and 9 Junior Inspectors. These Inspectors attend to audit and supervision of all the societies in their jurisdiction as well as organisation of new societies and execution of decrees. One Liquidation Inspector attends to the work of winding up the affairs of cancelled societies.

The posts of one Senior Inspector on Rs. 80—125, one clerk on Rs. 30—75 and one Peon on Rs. 20 were abolished during the year. The post of one Senior Inspector on Rs. 80—125 was also converted into an Inspector on Rs. 30—75. These retrenchments were effected from 19th Vrischigam 1124. The posts of three Senior Inspectors, one Inspector and one Clerk which were temporary were made permanent in the year under report. The designation of Organisers was also changed as Senior Inspectors.

Number of Membership of Societies.—There were 516 societies at the beginning of the year. 46 societies were registered and the registration of 16 societies was cancelled during the year. There were thus 546 societies at the end of the year. These consisted of 19 Central Institutions, 196 Agricultural societies and 331 non-agricultural societies. The Central societies consisted of one Central Bank; one central institute, one land mortgage bank, one cottage industries marketing society, one whole-sale society, one coir society, one printing society and 12 supervising unions. 16 out of the 196 Agricultural societies were of the purely agricultural type. The 331 non-agricultural societies consisted of Urban banks, Salary earner's etc., aggregating to 85, 46 Industrial societies, 52 stores, 47 rural development societies, 14 Depressed Classes societies, 23 Va'a societies, 17 Weavers' societies, 13 students' stationary societies, 7 Model Panchayat societies, 4 Insurance (benefit fund) societies, 10 Ex-services societies, 1 Village products society, 3 Restaurants, 1 Bee-keepers' society, 1 Ayurvedic society, 1 Conveyance (transport) society, 5 Printing societies and 1 slum Clearance and building society. 11 of these societies remained unstarted at the end of the year as they were registered late in the year.

Excluding 4,301 members of the Central Institutions, the number of members in the primary societies rose from 74,416 to 78,150 of whom 6,398 were women. The average membership per society including Central societies stood at 156.5 against 156.3 in the previous year.

Working Capital.—The working capital of all the societies rose from Rs. 86,95,837 to Rs. 97,87,300. The owned capital of the movement (share capital plus reserve fund) was Rs. 22,00,889, the percentage of the owned capital to the working capital being 22.5 against 23.1 in the previous year. The average working capital per member and per society were Rs. 118.7 and 18,571.7 against Rs. 111.2 and Rs. 17,567.3 respectively in the previous year.

The total transactions of the societies rose from Rs. 7,57,54,961 to Rs. 10,84,05,447. The turnover was 11.1 times of the working capital against 8.7 in the previous year. The net profit of the year was Rs. 1,04,874 against Rs. 1,69,111 of the previous year. The heavy fall in profits was due to the lesser margins realised by primary societies running ration shops on account of decontrol of all articles other than rice, paddy, wheat and kerosene.

Loans.—A sum of Rs. 65,78,699 was loaned by the societies including the central bank against Rs. 37,14,959 in the previous year. The overdrafts, produce and key loans to societies by the central bank continued as usual.

Reserve Fund.—The Reserve fund of all the societies rose from Rs. 7,40,556 to Rs. 7,87,058. The Reserve Fund of the agricultural societies stood at Rs. 2,58,853, of the non-agricultural societies at Rs. 3,83,095 while that of the central institutions Rs. 1,45,110. The percentage of the Reserve Fund to the Working capital stood at 8.04.

Disputes and Litigation.—30 suits were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 586 suits were filed during the year bringing the total for disposal to 616. Of these, 440 suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 176 for disposal at the end of the year. 18 decrees were forwarded for execution to the Revenue Department, 61 to the Civil and Village courts and 14 to the departmental heads.

There were 44 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year. The registration of 16 societies was cancelled during the year. The total number of societies for liquidation was thus 60 against 80 in the previous year. Liquidation proceedings in respect of 21 societies were closed in the year leaving a balance of 39 societies in respect of which liquidation proceedings were pending at the end of the year. The progress made in the liquidation work was satisfactory.

The Cochin Cottage Industries Marketing Society.—This society had a membership of 293 (219 societies, 52 individuals and 22 institutions other than Co-operative societies) against 226 in the previous year. Goods to the value of Rs. 33,95,476 were purchased in the year and goods to the value of Rs. 33,47,521 were sold. Government were pleased to entrust this society with the import and distribution of yarn throughout Cochin. It also engaged itself in the distribution of Mill cloth and coffee seeds. It took part in the exhibition at Madras. It maintained its branches at Chittur, Ernakulam, Chennamangalam, Irinjalakuda, Trippunittura and Thiruvillamala. It continued its help to the carpenters' and leather workers' society at Cherpu by securing orders as well as marketing their goods. The working capital and net profits of the society stood at Rs. 3,69,887 and Rs. 20,626 respectively. The working of the society was satisfactory in the year under report.

Miscellaneous.—An Inspector of the Department who was under training in the Co-operative institute at Coimbatore in the previous year returned after qualifying himself in the final examinations. There was a proposal to send another Inspector to the newly opened college at Trivandrum, but as the preliminaries took time and the sessions had by then far advanced, the proposal was dropped for the year.

Societies continued to take a lively interest in the socio-economic activities of their respective places. Some societies continued to maintain libraries and reading rooms of their own, while others granted decent subsidies to libraries from their common good fund. A few societies granted scholarships to deserving but poor students. Most of the societies gave liberal donations to the Gandhi Memorial Fund. Many of the societies managing ration shops granted free rations for a day or two to their card holders including non-members also according to the availability of profits.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the Co-operative Department in Travancore came to Rs. 2,88,813 in 1124. The total cost of working the Department in Cochin including free grants to the central institute and unions, subsidy to non-credit and depressed class societies and audit fees paid to certified auditors came to Rs. 67,659.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

10 Patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year under report in Travancore.

1. Improvements in method of and means for applying ornamental surface patterns on timber.

2. Improvements in writing instruments.
3. Improvements relating to bags for medical and hygienic purposes.
4. Improvements in reservoir writing instruments.
5. Improvements in and relating to writing instruments.
6. Improvements in and relating to reservoir writing instruments.
7. Improved reservoir writing instruments.
8. Improvements relating to continuous self backing electrodes.
9. An improved wood preservative.
10. Improved manner of and apparatus for rolling and or crushing tea leaf in the process of manufacturing tea.

Of the above, one patent was registered in favour of a subject of the United State of Travancore and Cochin, 2 in favour of Indian subjects, 1 in favour of a British subject, 1 in favour of a Norwegian company and the rest in favour of American subjects.

The number of applications for Patents received during the year was 8 against 17 during the previous year. 40 Patents were renewed in the year under report against 40 Patents renewed in 1123. 23 Patents lapsed owing to non-payment of renewal fees.

The total receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 3,938—25—11 and the expenditure to Rs. 279—10—8 the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 4,891—22—7 and Rs. 923—5—0 respectively.

In Cochin, only two ne applications were received in the year under review for the issue of Patents. There were eight applications of the previous year pending consideration. Thus there were ten applications for considerations in the year under review. No application was received in the year for registration of Designs. Out of the ten, four applications were granted, 3 refused and one withdrawn. There were thus two applications pending consideration when the year closed. Renewal certificates for Patents and Designs were granted in 22 cases.

Government had realised a sum of Rs. 2,192 during the year towards Patent fees as against Rs. 1,994 in the year 1123.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRY

24 applications for the registration of trade marks were received in 1124 in Travancore bringing the total to 298 at the end of the year. 30 trade marks were registered during the year as against 43 registered in 1123. 7 applications were refused registration, and 27 were abandoned and 8 withdrawn by the applicants during the year. The number of applications for search of the Indian Register of Trade Marks under Rule 88, received during the year was 13 as against 7 received in 1123.

The receipts of the Department under Trade Marks in Travancore during 1124 amounted to Rs. 2,358—23—8, the collections for the previous year being Rs. 2,357—24—4. Under the reciprocal arrangement 50 per cent of the gross receipts from the State Trade Marks Registry has to be surrendered to the Government of India. The total expenditure of the Department in 1124 was Rs. 14,754—6—4 against Rs. 14,770—24—4 in 1123.

The number of applications received for the registration of Trade Marks in Cochin at the end of the year stood at 235. Out of this, 59 applications were either rejected or abandoned.

Certificates of Registration were issued in the case of 69 applications. The other applications were all pending consideration.

Government had already opened Inspection centres at the Government Commercial Institute, Ernakulam, at the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce and Additional Registrar of Trade Marks, Trichur and at the High School, Chittur. Since Mattancherry is an important commercial centre, it was thought desirable to have a centre there also and Government were pleased to open one at the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mattancherry.

The total amount of fees realised in the year 1124 in Cochin amounted to Rs 3,417 as against Rs. 3,116—10—0 in the previous year.

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

The Department of the Uplift of Backward Communities in Travancore and the Department of Uplift of Depressed Classes in Cochin functioned independently during the whole of 1124. The following denominational groups come under the purview of the Uplift Department in Travancore.

Aiyanavars, Arayans, Barbers, Kakkalans, Kuravas, Kaniyans, Maravans, Pallans, Parayas (including Sambavars), Pathiyans, Pulayas (including Cheramars), Valans, Vedans, Velans, Chakkilians, Paravas (including Bharatars), Arassars, Kanikkars (living outside Forest Reserves and in Kannipattu lands), Vallons, Velladans, Pandiyans, Vathiriyars, Ottars and Ulladans.

General.—The main items of work undertaken by the Department for the Uplift of Backward Communities in Travancore were the following, *viz.*, assignment of lands on concessional terms, establishment of colonies and centres for intensive ameliorative work, provision of common buildings for social and religious congregations, grant of educational concessions, maintenance of free hostels, organisation of thrift societies, popularisation of industries and other miscellaneous items of ameliorative work.

Assignment of land on Concessional terms.—It has been the policy of the Department in Travancore to assign lands on concessional terms to individual families of Backward Communities and families living in compact blocks of lands developing into colonies. Each family of Backward Communities is entitled to get three acres of land registered in its name and each co-operative society composed exclusively of the members of Backward Communities can get up to thirty acres of land free of ground value. The land so assigned shall be free of assessment for the first two years, assessment at half the prevailing rates will be charged for the next three years and at full rate thereafter. The total area of land assigned on concessional terms to Backward Communities till 1124 is 5,961 acres 53 cents. Aiyanavars, Chakkilians, Kanikkars, Kuravas, Pallans, Parayas, Pulayas, Vedans, Velans and Ulladans are the communities eligible for concessional registry of land. The registry of land to Backward Communities was held in abeyance in the year; but leases were given instead. Under the Scheme of Increased Food Production, an extent of 1,482.90 acres was leased out to Backward Communities for cultivation in the year, the total area distributed up to the end of 1124 being 2,852.96 acres.

Colonies.—Colonies of Backward Communities in Travancore are established in places where extensive lands are available. Fifteen Colonies including 3 centres for intensive amelioration work have been formed under the auspices of the Department till 1124.

Educational facilities and concessions.—The most important work of the Department was in the direction of affording facilities, encouragement and help to the poor and deserving pupils of Backward Communities, undergoing education. The facilities were in the shape of grants, stipends, scholarships, cloths, text books, etc. An expenditure of Rs. 69,700 was incurred during the year towards educational help. Besides this, full and half fee concessions were awarded to the students of the Backward Communities studying in the various schools.

Miscellaneous Amelioration.—Attention was paid in the year for improving the condition of Hill tribes in Travancore whose amelioration was considered as one of the paramount duties of the Department. The Welfare Officer attached to the Department attended to the special requirements of the hill tribes under the direction of the protector. Other ameliorative measures of the year included financial assistance to the members of the Backward Communities to rebuild and repair houses destroyed by rains, floods, fire and other accidental causes, provision of cloth and award of grant for cremation, burial, medical relief, etc. Seventy-three families of Backward Communities were awarded grants for repairing and rebuilding of houses. Sixteen members of Backward Communities were awarded grants to meet their expenses for burial and cremation. Expenditure was also incurred on account of grant for medical treatment. An expenditure of Rs. 9,475 was incurred during the year on account of provision of clothes and books to 134 students of Backward Communities. A sum of Rs. 104 was also spent towards purchase of clothes to 20 deserving members of Backward Communities.

The category of the Depressed Classes coming under the purview of the Uplift Department in Cochin include Kanakkans, Vathis Kavaras, Pulayas, Kadars, Sambavas, Ulladas, Nayadis, Malayans, Pulluvans, Vettuvas, Kudumis, Padannas, Koravans, Kakkalans, Eravalans, Koodans and will also include Perumkollans, Velans, Boyans, Tholkollans, Perumannan,

Naikans, Odans, Velans, Panans, Kumbarans and Kusavans. As in previous years depressed class concessions were extended also to students of Vilkurup community studying in Cherpu Industrial Centre.

Uplift work among the depressed classes has been systematically carried on in Cochin for nearly two decades. The Department aims at instilling into the minds of these classes a love for learning, a longing for freedom and belief in God, and attempts to educate them in ways that make for a clean and simple life as well as in habits of industry and thrift. Several special facilities and concessions are extended to them with a view to help forward their educational and economic progress.

The ameliorative measures of the department continued with increased impetus during the year. These activities included opening of adult education centres in depressed class settlements, giving free education to depressed class students in schools and colleges; encouraging the depressed class pupils by granting stipends in both the literary and industrial schools, maintaining separate hostels for depressed class boys and girls, granting special facilities for technical and higher studies, supply of school requisites and clothes to pupils in schools and colleges, giving mid-day meals to depressed class pupils in hill tract schools, providing the depressed classes with house sites, establishing colonies for depressed classes, construction of new houses and improving the existing ones, supply of water facilities, organising co-operative societies, providing labour to depressed classes by starting cottage-industries and protecting the depressed classes from ill-treatment by members of other communities.

Educational Concessions.—Eighty-six students including 11 girls were studying in the various colleges during 1123-24 and 72 including 14 girls during 1124-25 and they were given the following concessions.—

1. Free tuition.
2. Stipends at Rs. 5 per mensem or hostel accommodation with free boarding.
3. Lump sum grant at Rs. 27—8—0 each to II and IV U.C. students, and Rs. 35—12—0 to I and III U.C. students for purchase of books and cloth.
4. University examination fees.
5. Laboratory fees, caution money, etc.

Stipends at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem for 453 pupils of the Lower Secondary classes and Rs. 3 per mensem for 257 students of the Upper Secondary classes were granted during the year as against 379 pupils and 210 students respectively in 1123. There were on the whole 54 pupils receiving stipends at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem in the various Industrial schools in Cochin as against 32 pupils in 1123. Stipends were granted at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem to 11 depressed class girls studying in the Ambalasaranam Industrial School, Ernakulam. Three students studying in the Arts and Crafts School, Trichur were awarded special industrial stipends during the year. Stipends for Sanskrit studies and for technical studies were also given.

Besides the above grants, deserving young men of the depressed classes were sent outside for higher studies on Government expense.

Supply of School Requisites.—School requisites (books and stationery articles) were supplied free of cost to all the Depressed class students and to the students of Backward classes treated as depressed classes for the purpose of educational concessions. The total cost of supply came to Rs. 48,654—8—2 in 1124 as against Rs. 42,872—11—6 in 1123.

Supply of Cloths.—The supply of cloths to the depressed class students was made more or less on the same lines as in the previous years. The expenditure in this behalf amounted to Rs. 31,818—1—5 as against Rs. 30,616—2—11 in 1123.

Two fresh colonies were started during the year, one at Varavoor in Talappally taluk and the other at Pathundy in Chittur taluk in Cochin besides the existing colonies. The houses in colonies built at Government expenses used also to be maintained by the Government yearly. In pursuance of this policy, 420 houses were repaired up to 1124 and 7 houses during the year. During the year under report, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 for payment of house construction grants to the depressed classes.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT

During the year under review the two Departments which were known as the Village Uplift Department and the Village Unions and Panchayats Department in Travancore were amalgamated and placed under one Officer designated the Director of Village Panchayats. Consequent on the amalgamation of the Departments, District Officers designated Assistant Directors of Village Panchayats were appointed one in each of the 3 Revenue Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam to assist the Director of Village Panchayats. Thus the Village Uplift Scheme and the Administration of Village Unions and Panchayats formed two spheres of activity of the newly constituted Village Panchayat Department.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

General.—2 new centres were opened during the year under report and in all centres except at Poonjar, Village Uplift Committees were formed. In 8 centres the work of the Village Uplift Committees was entrusted to Village Unions. Elections were carried out successfully in most of the centres. As the committees in the new centres opened in 1124 were formed only by the end of the year, they had very little time to carry on very active work during the year.

Activities of the Village Uplift Committees.—(1) *Public Works.*—The Village Uplift Committees paid attention to improving the means of communications between various parts of villages. The main items of public works taken up during the year were opening of roads and foot paths and construction of bridges, culverts, village halls, wells, bathing ghats, latrines etc. New works to the extent of Rs. 4,95,225 were sanctioned during the year, besides continuing the works already started in 1123 and completing them. The villagers extended their co-operation by giving land and earth work free of cost in many cases.

(2) *Public Health.*—As in the previous years, the public health amenities provided by the Department comprised the provision of good drinking water, construction of latrines, bathing ghats, tanks and drains, provision of facilities for getting medical aid by grants to dispensaries and Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas, opening of maternity and child welfare centres and other measures conducive to the promotion of health and sanitation. As many as 45 wells were constructed. The 10 midwives who were transferred from the Meical and Public Health Departments continued to work in the Uplift Department. Two buildings for child welfare centres were sanctioned.

(3) *Economic Uplift Measures.*—In the newly started centres only few proposals under this item were carried out. A few multi-purpose co-operative societies were started. The Co-operative Organisers rendered help in the distribution of guinea grass, elephant grass, tussocks, graft mongo plants, seeds and seedlings of vegetables, etc. to various centres which needed them. Kitchen gardening was encouraged and done on an extensive scale in some of the centres. Sewing classes were started in few centres and Bee-keeping and poultry farming were also encouraged.

Adult Education.—The night schools and reading rooms and libraries increased in number and proportion during the year. Visual education was resorted to so as to enlarge the mental vision of the illiterate villagers. Quarterly bulletins and pamphlets on various topics of interest to the villagers were published and distributed to the centres.

VILLAGE UNIONS & PANCHAYATS

General.—During the year under review, 14 Village Unions were newly constituted, thereby increasing the total number of institutions to 202 covering an area of 2,406 sq. miles with a population of nearly 28 lakhs.

The impetus given towards the administration of villages on the basis of Self Government was appreciable. All the Village Unions and Panchayats had non-official Presidents in the year under report. Two of the Village Unions were allowed to elect non-official Presidents and

Vice-Presidents and nine of the Village Unions were authorised to elect non-official Vice-Presidents. Care was taken to see that the seats set apart for nomination were filled up by nominating suitable candidates from unrepresented communities.

Activities.—All the Village Unions and Panchayats continued their scheduled activities for the improvement of Rural conditions as far as funds at their disposal could permit. Their activities were mainly concentrated on public works, supervision of public health and sanitation, promotion of agriculture and cottage industries, collection of rates and taxes, etc. On the whole, the institutions rendered considerable help in promoting rural welfare and development in general. The bye-laws of certain Village Unions were passed only towards the close of the year and hence such Unions were not able to show appreciable progress in the collection of rates and taxes in the year under review and hence could do only very little for the benefit of the villagers. Most of the institutions were keen on affording means of communications and facilities calculated to bring about public welfare. With a view to give encouragement to the Village Union and Panchayat activities, Government sanctioned one lakh of rupees to 80 Village Unions and 7 Village Panchayats as special grants. The cost of free manual labour contributed by the Public for the execution of public works amounted to Rs. 1,44,634. Activities like street lighting, sweeping etc. were attended to by every Village Union as a matter of routine. Some Village Unions and one Panchayat conducted ferry services across rivers and some Village Unions and Panchayats employed midwives during the year under review. The services rendered by the conservancy staff of the Public Health Department towards general cleanliness were appreciable. Installation of latrines and cleaning up campaign were undertaken by several Unions. 13 Village Unions and 1 Village Panchayat conducted Manure Depots and made judicious distribution of manures supplied from the Agricultural Department to the cultivators.

Most of the Village Unions and Panchayats promoted "Grow More Food Campaign" by giving necessary advice and demonstrations to the agriculturists. The Chengannoor and Aroor Village Unions conducted agricultural demonstration farms with a view to popularising vegetable cultivation. The encouragement given by various organisations for the improvement of livestock was noteworthy. Encouragement was also given for cottage industries such as weaving, poultry farming, cultivation of plantains, etc.

In the matter of adult education, progress was maintained by opening of night schools, reading rooms and libraries in several Village Unions. Radio sets were maintained by 15 Village Unions and Bhoothapandy Village Panchayat.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of all the Village Unions and Panchayats amounted to Rs. 2,57,608 and Rs. 15,377 respectively in 1124. The total contribution made by Government towards these institutions, during the year amounted to Rs. 79,839.

PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT

Cochin

The Panchayat Department in Cochin was functioning independently throughout the year 1124. The revival of Panchayats in Cochin was the result of a boon from His late Highness Sir Sree Rama Varma G.C.I.E. on the occasion of His Highness's Sashtiabdapoorthi Thirunal in Dhanu 1088 (1913). In 1089, Government passed the Village Panchayat Act and according to its provisions five panchayats were started as an experimental measure. Each of these panchayats consisted of five members—four nominated by Government from leading gentlemen of the village and the fifth the village officer ex-officio. Payment of an assessment of Rs. 50 was made the minimum property qualification for being a Panchayatdar. Graduates of recognised Universities and Government pensioners who had been in superior service of the State were also eligible for membership.

The experiment so started proved a success, and the first few batches of panchayats by their enthusiastic work and selfless efforts were able to inspire confidence in the public and secure the recognition of Government. In 1902 the panchayats were invested with judicial powers and were authorised to form themselves into courts exercising civil jurisdiction in petty cases in the villages under their jurisdiction. From 1902 onwards there was a rapid increase in the number of panchayats with the result that in the next four years the panchayats had

spread over almost the whole rural areas of the State. The Panchayat Act also underwent many changes from time to time to facilitate the working and increase the efficiency of the panchayats.

With effect from 1st Chingam 1120, the Department was bifurcated from the Department of Public Health and Panchayats and was placed under a separate head designated "Director of Panchayats".

Inspection of Panchayats was systematised after the appointment of three Panchayat Inspectors in Medam 1120. In 1123, the posts of Panchayat Inspectors were raised from three to four.

Panchayats.—There was no change either in the number or in the jurisdiction of the 100 Panchayats as constituted in 1123. Some of the casual vacancies that arose in the membership were filled up by nomination and that in the Presidentship were filled up by election. In almost all Panchayats the statutory meetings were held in the course of the year and the attendance of the members at those meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

Engineering Works.—The Department attended to the pathivu items (i. e., annually undertaken) of irrigation such as putting up of bunds, maintenance of sluices and regulators across streams and canals, etc. Besides special contribution works and works done for other departments like the Uplift, Public Health, etc., there were also other items of work which engaged the attention of the Department over and above the normal duties.

Manure Depots.—The Panchayat Manure Depots continued to function as before under the dual control of the Agriculture and Panchayat Departments. Though there was a scheme to open Departmental Firkha depots in the place of Panchayat depots, it has not materialised so far.

Over and above the annual maintenance of 1,315 miles of Panchayat Roads, the Department attended to the opening of a few new roads and improvements of others. The allotment under annual maintenance was found meagre and even in spite of this handicap, the roads were maintained in as satisfactory a manner as possible. The supply of water for men and cattle for drinking and bathing was provided successfully by putting up the summer bunds as usual. Sinking of a few new wells and deepening and improving some old ones were other items of work attended to under water supply. Almost all the wells in the Panchayats were silt cleared this year by the special provision given by the Government. As in previous years, supply of Always water to littoral tracts was effected through landing craft by the Public Works Department, the cost being borne by this Department.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 10,788 and Rs. 10,52,491 respectively as against Rs. 7,899 and Rs. 8,78,125 respectively in 1123.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Departments in Travancore and Cochin were integrated towards the close of the year 1124.

Travancore Area

Outlay.—The total outlay on works carried out by the Department under the several heads of accounts excluding suspense transactions under D. H. was Rs. 1,76,33,000 against Rs. 2,15,16,401 in 1123. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 1,31,10,714 was debited to

Ordinary Revenue, Rs. 3,92,922 to Road Development Fund, Rs. 20,72,035 to Post War Reconstruction Fund, Rs. 10,74,688 to Capital Account not charged to Revenue, Rs. 4,20,902 to other Departmental heads of account and Rs. 5,61,739 to University Funds and P. W. D. Deposit account.

Communications.—The development of communications has always formed an important part in the State's programme of public works. Funds are provided every year from the general revenues for the construction and maintenance of roads and canals. A Road Development Fund has been instituted for the purpose of opening and improving trunk roads. The existing road system which is well co-ordinated within the State is connected with the road system of the adjacent Indian Districts and Cochin so as to ensure through traffic. There are main arterial roads throughout the length and breadth of the State to which is linked a net work of subsidiary and feeder roads. The road system also connects the internal water ways and ports. Further, it has been constructed in such a manner as to open up and serve important agricultural and industrial centres. The phenomenal increase in motor traffic in recent years has led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements and the allotment of increased maintenance grants. The major portion of the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department from year to year has been under this item, *viz.*, communications.

Including the expenditure incurred on works charged to the Road Development Fund, the total outlay on communications during 1124 amounted to Rs. 76,53,006. Of this, a sum of Rs. 34,23,500 was spent on annual maintenance works.

The total length of communications maintained during the year was 5,698 miles consisting of 1,451 miles of metalled roads, 2,355 miles of unmetalled roads, 1,010 miles of Village roads including cart tracks, 62 miles of planters' roads, 420 miles of traces and 400 miles of navigation canals and backwaters. The average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 1,465 for metalled roads, Rs. 391 for unmetalled roads, Rs. 160 for Village roads, Rs. 369 for planters' roads, Rs. 93 for traces and Rs. 623 for navigation canals and backwaters.

Ryots' roads.—Till recently Government alone were responsible for constructing and maintaining roads in the State. Within the past few years, however, private enterprise has voluntarily come forward to co-operate with Government in opening new lines of communications and ryots' roads are opened by the people themselves, the Department merely advising alignment and constructing the necessary bridges and culverts. These roads, if satisfactory, are subsequently taken over and maintained by Government who assume the lands covered by the roads on payment of nominal compensation and record them as poramboke.

Buildings.—The expenditure incurred on buildings was Rs. 24.61 lakhs against Rs. 26.28 lakhs in 1123. This amount was spent on the construction of new buildings and special repairs and improvements to the existing ones. A number of new buildings was constructed for housing the primary schools under the Education Department during the year.

Besides the above important items of work the Department carried out various construction works on behalf of several Departments of the State.

Irrigation—Protective.—The expenditure incurred on Protective Irrigation Works during the year was Rs. 13.49 lakhs against Rs. 17.01 lakhs in 1123. The number of irrigation works that were either completed or were in progress during the year was 1,068. Of these, about 1,000 works were of the nature of improvements to existing tanks.

Productive Irrigation (Kodayar Irrigation system).—The Kodayar Irrigation system is the most important irrigation work in the State. The gross outlay on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 88.21 lakhs and the net outlay was Rs. 81.39 lakhs. A total length of 326.94 miles of irrigation channels was maintained within the system and the area of the assessed lands which had the benefit of water from the Kodayar reservoir during 1124 was 55,170 acres.

The schemes of carrying out as much number of minor irrigation works as possible as a vital part of the G. M. F. Scheme, was pushed through in full vigour during the year. Enhanced powers were granted to the Officers of the Department in the matter of sanctioning of estimates, etc., relating to irrigation works coming under the purview of the Grow-More-Food Campaign.

P. W. D. Advisory Committee.—The P. W. D. Advisory Committee did not exist at the beginning of the year. In its place Government sanctioned the formation of Taluk Works Committees and a Central Works Committee for the selection of works for execution by the Department. The Taluk Committees were formed only towards the close of 1124 and they were able to select works for execution during 1125. The Central Works Committee was held under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Works and Communications in Mithunam 1124. The proposals of the several Taluk Committees were scrutinised by the Central Committee and the P. W. D. Work Budget for 1125 M. E. was prepared as per the final decision of the Central Committee.

P. W. D. Workshops and Stores Division.—With a view to effecting the reorganisation of the P. W. D. Workshops on a complete commercial basis, a special officer was appointed in 1122 M. E. with administrative and disciplinary powers of the Chief Engineer so far as the Workshops Division was concerned. Maintenance works of the Building and structures in charge of this Division were carried out as usual.

The total estimated cost of the construction of new buildings to house the workshops at Chakkai is Rs. 20.16 lakhs. The construction commenced in 1948 and during the year under report, the erection of the 3 Marston sheds and all the sheds for accommodating the different shops were almost finished. The main net work of roads inside the premises was completed. An approach canal to a length of 500 feet from the T. S. Canal had been cut by the end of the year. Besides executing the orders for Government purposes orders from private parties were also executed in the P. W. D. Workshops. The total value of supplies made by the workshops during the year amounted to Rs. 10.26 lakhs against Rs. 15.63 lakhs in 1123.

Maramat works.—All maramat proper works were under the control of the Department in 1124. An expenditure of Rs. 70,459 was incurred in 1124 against the budget grant of Rs. 2,03,358.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7.59 lakhs and the expenditure under establishment came to Rs. 9.62 lakhs.

WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE

The Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum.—At a capital cost of about Rs. 58 lakhs Government have provided the city of Trivandrum with protected water supply. This is one of the most complete and up-to-date water supply systems in India. In point of chemical and bacteriological purity, safety and clarity, the water distributed from the Water Works of Trivandrum stands comparison with the water supplied in any other town in the world, and is decidedly superior to the water distributed in many Indian towns, the standard of purity being similar to that adopted by the Metropolitan Water Board, London. Samples of the filtrate and the water from the street fountains are collected daily and examined in the laboratory.

The project is worked by Government through the Water Works and Drainage branch of the Engineering Department. Water tax is levied at the rate of three per cent of the annual rental value of all the buildings situated within the limits of the City. The collection of water tax is carried on by the City Corporation. The receipts of Government from the water works are composed of the water tax less collection charges incurred by the Corporation, centage on materials stocked by Government and issued for house connections, metered ratings, testing fees and other items of miscellaneous water receipts.

A total quantity of 667.98 million gallons of water was distributed in the City during the year against 649.48 million gallons in 1123. The cost of maintenance and operation per 1000 gallons of water increased from 9 chs. 9 cash in 1123 to 12 chs. in 1124. The rate charged for 1000 gallons of water for domestic purpose was the same as in the previous year, viz., 21 chs. and double this rate if the supply was for non-domestic purposes. There were 683 street fountains in service at the end of 1124 including the 7 fountains erected during the year. 3,460 meters were also in service at the end of the year, the corresponding figure for 1123 being 3,167.

The reservoir was overflowing throughout the year except for the short period of a fortnight in the month of Meenam. The maximum flood level of 149.0 was recorded on 2nd Vrischigam 1124 and the minimum level of 144.6 on 21st Meenam 1124. A maximum turbidity of 600 was

observed on 2nd Vrischigam 1124. The P. H. value of water drawn from the reservoir varied between 6'8 to 7'0 against 5'8 to 7'0 in 1123.

Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvathi Baij Water Works, Alleppey.—The working condition of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvathi Baij Water Works, Alleppey was as a whole satisfactory. The supply to the town was steady throughout the year. The Alleppey Municipality has to pay the charges for the maintenance of the water works. Ten house connections were given during the year making the number of connections to 268. A total quantity of 96'59 million gallons of water was supplied to the town during the year against 94'74 million gallons in 1123.

His Highness Marthanda Varma Water Works, Nagercoil.—His Highness Marthanda Varma Water works at Nagercoil was brought into service in 1120. The expenditure on the maintenance of the scheme is to be first incurred by the Department and then to be recouped from the Municipality. The dam, reservoir and other structures were maintained satisfactorily during the year. There were 396 street fountains in service at the end of 1124. 152 house connections were given during the year. A total quantity of 180'89 million gallons of water was supplied to the town during the year against 164'93 millions gallons in 1123.

Sachivothama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Water Works, Shencottah.—The supply of water was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year, the supply being limited to street taps only. The number of hydrants and street fountains remained the same as in the previous year viz. 19 and 131 respectively.

Trivandrum Drainage Scheme.—In connection with Trivandrum Drainage Scheme, sewer laying was in progress in branch lines throughout the year. The total length of sewers laid till the end of the year was a little over one mile. Man-holes, ventilators and other works in the portions of the sewers laid were also constructed. 5,388 houses were connected till the end of the year.

Cochin area

CIVIL ENGINEERING

The Department had to execute, as in previous years, both State and contribution works. Some of the important works attended to during the year were the reconstruction of bridge at Perunpuzha, construction of an operation theatre in Trichur Hospital, improvement to Mental Hospital, Trichur and construction of groynes in coastal areas. The important works that were in progress during the year were the Trichur Town roads concreting works, T. B. Sanatorium works at Mulakunnathukavu, construction of T. B. Clinic at Palluruthy, Hill Palace extension work, asphaltting Hill Palace road and construction of bridge at Vaduthala. All the roads were satisfactorily maintained and all bridges and culverts were kept in proper repair. The total length of roads under annual maintenance was about 650 miles of which 65 miles of road was maintained by the Caterpillar.

Irrigation Works.—All the irrigation chiras were put up in time and maintained properly. The major irrigation works attended to during the year were the Kuzhur Comprehensive Scheme and the Land Reclamation Scheme. Lift Irrigation works for the Mundakan and Pancha crops were also carried out in several places in order to protect the crops from destruction. At Kanjoor and Chowara, electric pump sets were installed and as a result, 100 acres of Mundakan crop and 50 acres of Pancha crop were cultivated.

Peechi Irrigation Project.—The main feature of this project is the construction of a masonry dam of Gravity type capable of storing water falling on an area of 42 square miles. The water spread of the reservoir is 4 square miles and the capacity is 3,900 million cubic feet. The length of the dam at the top is 760 feet and its height at the deepest bed of the river is 130 feet. The total ayacut of the scheme is 46,000 acres and water for irrigation will be carried through two main canals, one on either side of the dam. The area benefitted by the scheme will be as follows:

- (a) 12,000 acres of waste lands and parambas will be converted into double crop lands;
- (b) 4,000 acres of single crop land will be converted into double crop lands;
- (c) 10,000 acres of existing lands will be given supplemental supply when required;

(d) 20,000 acres of kole lands will be supplied with 12 inches of water during summer months.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 150 lakhs and the work was started in 1948. In addition to the above irrigation facilities, Peechi reservoir may be utilised for Trichur town water supply. A 2 feet diameter pipe has been provided in the dam for this purpose.

Chalakydy River Diversion project.—The project consists of the construction of a weir 450 feet in length with a training wall of over 400 feet to lead the waters to a head sluice located on the right bank of the river. From this head sluice the right bank main canal is run for a length of nearly 21 miles with 8 main branches and distributaries to command a right bank area. This canal system is intended to benefit 20 villages in 10,975 acres of waste lands converted into double crop lands, 4,060 acres of viruppu lands, 5,341 acres of existing double crop lands and 2,755 acres of mundakan lands.

From the diversion weir mentioned above, a left bank channel is proposed for conversion of 12,000 acres of single crop lands into double crop lands giving supplemental supply to 9,700 acres of double crop lands and 2,450 acres of puncha lands and for commanding 2,000 acres of new area convertible to double crop lands. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 120 lakhs. The work was started during 1949.

Wadākancheri River Valley Scheme.—The scheme is under investigation. It is estimated to cost Rs. 45 lakhs and will bring 5,000 acres of new areas with double crop besides benefitting 3,500 acres of existing paddy lands.

MECHANICAL DIVISION

Water Works.—The total quantity of water pumped from Chowara during the year was 57,28,95,000 gallons and the number of hours worked was 8,751. The average pumping rate was 65,466 gallons per hour against 62,107 in 1123. The Alwaye pumping station was put in service during the year and it was supplying on an average of about 11 lakhs of gallons per day. The Kalamassery and Pachalam Booster stations continued to operate satisfactorily during the year.

The water supply to Ernakulam Town continued to be fairly satisfactory and there was supply during all the 24 hours except for a few days before the Alwaye pumping station was put in service. The total quantity of water supplied to the town was 277,571,101 gallons working out at an average of 759,921 gallons per day. 121 new service connections and 63 extensions were carried out for private parties. 35 new service connections were made to Government buildings and 13 Municipal works were carried out. The control over the water distribution of the town was transferred to the Municipality on 10th Medam 1124.

There was considerable improvement in the water supply to Chellanam area during the year as a pumping hours were increased and the new 6" section was put in service in the latter part of the year. The total water supplied to Chellanam area was 9,202,000 gallons. Construction of a temporary pumping station was completed at the Thoppumpady pumping station site and the 9" Mattancherry main was connected up to the Suction channel of the Station.

The water works at Ramavarmapuram, Kunnankulam and Nemmara continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year. A temporary pumping station was erected at Mulankunnathukavu for supplying water to the Sanitorium building.

Canals.—The Canal Section composed of the Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Cranganore sub-sections worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The Canal receipt for the year was Rs. 53,504 against Rs. 53,838 in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The expenditure under Civil Engineering was Rs. 36,48,845 and that under Mechanical Engineering was Rs. 4,81,172 during the year under report.

RAILWAYS

The Travancore-Cochin State has two isolated bits of Railway lines. One is the Shoranur Cochin Railway—a broad gauge line having a length of about 72 miles. The other is the Trivandrum-Shencottah Railway—a metre gauge line having a length of about 98 miles.

The Shoranur Cochin Railway is owned by the Government of Cochin and the working of it effected by the South Indian Railway Administration under the terms of an agreement which the Government of Cochin had entered into with the South Indian Railway Company in 1908. The main features of this agreement are:—

The Cochin Government have provided all the necessary funds required for the capital expenditure on the Shoranur Cochin Railway. Necessary land for the use or extension of the Railway also has been provided by the Cochin State free of cost. The rolling stock necessary for the movement of traffic over the Railway is provided by the South Indian Railway in consideration of the payment of a sum of 8% of the gross receipts of the Railway for each half year. The working expenses to be paid to the South Indian Railway are set apart from the gross earnings and the net receipts, upto 2% of the booked capital for each half year, is credited to the Cochin Government. If the net receipts exceed 2% of the booked capital of the half year, such surplus profits are divided between the Cochin Government and the South Indian Railway in the proportion of 4 : 1.

The Quilon-Shencottah Section of the Travancore Railway is worked by the South Indian Railway under a guarantee in respect of the interest on the capital invested on the Section by the Government of India. The capital outlay on the Quilon-Travandrum Section was met by the Travancore Government while the extension from Chakai (old terminus of the Quilon-Trivandrum line) to Thambanur was constructed by the Travancore State and handed over to the South Indian Railway for being worked as part of the Quilon-Trivandrum Section.

The capital investment of this Government as at the end of 1124 M. E. on the Cochin and Travancore Railways is as shown below.—

		Rs.
Cochin Railway	..	118.11 lakhs
Travancore Railway	..	84.71 lakhs

The net income derived by Government from these Railways during the three years 1122, 1123, and 1124 is as follows:—

Year	Cochin Rs.	Travancore Rs.
1122	8.21 lakhs	4.03 lakhs
1123	..	8.18 ..
1124	12.31 ..	5.23 ..

The Finance Secretary to the Government of Travancore continued to represent the Government on the South Indian Railway (Local) Advisory Committee and the Chief Secretary to Government of Cochin represented Cochin on the Railway Advisory Committee.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Electricity in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

Travancore area

The year under report was one of further expansion in the activities of the Department. Special mention may be made to the impetus given to the Grow more Food Scheme by the taking up of the extension of lines for the supply of power for agricultural purposes. Nearly 3 miles of additional 11 K.V. lines were constructed in connection with Lift Irrigation and another 1.22 miles for dewatering in the Kayal area. About 3,000 acres more of lands were brought under cultivation by Lift Irrigation. 26,000 acres of Punja fields were dewatered by using electric power. Scarcity of materials continued to hamper the progress of works.

The following were the important works which engaged the attention of the Department during the year under report.

- (i) Excavation of the foundation of the Madupatty Dam.
- (ii) Finalising the preliminary works connected with the Sengulam Project and starting of the works of the tunnel.

- (iii) Completing the installation of the fourth Pentsock at Pallivasal.
- (iv) Commissioning of the 5th generating unit at Pallivasal.
- (v) Starting the construction of the 66 K. V. line from Trivandrum to Thuckalai.
- (vi) Commencement of the work on the 66 K. V. Sub-station building at Thuckalai.
- (vii) Commissioning of the 11 K. V. indoor switchgear at Trivandrum Sub-station.
- (viii) Supply of electrical energy to new centres.

The demand for power went up further. The Pallivasal generating station continued to work at its full capacity. The completion of the tower line from Kundara to Trivandrum afforded a source of additional power to Trivandrum Electric Supply and this resulted in considerable relief to the thermal plant. Supply from Papanasam continued during the year. The erection of the 4th penstock was completed and No. 5 machine was put on heat run for drying out. During the dry season the natural flow of the Mudirapuzha river became insufficient and the storage at the Kundala Dam had to be drawn upon to augment the supply. The maximum demand of the Indian Aluminum Company had to be reduced to 4,500 K. W. from 7,000 and that of Fertilisers & Chemicals from 3,500 to 2,500 K. W.

THE PALLIVASAL GENERATING STATION

Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project.—The Station continued to work with heavy over loads and all the machines were in service continuously during the year. The right bank station was not worked as it was not found economical to do so when all the machines had to work in the Pallivasal Station. The relays in the station were tested and such of those as required correction were readjusted.

The total units generated came up to 121,294,300 as against 114,091,080 in 1947. The peak load of the station reached 17,500 K.W. and the maximum daily generation 3,92,900 units.

Trivandrum Thermal Station.—Power supply in Trivandrum continued to be made partly from the Papanasam and partly from the Thermal Plant at Trivandrum. The 66 K.W. double circuit line from Kundara to Trivandrum was completed and this line was utilised to draw additional power at 11 K. V. to the extent of 500 K. W. from Kundara from the early part of the year. This gave considerable relief to the Thermal station and also it helped supply more power to the areas south of Trivandrum. The total generation for the year was only 8,55,853 units as against 11,77,598 units in the previous year. The maximum demand also came down and was only 660 K.W., i. e., 70 K.W. less than that of the previous year's recorded figure. The total energy drawn from Kundara was 16,02,620 units with a peak load of 460 K. W. The combined peak load of the Hydro Electric and Thermal supply was 1,060 K. W.

The station was satisfactorily maintained during the year. The total generation for the 2 generating stations maintained by Government came up to 122.15 million units and the energy drawn from Papanasam was 19.28 million units thereby making a total of 141.43 million units which approximately corresponds to 21.5 units per capita of population.

1. 66 K. W. Sub-station—Paruthi para (Trivandrum)

New Extensions.—The 11 K. V. switchgear and a 20 ton overhead Crane in the Transformer Repair Room were erected. The Hydro Electric Power supply from Kundara was taken to the 11 K. V. gear and part of the Trivandrum load and the entire load in the distribution, south of Trivandrum were supplied through it.

2. 66 K. V. line to South Travancore.

The construction of the line from Trivandrum to Thuckalai was in progress when the year closed.

The Department maintained 465 miles of 11 K. V. lines and 418.42 miles of L. T. lines during the year. Extension of lines was carried out and power was supplied to 8 new centres, i. e. Attingal, Kuzhithura, Balaramapuram, Neyyattinkara, Mannanam, Thodupuzha, Vazhakulam and Thiruvithancode, thereby raising the total number of centres supplied with electrical energy in the state to 55. The works for supply of power to Village Uplift Centres at Nedumudi,

Champakulam, Mannar and Kannamangalam were put on hand. The work in connection with the supply of power to the Travancore cements Ltd., Nattakom, Kottayam was taken up and completed. A load of 1,563 K. W. was connected up in this factory. The work of constructing at 11 K. V. line of 11.75 miles from Muvattupuzha for supply of power to Thodupuzha and Vazhakulam was completed during the year. Electric distribution works at Kazhakootam, Attingal, Kavanad (Quilon), Kuzhithurai, Thiruvithamcode, Balaramapuram and Neyyattinkara were completed and those at Chirayinkil, Kadakavoor, Chathannoor, Kottiyam, Thiruvattar, Parassala, Kalikkavila, Thuckalai, Neyyoor and Eraniel were in progress. The 11 K. V. line from Paruthipara to Pattoor was completed during the early part of the year affording an alternative feeding arrangement to the power house. Thus the Trivandrum distribution system could draw Hydro Electric supply from three different routes making the operations feasible, guaranteeing a more or less continuous supply even under very adverse conditions. Works connected with the supply of power to Pothencode Palace, the Travancore Thitanium Products Ltd., and the Travancore Sugars & Chemicals, Thuckalai were completed. The Parur feeder in the Alwaye sub-station from which the Lift Irrigation loads were connected was overloaded during the last pumping season and hence the construction of a duplicate feeder from Alwaye to Parur and another to Thuruthummel was taken up during the year. One 50 K. V. A. transformer each was installed at Uliakoil, Polaithodu and Chavara. In places where voltage was unsatisfactory the lines were strengthened suitably. One 20 K. V. A. transformer was installed at the Trivandrum Air Port for improving voltage.

Agricultural pumping.—The year was particularly noteworthy in the direction of expansion of electric supply for Lift Irrigation works in North Travancore and for Punja cultivation in the Vembanad reclamation areas and in other parts of Central Travancore. Although, as in the past, shortage of material stood as a hindrance to the progress of works, the Department did its best in implementing the programme of pushing through works in order to meet the demand for power from the agriculturists. The following major lift irrigation schemes were taken up during the year.

1. Kadungalloor Scheme	..	1,200	Acres
2. Chengamanad Scheme	..	500	"
3. Eloor East Scheme	..	100	"
4. Desom Scheme	..	200	"
5. Valiathunad Scheme	..	450	"
6. Kuttippuzha Scheme	..	550	"

New Scheme.—The investigation of the Neriamangalam Scheme was completed during the year. The Scheme will utilise a 60 ft. fall in the Mudirapuzha River below the Sengulam Power House and will develop 12,000 K. W. of firm power.

The total capital outlay on the Government Electric supply undertaking was Rs. 5,85,56,523 at the end of the year and the net revenue for the year was Rs. 14,44,223.

Cochin area

The work of this division consisted of electrical construction works under capital outlay and the maintenance of electric supply to the various parts of the State.

Hydro-Electric Project.—The year under report marked the 3rd year of operation of the Hydro Electric Project. Mr. S. J. Bruford continued as Chief Engineer. He was assisted by a Tunnel Engineer and three Executive Engineers with Assistant Engineers, Supervisors and other subordinate staff under them.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin paid a visit to Poringalkuthu in Edavom 1124 and unveiled the commemoration stone of the commencement of the Dam Works. Orders were placed for the penstocks and also for the power house plant, transformers and switchgear, etc. All major works connected with water supply to the permanent staff colony were completed and the levelling up of reservoir hill was in progress.

The Executive Engineer's quarters, the Assistant Engineer's quarters and the servant's quarters were completed except for some minor works here and there. The work of converting the Mechanics' and the Maistries quarters into a centralised office was also completed during the year. The remaining building construction works were in varying stages of progress.

In connection with the clearance of pestock route, about 5,000 C. ft. of earth work excavation and 20,000 C. ft. of rock blasting were done.

The works on the water tank near tunnel exit were almost completed.

Dam.—Hard rock on the left flank was completely exposed. Formation of heel trench and the excavations on the right flank and for the extension on upstream side were in progress. The excavation to the right of masonry for the full length of spill-way was nearing completion.

A quarry was opened and it was fairly completed when the year closed. Stones collected at the quarry and the dam site were transported to the workspot by means of trucks and loco. Dam foundations benchings, etc., were done to the extent of 15 squares.

Tunnel.—Tunnel driving maintained steady progress. The total distance of tunnel driven at the end of August was 2,315 ft. in the top heading and 2,244 ft. of the trench. The rock formation continued to be of a hard granite and at intervals, high rock was met with, but overcame with the minimum amount of overbreakage. A certain amount of cutting back of the junction of the pipe tunnel and the surge chamber on the right side was done. The sinking of the surge shaft in open continued in hard rock and fair progress was made during the period. The 22 K. V. transmission line, the telephone line and the sub-station were maintained satisfactorily.

The total capital outlay on the project at the end of the year including advances stood at Rs. 79.07 lakhs.

Generating Stations at Trichur, Ernakulam and Nemmara

The two power houses at Trichur and Ernakulam with a capacity of 1,200 K. W. each were worked continuously throughout the year. In addition, the Division had the Nemmara power house under its control, with an installed capacity of 160 K. W.

Transmission and Distribution Systems

During the year, 38 miles of 11 K. V. lines and about 10 miles of L. T. Distribution lines were constructed thereby bringing the total length of lines constructed by Government in Cochin to about 24 miles of H. T. 66 K. V. lines, 122 miles of H. T. 11 K. V. overhead lines, 11 miles of H. T. 11 K. V. underground cables and about 90 miles of L. T. distribution lines. 29 new transformers were erected during the year making the total number of transformers to 61 at the end of the year 1124.

Extension of electric supply to new centres, viz., Thekkumbhagam, Kunnamkulam, Kozhijampara, Kanjirappilly and Peechi was carried out and the total number of distribution centres directly served by Government excluding the licensee's area of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur rose to 21 during the year against 16 at the end of 1123. There was also a corresponding increase in the number of lighting and small power consumers, the number having risen from 2,224 in 1123 to 3,263 at the end of 1124. The demand for power in Cochin (excluding Chittur Taluk which is not served by Pallivasal power) was 1,636 K. W. The supply in Chittur Taluk is from the Pykara system of the Madras Government and its demand stood at about 150 K. W. The requirements of Nemmara and Aylore centres were being met from the power house at Nemmara and the demand came to about 80 K. W.

The total expenditure on capital works during the year amounted to Rs. 4.73 lakhs making the up-to-date outlay at the end of the year to Rs. 42.94 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 8.45 lakhs was received as gross revenue during the year and the working expenses including depreciation came up to Rs. 6.6 lakhs resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1.85 lakhs or approximately 4 per cent return on the capital invested.

TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

Travancore area

The State Trunk Telephone in Travancore has been completed and linked with the General Trunk Telephone system of India in 1115 M.E. and the year under review marked a turning point in the history of the Telephone Department of the State. Towards better efficiency the communication branch of the Electricity Department was separated from the Power Branch.

The Telephone Department was put directly under the control of a Telephone Engineer designated "Telephone Engineer to Government".

There was considerable demand from the public for new connections and opening of new exchanges and public call offices. Though there was great dearth for materials, the maintenance and the development of the scheme was pushed through satisfactorily. 6 additional public call offices were opened, thereby raising the number of the public call offices at the end of the year to 55. Departmental public call office at Muvattupuzha was converted to a departmental exchange. New phone connections were given at various centres increasing the capacity of the switch Boards at 6 centres. Additional trunk lines were drawn at various points making the total length of trunk telephone line to 1,249 miles as against 1,153 in the previous year. Exchange buildings were constructed at various points. Automatic exchange buildings at Trivandrum and Quilon were completed. Equipments were installed at Trivandrum. Cable laying work was undertaken and a major portion of the cable laying work was completed at Trivandrum and Alleppey. The number of phone connections at the end of the year including extensions was 1,698 as against 1,686 in the previous year. There was a phenomenal increase in the number of trunk calls, the number having risen to 3,75,967 as against 3,50,000 of the previous year.

There was no separate Telephone Department in the Cochin District during the year under review.

RADIO AND BROADCASTING

Daily programme of Broadcasting, introduced in 1122 in Travancore was continued. The following new items were introduced during the year under report.—

1. Learn Hindi.
2. News in English and Malayalam, market rates, weather data.
3. Weekly programme for villagers.
4. Sangeetha Anusmaranam.
5. Radio interview.

With the introduction of the news items, the duration of daily transmission hours was increased by half an hour.

A. R. C. A magnetic wire record and a departmental van were purchased during the year.

3,890 possession licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Act were issued in all, up to the end of the year, of which, 910 were new licences. The revenue receipts under licence fees amounted to Rs. 33,651—2—6.

CHAPTER X

MEDICAL RELIEF, PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Departments in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

In organising the various activities of the Medical Departments in Travancore and Cochin the Government's policy is to see that proper medical aid is made easily available to all classes of people.

System of Medical aid.—In Travancore it was considered necessary to reorganise and develop the women and children's Hospitals in the State as a separate unit, independent of the General Medical Department. The post of Inspectress General of Hospitals for Women and Children, was created, and the Women and Children's Hospital Trivandrum, the Victoria Hospital, Quilon,

and the Sri Avittam Thirunal Hospital for children under construction were put under the charge of the Inspectress-General of Hospitals, and the other institutions under the Surgeon-General. During the year under report the Inspectress-General of Hospitals was in charge of the classes for the training of nurses and midwives.

In Cochin the Chief Medical Officer was in charge of the Department during the year under report.

Institutions.—The number of Government Medical institutions in Travancore at the end of the year under report was 147 as against 143 at the end of the previous year. The Bi-Weekly dispensary at Thrikunnapuzha was converted into a full-time dispensary. 19 Grant-in-aid allopathic medical institutions continued to receive the grant as against 20 in the previous year. An Expert Committee was constituted to prepare a scheme for establishing a system of grant-in-aid private dispensaries in preference to the present system of establishing dispensaries at Government cost.

The classification of the medical institutions in Travancore is as follows.—

Major Hospitals	..	..	5	
Minor Hospitals	..	..	25	(of these 6 are special institutions)
Dispensaries	..	..	113	(including full time, Bi-weekly, temporary, Malaria and Evening Dispensaries)
Leprosy Survey and Treatment Centres	..	..	4	
Grant-in-aid institutions	..	..	19	

In Cochin the number of medical institutions during the year under report was 58 as against 59 in the previous year. The Itinerating dispensary at Kuriarkutty was closed down during the year.

The classification of medical institutions in Cochin is as follows.—

Hospitals	..	..	15
Dispensaries	..	..	17
Grant-in-aid Dispensaries	..	..	19
Itinerating Dispensaries	..	..	6
Leprosy Hospital	..	..	1

Medical Relief.—The following comparative statement shows the extent of medical relief afforded during 1123 and 1124 by the Government and grant-in-aid Medical institutions in Travancore.

Particulars		1123	1124
1. Number of patients treated.—			
Indoor	..	1,15,275	97,906
Out-door	..	23,98,236	25,38,908
2. Number of beds available	..	4,634	4,479
3. Daily average of in and out-patients	..	19,601.21	23,146.06
4. Percentage of Mortality	..	1.99	2.65
5. Post Mortem Examinations.—			
Medico legal	..	789	762
Pathological	..	84	8
6. Number of Surgical Operations performed	..	1,23,897	1,01,984

In Cochin the total number treated in the year was 11,11,227 against 10,40,215 in the previous year.

The number of in-patients treated in all hospitals and dispensaries was 35,085 against 35,498 in the previous year. Of the total number of in-patients treated 32,276 were discharged cured, 92 discharged against advice, 1160 died, and 1557 were remaining at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total admissions was 3.05 against 3.3 in the previous year. 214 patients were admitted in a moribund condition and this accounts for the high rate of mortality recorded.

The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 10,76,142 as against 10,40,215 in the previous year. Out of this, 87,503 were treated in Grant-in-aid dispensaries against 1,01,653 in the previous year.

The daily average of both inpatients and out-patients was 8,676.482 as against 7,609.098 in the previous year.

Midwifery Aid.—In Travancore the total number of labour cases conducted in all the Government Medical Institutions during the year under review was 13,198. Of these 5,817 cases were attended to by the Medical Officers and Midwives jointly. 7,210 cases by the Midwives alone and the remaining 171 cases by the Doctors with or without the assistance of Midwives.

148 Midwives were working in the Department during the year 1124. 7,210 labour cases were attended to by them showing an average of 48.72 cases per midwife.

In Cochin there were 64 Midwives working in the different institutions of the department. The number of cases attended to by them was 3,583 as against 4,159 in the previous year. The average number of cases attended by each Midwife was 56. 1,355 Midwifery Operations were performed during the year as against 1448 in the previous year.

Training of Staff.—In Travancore the qualifying examination for the pupil compounders who have completed the prescribed course of one full year in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, was conducted during the year under report. A class for the training of 30 candidates in nursing was started and three higher trained nurses were deputed to undergo training in Sister Tutor course at Government cost at Madras and Vellore. Classes for the training of candidates in midwifery were opened in 5 centres. The Final Examination of the Male Pupil Nurses in sick nursing was conducted during the year. Three Medical Officers were deputed for higher studies in foreign Universities; besides deputation to attend conferences outside the State.

Four candidates were selected during the year for admission to the Madras Medical College that commenced in July 1948, and two candidates for admission to each of the R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta, and the Lady Hardinge Medical College at New Delhi. Opportunities were given to the War Service Candidates to undergo the post graduate training in the Lake Medical College, Calcutta.

General Hospital, Trivandrum.—The General Hospital, Trivandrum is the premier institution in Travancore. As in the previous years this Hospital ranked foremost in the in and out-patient attendances. There was satisfactory progress in the different sections of the Hospital. As in the previous year there were 348 beds. During the year the General Hospital treated 17,441 in-patients and 91,431 out-patients. On the whole there was an increase of 1,219 in-patients and 10,600 out-patients during the year as compared to the previous year. The X-ray Section of the King George V Silver Jubilee Memorial X-ray and Radium Institute attached to the Hospital attended to a larger number of X-ray examinations in 1124 than in 1123. The Dental Section treated 5838 cases, the daily average being 29.19 against 29.00 in 1123. In the Bronchoscopic Clinic and Ear, Nose, Throat Section, the daily average attendance was 49.60 against 46.60 in the previous year. 4,507 out-patients and 365 in-patients were treated in the Skin and Venereal Section and 1,097 cases were attended to in the Maternity Ward attached to the Hospital.

General Hospital, Ernakulam.—As in the previous year there were 251 beds for in-patients (96 for males 111 for females and 44 for children) besides the 8 beds in the Radium Ward. The number of in-patients admitted was 7,096 as against 7,276 in the previous year. Of the total admissions 3,152 were males, 3,143 females and 801 children. The daily average of attendance of in-patients treated was 290.6 as against 311 in the previous year. 6241

operations were performed during the year including those performed in Ear, Nose and Throat and Dental Sections. Among the in-patients 274 died, the percentage of death to the total treated being 3·86 against 4·2 in the previous year. 62,444 new cases were attended to in the hospital during the year under report. Of these 26,622 were men 24,301 women and 11,521 children. The daily average was 397·29 as against 327·18 in the previous year. In the X-ray department 6,861 cases were treated in the year as against 7007 cases in 1123. In the Radium Section 530 patients were treated as against 449 in the previous year. The number of specimens examined in the pathological section was 13,403 as against 15,121 in 1123. In the Ear, Nose, Throat Section 21,536 patients were treated during the year under report. 564 operations were performed in the Section. The daily average attendance was 59·5 as against 40·3 in 1123. 12,825 patients were treated in the Dental Department. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 11,036. In the Maternity Section 1049 parturition cases were conducted during the year as against 983 in the previous year.

Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil.—555 in-patients and 1,923 out-patients were treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital Nagercoil against 618 in-patients and 12,085 out-patients treated in 1123. Of the total number of 2,478 patients treated (both indoor and out-door) there were 1,765 males, 528 females and 185 children. The daily average attendance was 241·48. The number of beds available in the institution was 188, i. e., 176 beds in the General Ward, 8 in the Pay Ward and 4 in the Cell Rooms. During the year under report the institution was visited by Dr. P. V. Benjamin, Tuberculosis Advisor to the Government of India Sri. I. Dorabji, S. N. A., Secretary of the T. N. A. I. and Sri. S. Roolsgard W. M. I. C. E. F.

The Tuberculosis Clinic in Cochin treated 477 in-patients during the year as against 431 in 1123. The daily average of in-patients was 15·3 as against 14·8 in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated during the year under report was 3,316 as against 2,339 in 1123, and their daily average attendance was 44·0.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mulakunnathukavu.—Though there was a Tuberculosis clinic in Cochin, people had to resort to the T.B. Sanatorium, Madanappalli. To afford further relief to the growing incidence of Tuberculosis, Government decided to construct a Sanatorium with a provision for 150 beds. Accordingly a most suitable site was selected at Mulakunnathukavu near Trichur and an exclusive area of about 300 acres was acquired. Construction of the necessary buildings was in progress when the year closed. The required instruments, furniture and utensils were purchased and stocked.

The Women and Children's Hospital at Trivandrum and Mattancheri, Ophthalmic Hospitals at Trivandrum and Ernakulam, Mental Hospitals at Trivandrum and Trichur, Central Jail Hospitals at Trivandrum and Trichur, Leprosy Sanatorium at Noornad and Leprosy Hospital at Koratty continued to function during the year under report.

Anti-rabic treatment.—Nine medical institutions in Travancore which have been declared centres for anti-rabic treatment continued to function during the year. Altogether 3,217 patients were treated in these centres during the year as against 3,978 in 1123. In Cochin, the anti-rabic treatment started in all dispensaries during 1123 continued. 933 new admissions were made during the year of which 912 were discharged and 35 were remaining at the close of the year.

Malaria treatment centres.—Although there were facilities for the treatment of Malaria cases in all the Medical Institutions in Travancore, Malaria cases in large numbers were treated in the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries situated in the hilly tracts where the disease generally occurs in an endemic form. 19 temporary Malaria Dispensaries were functioning during the year against 17 in 1123. The total number of Malaria cases treated in all the temporary Malaria Dispensaries as well as in the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries was 2,81,798 of these 5,561 cases were treated as inpatients.

B.C.G. vaccination.—In order to bring the dreadful disease of Tuberculosis under control, B.C.G. campaign was intensified in Travancore in consultation with the Tuberculosis Advisor to the Government of India (Dr. P. V. Benjamin). The scheme has gone a great way as has been appreciated by Dr. Mac. Doughal and Dr. Johannes Holm who recently visited the State. It is also proposed to start a T.B. Clinic at Trivandrum.

Leprosy relief work.—This work was carried out in Cochin by a trained medical officer as usual. Treatment was given in 13 centres as the Centre at Pudurseri was abolished due to lack of attendance. 287 fresh cases were detected and they were made to undergo treatment in the several clinics during the year. The total number of leprosy patients registered in the several clinics rose up to 6,476 of which 789 were actually treated in the year.

Of the 287 new cases, 152 were neural non-infectious cases and the remaining 135 were of the infectious type. Out of 789 cases on whom the result of treatment was watched and recorded, 3 were found sign-free or cured and appreciable improvement was noted in 513 cases.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Department in Travancore during the year was Rs. 32,12,416 against Rs. 32,31,781 in the previous year, and in Cochin Rs. 17,68,150 against Rs. 16,27,407 in 1123.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT

The Department of Ayurveda in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

General.—In Travancore, the State aid to the Ayurvedic system of treatment dates back to 1065 M.E. (1889—90) when an Ayurveda *Patasa'la* (school) was established and a policy of giving grants to qualified Vaidyans (practitioners) was adopted. In 1093 M.E. (1917—18) the present Ayurveda Department was constituted and an Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary was established at Trivandrum. The curricula of studies in the Ayurveda schools were revised on a scientific basis to suit modern requirements and the Ayurveda *Patasala* was subsequently raised to the status of a college.

In Cochin, the Ayurvedic system of medical relief was introduced under official auspices in 1093 when a Panchayat Vaidyasala was opened at Parappukkara. The success that attended the working of this dispensary led to the opening of others in other panchayat areas.

In 1088 in response to public representations Government established the Rama Varma Central Ayurvedic Hospital at Trichur and placed it under the charge of the Diwan Peishkar. This hospital steadily grew in popularity and specialists in all branches of treatment came to be attached to it in course of time. A manufacturing section was also developed for the purpose of supplying genuine drugs to all Ayurvedic institutions in the State.

In view of the growing importance of the institution, however, a full time superintendent was appointed in 1111, and he was entrusted with the supervision of the rural Vaidyasalas and Vishavaidyasalas under the control of the Director of Public Health and Panchayats. Till Dhanu 1112, this system of dual control of the hospital by the Diwan Peishkar and the rural Vaidyasalas by the Director of Public Health and Panchayats continued, when Government constituted the whole Department of Ayurveda into a separate department with a superintendent in charge.

Ayurveda Hospitals.—In addition to the two Government Ayurveda Hospitals one at Trivandrum and the other at Neyyattinkara in Travancore, the five private hospitals at Nagercoil, Kattathura, Kilimanoor, Quilon and Palai continued to receive grant from Government.

The 8 Ayurvedic Hospitals in Cochin, *viz.*, the R.V.C.A. Hospital at Trichur, Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Trippunithura, Azhicode, Kodakara, Ihattamangalam and Cheruthuruthi continued to function under the immediate charge of the Chief Physicians and senior Physicians. The Ayurvedic Hospital at Pallipuram continued to render facilities for inpatient treatment on a limited scale under the charge of a Vaidyan.

Ayurveda Pharmacy.—As in the previous years Government Ayurveda Pharmacy at Trivandrum continued to prepare and supply all the medicines including Kashayams required for the Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum and prepared medicines excluding Kashayams to the other mofussil Hospitals and Dispensaries and to the Sales Department attached to the Pharmacy. Medicines required for the Special Vaidyasalas conducted at Sabarimala and Pampa in connection with the Makaravilakku festival and for the temporary Vaidyasala conducted at Atchan-kovil in connection with the Mandala Pooja festival in the local temple were also supplied from this Pharmacy.

As in the previous years the students of the Ayurveda College were given Practical training in the Pharmacy in the preparation of medicines and in the identification of drugs. Necessary training was also given to the Pharmacist students attending the institution.

Selling Department.—The selling department attached to the Pharmacy, continued to function satisfactorily during the year 1124 also. The total sale proceeds of medicines in the year under report was Rs. 4,856-20-0 including Rs. 164-0-12 from the value payable system.

In Cochin, all the prepared medicines were got manufactured in the manufacturing section of the Pharmacy. During the year under report, 414 work orders were booked. Medicines to the value of Rs. 1,11,383-2-6 were manufactured during the year. The sales Depots situated at Trichur, Ernakulam, Trippunithura, Thattamangalam, Thiruvillwamala and Chelakkara continued to function. No fresh depots were started during the year. The system of supplying medicines to the Co-operative Societies continued.

Ayurveda Dispensaries.—The Ayurveda Dispensary and Visha Vaidya School opened at Thiruvella in 1122 continued to function during the year and rendered medical aid in general diseases as well as in cases of snake bites. The number of patients treated in the General ward was 21,937 and that treated in the Visha ward was 1,585 during the year. The Ayurveda Dispensaries at Nedumudy and Shencottah continued to function, and a new dispensary was opened at Warkala during the year under report.

Vaidyasalas.—The total number of grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas functioning in the various parts of Travancore during the year under report was 219. Of these, 177 were for general treatment and the remaining 42 were for special treatment. Of the 42 special Vaidyasalas, 36 were for Visha Chikitsa (poison treatment) and 2 for netra chikitsa (eye treatment) and 4 for Bala Chikitsa treatment of children's diseases). Of the above said 219 Vaidyasalas, 2 were under Unani system, 10 under Sidha system and the rest were under the Ayurvedic system. 8 new Vaidyasalas were opened during the year under report.

In Cochin, there were 43 Government Vaidyasalas working under the Department during the year as in the previous year.

Visha Vaidyasalas.—Including the Visha Vaidya Stapanam attached to the R. V. C. A. Hospital, Trichur, there were 8 taluk Vishavaidyasalas functioning in Cochin as in the previous year. The grant-in-aid Vishavaidyasalas conducted by the trained Vishavaidyans under the Department worked satisfactorily under the revised rules framed in 1121.

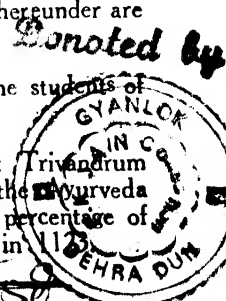
The Vaidyan for anti-malarial operations in Cochin continued to visit the malarial tracts and attended to the distribution of prophylactic drugs to the malaria-stricken patients. The total number of patients attended to by him during the year came to 899 as against 905 in 1123.

During the year under report, 9 temporary Vaidyasalas were opened in Travancore in connection with festivals as in the previous year.

Ayurveda College.—The year under report was the 6th year of the introduction of the revised Syllabus and the 2nd batch of students coached up according to the revised Syllabus, completed their full course in the College in Edavam 1124. The Ayurvedic Entrance class continued to function in the S. M. V. School, Trivandrum, till the end of the academic year 1123 to 1124 i.e., till Medam 1124. This class ceased to exist from Edavam 1124 as the admission to the class was postponed until final orders on the report submitted by the Committee for the reorganisation of the Ayurveda Department and the institutions thereunder are passed by Government.

The strength of the College at the beginning of the year was 133 including the students of the Ayurvedic Entrance class. Of the total strength, 9 were girl students.

Public Examination in Ayurveda.—Six public examinations were conducted at Trivandrum during the year for the General course. The number of candidates appeared for the Ayurveda examinations (including class examinations) was 144 against 178 in 1123. The percentage of success in the public examinations taken together was 72.6 against 89.1 in 1123.



Special courses.—The special course for Netra chikitsa which was begun in 1123 was continued during 1124. Special courses for Visha chikitsa and Marma chikitsa were not conducted during the year as there were no eligible candidates for admission to these courses. Courses for the training of Ayurvedic nurses and pharmacists continued to function during 1124 also.

Ayurvedic Re-organisation Committee.—A committee was constituted for going into the question of re-organisation of the Ayurveda Department and other institutions thereunder in Travancore.

Miscellaneous.—The work of editing text books was discontinued during the year under report. The preparation of a book on pharmacognosy of Ayurvedic drugs was continued in the Research Department of the University by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Public Health in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

General.—The public health conditions during the year were more satisfactory than in the previous year. A gratifying feature was the comparative freedom from the epidemic disease which the States enjoyed. The States escaped the epidemic outbreaks of Cholera and Plague which were prevailing in the districts that lie in the borders of Travancore and Cochin. The Malaria situation was satisfactory as compared with previous years.

All the Public Health activities in operation in the States were making uniform progress. Under control of communicable diseases, the hope expressed in the preceding year's report that the department in future will be in a position to tackle the major causes of death like malaria and Tuberculosis was realised to some extent. An outstanding and new feature of activity in 1124 was the introduction of the B.C.G. vaccination in Travancore and Cochin State in June 1949 for the control of tuberculosis.

Other new activities included a survey of filariasis in the coastal taluks of Central Travancore viz., Karthigappally, Karunagappally and Quilon with a view to assess the degree of endemicity of the disease prior to starting control measures, the revival of the Public Health Bulletin which had been suspended for about 8 years and the purchase and use of a new cinema talkie projector for health propaganda. The constitution of the Travancore Public Health Board, the passing of the Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Act repealing the old Food Adulteration Act and the passing of the Cochin Public Health Act are the new statutory and legislative provisions towards the safeguarding and promotion of proper standards of Health.

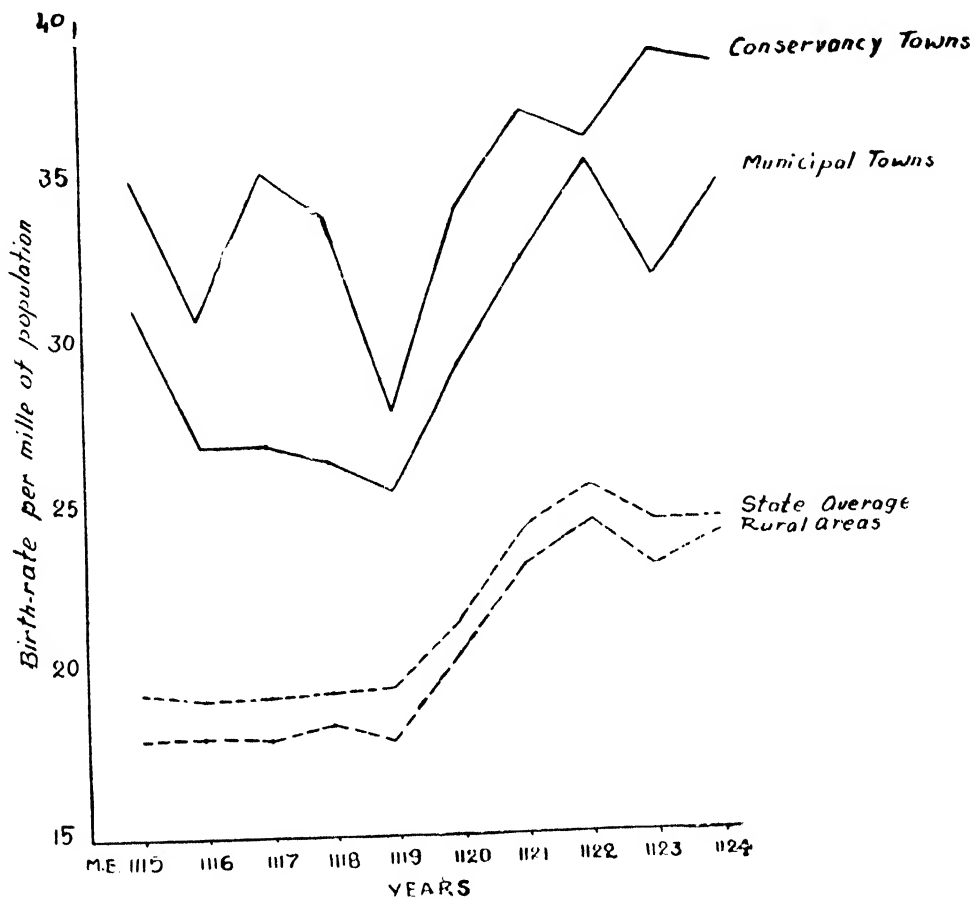
It has to be stated that want of qualified hands to take up technical posts has handicapped the department to some extent in the prosecution of activities already started under the post-war scheme. The scheme of sinking of wells for the supply of drinking water was continued during the year.

Additional Midwifery centres were started with available candidates. A class to train 101 Midwives to meet the immediate demands of the Public Health, Medical and Village Uplift departments has been instituted.

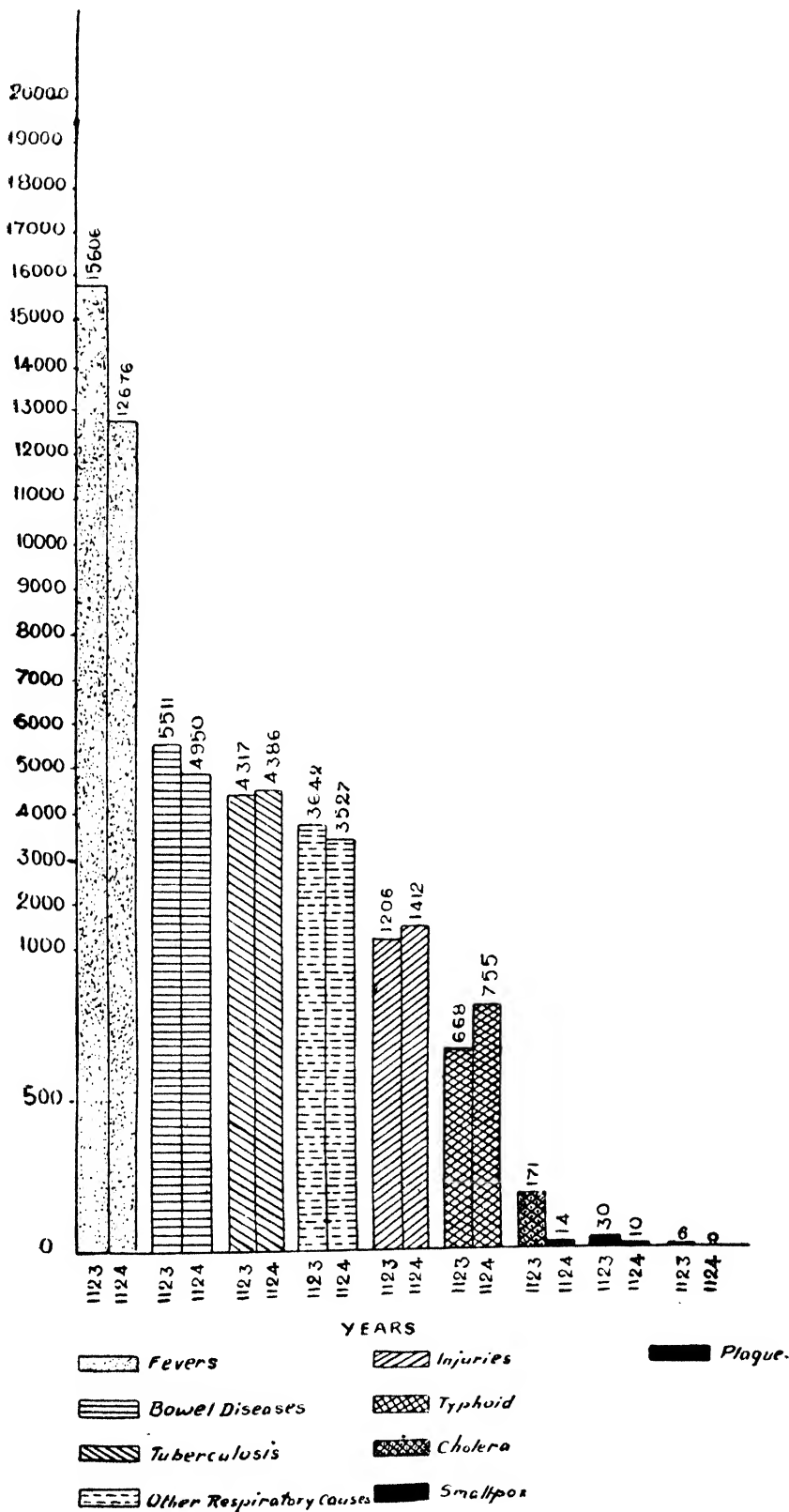
The additional field staff of Sanitary Assistants and vaccinators appointed in Cochin and Travancore under the vital statistical scheme have proved to be of great use in detecting omissions in birth and death registration and in adopting preventive measures against communicable diseases detected.

Vital Statistics.—Registration of births and deaths was compulsory in the entire area in the 2 States as per the legal provisions in force. The number of births registered in the State during the year was 2,07,402 giving a birth rate of 24.56. The corresponding figures for 1123 were 2,05,149 and 24.64 respectively. An increase by 2,253 in the number of births was noticed. There were 2,196 still births during the year. The ratio of still births per 1,000 live births for the urban areas was 38.57 and for the rural areas 6.19. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 67,582 living a death rate of 8.00 per mille of the total population. In 1123 the number of deaths was 73,422 with a death rate of 8.82. A decrease by 5,840 in the number of deaths was observed. The total number of infant deaths recorded was 10,808 against 11,550 in the previous year. The rates of infant mortality for the 2 years

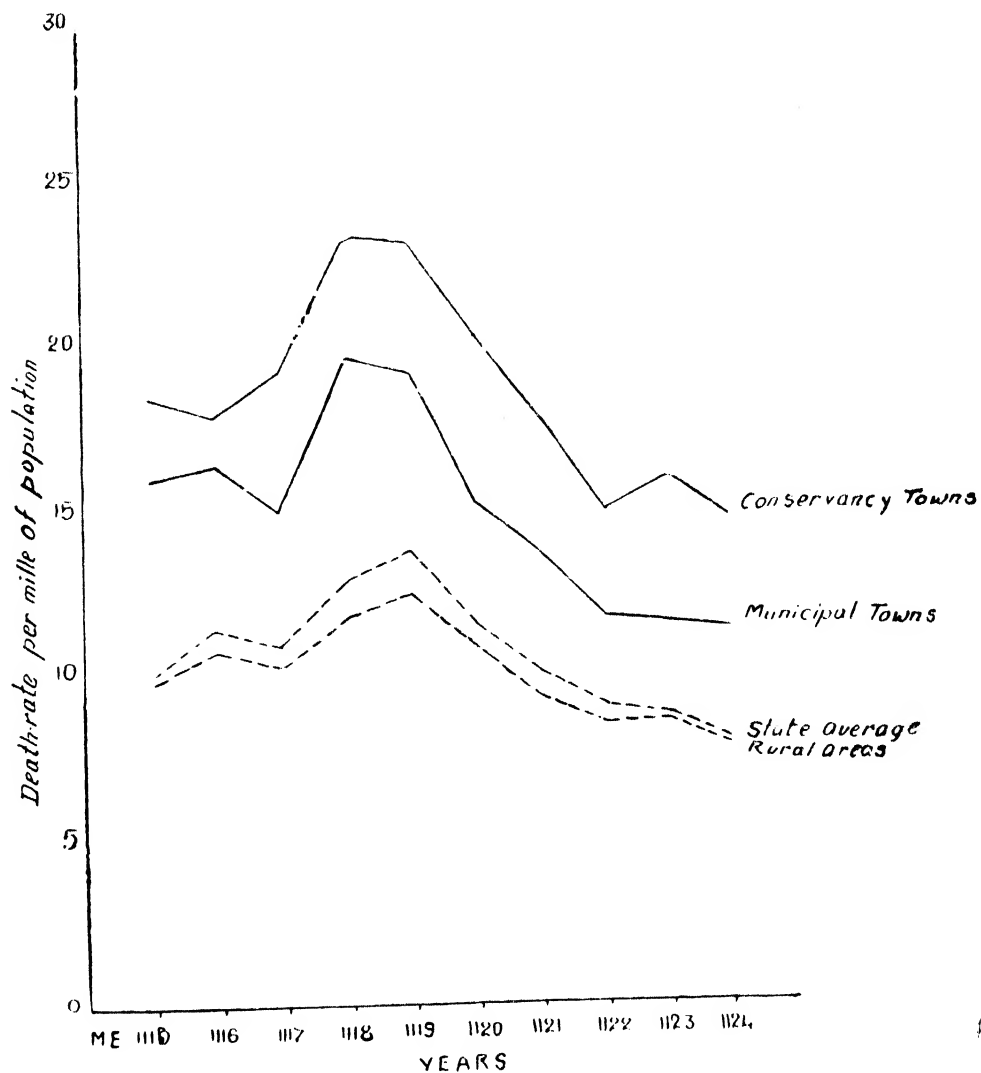
BIRTH-RATES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE FOR 10 YEARS
FROM 1115 TO 1124



DEATHS FROM CHIEF CAUSES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE FOR 1123 & 1124 M.E.



DEATH-RATES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE FOR 10 YEARS
FROM 1115 TO 1124



1124 and 1123 were 52·11 and 56·30 respectively. The number of infant deaths decreased by 742 during the year under report. The vital index *i.e.*, the ratio of births to 100 deaths was 306 in 1124 as against 279 in 1123.

Diseases.—Public Health Conditions both in Travancore and Cochin during the year could be considered to be satisfactory. Both the states were wholly free from plague. Stray cases of small pox were reported from different parts but in no locality did the disease assume an epidemic form as a result of prompt vaccination and other preventive measures. Preventive inoculation on a mass scale in the infected areas was the chief measure resorted to for controlling the disease.

Small-pox.—In the year 1124, 11 cases and 8 deaths from small-pox were reported in Travancore and 34 cases and 2 deaths in Cochin making a total of 45 cases and 10 deaths for the 2 States. In the year 1123 there were 23 cases and 9 deaths in Travancore and 34 cases and 18 deaths in Cochin making a total of 117 cases and 27 deaths in the States combined. In Travancore the taluks affected were Vilavancode, Nedumangad, Thiruvalla, Moovattupuzha, Kottayam, Parur and Devikulam, and in Cochin the urban areas affected were Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Chittur-Thathamangalam and the taluks affected were Talappally, Trichur and Chittur.

Cholera.—There were 11 cases with 7 deaths from Cholera in Travancore and 14 cases with 7 deaths in Cochin making a total of 25 cases with 14 deaths for 2 States, as against a total of 304 cases with 171 deaths for the two States in the previous year. In Travancore the taluks affected were Vilavancode, Shencottah, and the towns affected were Nagercoil and Shencottah. In Cochin the taluks affected were Talappalli, Chittur and the town of Tattamangalam. The provision of Section 74 of the Travancore Public Health Act were brought into operation by declaring the taluks of South Travancore along with Shencottah including the Municipal town as threatened with Cholera, and special staff was appointed in all the affected areas to cope with the situation.

Plague.—Both the States of Travancore and Cochin were wholly free from plague during the year under report. Nevertheless the special staff sanctioned in the Municipal towns of Alleppey and Quilon and in the High Ranges in Travancore were continued with certain reductions. No special staff was engaged in Cochin State to carry on plague control measures but periodical cyanogassing and disinfection of godowns were carried out in Mattancheri and Trichur Municipalities by the regular health staff of the town.

Typhoid.—Typhoid prevailed in most of the taluks and towns in both the states though not in epidemic form. In Travancore 2947 cases were reported with 426 deaths in 1124 as against 2255 cases with 405 deaths in 1123. Preventive measures adopted included anti-typhoid inoculation disinfection and chlorination. The number of inoculations done by the Departmental staff was 22665. In Cochin 337 deaths from Typhoid were reported in 1124 as against 263 in 1123.

Vaccination.—Vaccination was compulsory in the Municipalities of Travancore and Cochin as per provisions of Municipal Acts in force in the respective states. In the rural areas of Travancore vaccination was compulsory as per the temporary Rules passed by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act and renewed from year to year. The total number of vaccinations done in Travancore in 1124 was 11,22,581 of which 4,53,221 were primary and 6,69,360 re-vaccinations. The total number of vaccinations done in Cochin was 3,29,549 of which 96,514 were primary (including secondary) and 2,33,035 were re-vaccinations. The success rate for primary vaccination in Travancore was 88·0 per cent and for Cochin 83·6 per cent. In regard to re-vaccinations the success rate in Travancore was 50·2 per cent and for Cochin 15·4 per cent.

Malaria Control Measures.—There were full time Malaria Control organisations functioning both in Travancore and Cochin during the year as integral part of the Public Health Department.

In Travancore as well as in Cochin, attention was concentrated on spraying of houses in the affected areas with D. D. T. In Travancore particularly larvicidal measures were completely replaced by this new method in all the taluks affected by the disease with remarkable success.

(1) *Measures adopted in Travancore.*—The D. D. T. residual spraying programme which was introduced in the previous year in Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Neyyattinkara taluks and a few villages in North Travancore, was extended to all the taluks where malaria was endemic;

(2) Similar measures were started in forest areas where cultivation was newly started in connection with the food production drive;

(3) Special anti-malarial measures started in connection with the Land colonisation at Vazhichal and the Engineering Project at Perumchani and Sengulam were continued; and

(4) The distribution of malaria drugs such as Paludrine with Mepacrine by the field staff was also continued.

The D. D. T. spraying programme covered 177 villages and a population of 167000 (about 60 per cent of the population exposed to risk). In the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Kalkulam, Nedumangad, Vilavancode, Pathanapuram and Peermade complete coverage of all malarial villages was achieved while the Pathananthitta and Meenachil, Changanasserry, Thodupuzha, Moovattupuzha and Devikulam taluks, the coverage was only partial.

Treatment was offered to the malarial patients though 20 malaria dispensaries were established in the endemic areas. In addition to these, malaria drugs were distributed to the patients through the field staff of the malaria organisation. All persons found having an attack of malaria were given the single dose treatment of 300 milligrams of Paludrine. Regular prophylactic treatment was given to labour forces employed in forest regions for agricultural operations and to the Labour force at Sengulam and Perunchani.

The results of the above operations led to a substantial decrease in malaria incidence and mortality in 1124, compared with the preceding years. A reduction by 50–60 per cent was observed in the malarial patients treated.

Preventive measures against malaria were carried out in the taluks of Chittur, Talappalli, Trichur and Mukundapuram. Antimalaria measures were carried out also in connection with the Peechi Irrigation Scheme and the Land Reclamation Scheme on the Anamalai road, the expenditure being met from the funds provided for the respective schemes. Unlike the previous years, attention was concentrated on house spraying rather than larvicidal measures which were resorted to only during the transmission season.

Routine malaria surveys were carried out throughout the year by the Malaria Inspectors in their respective Divisions. As a result of the above measures malaria morbidity as revealed from hospital cases was lower by 15% than in 1123 and as revealed from cases enumerated by the staff of the malaria division by 45%.

Filariasis investigation and control.—Filariasis Control Measures in the usual lines were carried out in selected parts of Shertallai and Ambalapuzha Taluks in Travancore. In Cochin no special measures for control of filariasis were in operation. The chief item of activity carried on in Shertallai and Ambalapuzha was pistia clearance, treatment with oil mixture was also resorted to some extent in Ambalapuzha. Filariasis control measures were started in the taluks of Karthikapally and Karunagapally and Quilon in 1124.

Health Unit, Neyyattinkara.—The Health Unit, Neyyattinkara is an all comprehensive rural health organisation covering an area of 40 sq. miles and it serves also as a demonstration and training Centre for Health Workers.

All important public health activities are being attended to on an intensive scale in this Health Unit. The Health Unit was free from Cholera and small-pox during the year under report. The Midwives attached to the Unit attended to 36.9% of the total births.

The number of infant deaths was 171 in 1124 with an infant mortality rate of 62.52 per 1000 live births as against 173 infant deaths with an infant mortality rate of 58.66 in 1123.

The two proposed Health Units at Vaikom and Shertallai taluks under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme could not be further developed owing to the non-availability of trained Medical officers. They continued to function on a par with taluks brought under the Vital Statistics Scheme.

There were three Health Centres in Cochin at Panamkuttichira, Olloor and Azhikode. The activities of these centres were confined to maternity and child welfare only.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Rural Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are working in different parts of the State. These institutions are proving more and more popular as is evidenced by the increasing demand for additional centres. Besides the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried on by the Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon and 10 midwives attached to the Neyyattinkara Health Unit the midwifery centres started in certain localities distributed in different parts of the State continued to render useful service to the rural population the number of such centres which were functioning in Travancore towards the close of the year was 51, the number newly started being 8. There were 14 midwifery centres conducted by the Village Uplift Department established under the Postwar Reconstruction Scheme. The midwives attached to these centres paid house visits, registered pregnant cases, rendered midwifery aid and post natal service.

The major Municipal towns in Travancore, *viz.*, Trivandrum City, Alleppey and Nagercoil employed Lady Doctors and Nurses (Health Visitors) to carry on maternity and child welfare work.

In Cochin this item of public health activity has developed in a more liberal scale. The necessary supervising staff of Lady Assistant Surgeon and Health Visitors were also available in Cochin. There were three Health Centres, *viz.*, Panamkuttichira, Olloor and Azhikode. Besides in the rural areas there were 15 Health Visitors and 93 midwives.

Health Education.—In Travancore, health education activities were carried on on the usual lines by the Health Educational Officer and the Assistant Health Educational Officers. Propaganda on Public Health subjects was carried on through cinema and magic lantern lectures, Radio talks and exhibitions; and publication of pamphlets and articles in newspapers. The Public Health Bulletin which was suspended in 1941 on account of war conditions was revived during the year as a monthly magazine in English, Malayalam and Tamil. 2000 copies of these were freely distributed every month. Many rural centres, reading rooms, public organisations and other institutions were supplied with copies of this publication.

Prior to 1124, the department possessed only a silent projector with films on health subjects suitable for that projector. A 16 mm new talkie equipment was purchased during the year. The films on cholera and smallpox purchased in 1106 and 1108 having become unserviceable were replaced with new copies. A copy of the 3 reel colour film on "Asok Vihar" the famous health centre in Madras was also got down. Certain films on health subjects of much educative value received from the American and British Information services were displayed in different centres in Trivandrum city and other towns.

A new feature of this year's propaganda consisted of B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign started in South Travancore under the auspices of the Public Health Department.

A hygiene class for the officers of the Central Prison, Trivandrum, covering instructions in hygiene for the jail officers' test was conducted by the Health Educational Officer on the usual lines.

The Department participated in the Sree Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum and organised Health exhibitions in the Thrikkunnappuzha Co-operative Conference, Haripad Temple Festival, Paranium Y. M. C. A. and the Vavu Bali festival at Kuzhithura.

Radio talks through the Trivandrum Radio were given by the Director of Public Health and the propaganda officers on public health topics and reports on departmental activities were published in the newspapers.

In Cochin there were no special officers for health education work as in Travancore. The Medical Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors gave lectures on health subjects during the course of their tours. The department had a Public Health van as in Travancore and this was utilised for displaying films on public health subjects in different parts of the State.

Rural sanitation.—In Travancore, this activity included construction and maintenance of sources of water supply, construction and maintenance of public latrines, sanitation of markets, fairs and festivals and maintenance of conservancy stations in the semi-urbanised areas. The items of work in the conservancy included vital statistics, vaccination, lighting and sweeping in 28 Police conservancies, vaccination, lighting and sweeping

in 39 major conservancies and of sweeping alone in 27 minor conservancies. The number of major conservancy stations newly opened during the year was 6 and the number of minor conservancies 5. The sanitary staff also detected offences against the Public Health Act and took steps to abate the same. 674 markets were inspected during the year. Special arrangements were made in connection with 62 fairs and festivals. 13 wells were improved during the year and 11,138 wells and other water sources were disinfected.

In Cochin licenses to conduct markets were issued by the Public Health Department. The markets were often visited by the Public Health Staff to ensure that proper sanitation was maintained.

Nutrition.—The Nutrition Committee constituted in Travancore continued to function during the year and tendered advice on questions connected with nutrition, investigations, surveys and propaganda etc.

Milk canteen.—In Travancore a Milk Canteen Committee which was constituted in 1120 to organise and control a scheme of free distribution of milk to expectant mothers, under-nourished children were continued in 1124. This aspect of work has not been receiving attention in Cochin till recently. Distribution of milk in an organised scale had not been adopted in Cochin as in Travancore. Milk however was distributed to deserving cases along with cod liver oil in the three health centres in Cochin.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,33,950 against an expenditure of Rs. 17,29,616.

MEDICAL COUNCIL

The Medical Council met three times during the year 1124 M.E. There were 9 joint meetings of the executive and the Registration committee. The Executive Committee met twice and the Registration Sub-Committee met 12 times.

The number of applications for registration as Medical Practitioners pending at the commencement of the year was 810 and the number received in the year 1124 in Class A and B were 73 and 1,892 respectively. Thus the total number of applications dealt with by the Council in the course of the year is 2,775. Of these, 497 applications have been registered as detailed below:—

System	Class A.	Class B.	Total
Allopathy ..	39	56	95
Ayurveda ..	34	207	241
Sidha ..	..	104	104
Homeopathy ..	..	36	36
Dentistry ..	..	20	20
Unani ..	..	1	1
Total ..	73	424	497

487 applicants found ineligible for registration have been admitted to the examination.

Including 6,880 registrations effected previously the total number of applications registered till the end of the year under report was 7,377. 2,634 Registration Certificates as shown below were issued to the parties.

System	Class A.	Class B.	Total
Allopathy	51	122	173
Ayurveda	110	1323	1433
Homeopathy	2	56	58
Sidha	..	902	902
Dentistry	..	40	40
Unani	..	28	28
Total	163	2471	2634

The total receipts and expenditure of the Department for the year were Rs. 8,802—8—2 and Rs. 12,626—20—2 respectively.

There was no medical council functioning in the Cochin area during the year 1124.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

After considering the various aspects of the question regarding the construction of a Medical College at Travandrum, the College Committee as well as the Expert Committee constituted for the purpose, finally recommended that the work should be taken in hand. Dr. C. O. Karunakaran was appointed as the Special Officer. The mint premises were chosen at first for the construction of the College buildings. But this site was subsequently changed and the site near the Ayittam Thirunal Hospital was selected for the location of the College and the associated institutions, since the latter site provided more scope for future expansion. Government sanctioned the acquisition of 13.32 acres of land adjoining the Ayittam Thirunal Hospital, thus raising the total area available for the purpose to 100 acres. J. A. Ritchie of Bombay, one of the foremost architects in India, was appointed as the consulting architect for the College. The question of collecting pathological specimens and of developing the College library were also considered by the Committee. Rao Bahadur Dr. K. Raman Thampi's generous offer of his whole medical library, as a gift to the College was accepted by the Committee.

All the essential preliminaries were completed by the end of the year under review.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

History of Education.—The direct participation of Government in the work of public instruction in Travancore began over a century ago. Till then, as for many succeeding decades Vernacular education of a rudimentary character was given in village schools maintained by self appointed teachers (asans) remunerated by the villagers themselves. The three R's and the elements of astronomy necessary for the simple calculations required for domestic ritual and for determining the chief periods of agricultural operations were the principal subjects of instruction. These village schools taught boys and girls together. Till the beginning of the 19th Century in the northern half of Travancore, there was an almost complete neglect of education even of this elementary character. This was because the area had been conquered and annexed later on. In places north of Quilon, it was reported that the rural population was too poor even to pay the village teachers. It was this state of things which led to the issue on the 19th Edavam 992 (1817 A. D.) of a remarkable rescript by Her Highness the Rani Gouri Parvathi Bai in which, after recounting the causes which led to the decline of the Village schools, Her Highness resolved that "the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants, and that the reputation of the

State might be advanced thereby". Every Vernacular school was to have two teachers paid by the State, each receiving a monthly salary of Rs. 7. This may be regarded as the first formal recognition by the State of the right of education to receive a share in the public revenue. It is noteworthy that the first legislative recognition of this obligation in British India was in 1813 when a clause was inserted in the East India Company's Act which enabled the Governor General to devote not less than a lakh of rupees annually to education. Travancore undertook the burden of elementary education in the mother-tongue about the time when English Schools were being opened both within the State and in British India. English education in the State, which began to be imparted between 1816 and 1819 was however on a voluntary basis. Direct State effort in this direction had to wait till 1834 when His Highness the Maharaja Swathi Thirunal sanctioned the starting of an English School at Trivandrum which ultimately developed first into the Maharaja's High School and subsequently into the Maharaja's College, the premier educational institution in the State. In 1863, an English School for girls was opened at Travandrum by the Zenana Mission. In 1864 the Maharaja's English High School for girls was founded which developed into a First Grade College. The first Normal School was founded in 1885 and in 1910 it developed into the Training College. In 1878 the English Schools were placed under a full time Inspector of Schools. In 1884, a Vernacular Text Book Committee was organised. A Sanskrit School was opened in 1889 and it subsequently developed into the Sanskrit college. In 1895 a revised Grant-in-aid Code was promulgated. Educational institutions were classified and standardised and the controlling agencies revised enlarged and strengthened by the infusion of new blood. The pay of the teachers was improved. The total number of educational institutions that year, of all kinds was stated as 2,815 and their aggregate strength was 1,31,180. But these figures included a large conjectural element representing the estimated number and strength of unrecognised and unaided schools maintaining a precarious existence and conforming to no definite educational standards. The gross expenditure on education in 1885 was Rs. 3,55,851 and the net cost to Government was about three lakhs of rupees.

The next great step in education was taken in 1909 when the Education Department was placed under the Director of Public Instruction and the girls' schools were placed under an Inspectress of Girls Schools.

In the next year the Education Code was promulgated and it was followed by the Inspection Code. In 1911 an important change was made in Secondary Education by the substitution of the State Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination for the University Matriculation Examination which had till then marked the termination of the Secondary School Course. Since the promulgation of the Education Code and the initiation of these important reforms, virtually no great changes have been made in the educational policy of the State and only minor alterations have taken place in the administrative machinery of the State.

Educational system.—The education system in Travancore consists of three important branches namely Primary Education, Secondary Education (Middle and High Schools) and Collegiate education. There are also special schools for the teaching of Sanskrit, technical schools for imparting vocational instruction and institutions for the training of teachers. The Primary schools teach up to Class V, the course of instruction being reading, writing and arithmetic and simple lessons in History, Geography Civics, Nature-study and Hygiene. "Arts and Craft" is a compulsory subject for Primary Classes. Provision is also made for the teaching of Music, Needle-work and Domestic Economy to girl pupils. After the primary course, a pupil pursues his studies in the middle school (Forms I to III) and thence in the High School (Forms IV to VI) at the end of which he has to sit for the E. S. L. C. Public Examination. A pupil coming out successful in the E. S. L. C. Examination can either go in for higher studies or can enter public service. The Malayalam and Tamil Middle and High Schools are being progressively abolished, the only class that remains is class IX. There are separate Middle and High Schools for boys and girls but girls are admitted to schools for boys in localities where there are no separate schools for girls. A notable feature in the domain of education is the part played by private agencies. All types of institutions from Primary to Collegiate Education are run by them.

In Cochin, the Government did not directly interest itself in the education of the people prior to 1819. The State did not maintain or aid any schools, but left the people to make their own arrangements for the education of their children. But in accordance with a proclamation

issued in 1818, 33 Vernacular Schools were established by Government in that year with the avowed object of training young men for State service as writers and accountants. These schools did not realise the expectations of their founders, however, and they were consequently abolished in 1832. Three years later, six Vernacular Schools, one in each taluk, were established but these too, did not prove much of an improvement upon private (indigenous) schools. And when English Schools were established in all the taluks some years later they became practically useless although they were actually abolished only in 1890.

In 1839, an English School was opened for the first time in Trichur; after eight years, two more one at Thrippunithura and the other at Ernakulam were also opened. When the school at Trichur, after flourishing for several years, showed signs of decline, the Government took up its management. The standard of the institution was gradually raised and in 1888 it sent up its first batch of candidates for the Matriculation Examination. In 1873, English Schools were started in all important centres of the State and in 1887, the first Government school for girls was opened at Trichur.

In the matter of education, the Government have always pursued a liberal and progressive policy and the remarkable advance made by Travancore-Cochin in the past few decades which has brought the United State to the forefront of educated India, has been due to the sedulous and fostering care.

UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE

General.—The University continued its main activities in all respects as in previous years. Mention was made in the last report of the institution of the University Previous Examination and the Three Year Degree courses in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Oriental studies on the lines recommended by the Travancore Education Reorganisation Committee and approved by the Senate. The new Three Year Degree class was started in University College in Mithunam 1123, the admission to the Junior Intermediate class being stopped from that date. All the persons who passed the University previous Examination were admitted to the Three Year Degree course. The First Examination in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Oriental Studies of the Three Year Degree course was held during the year 1124. As a temporary measure and in response to public opinion and pending the recommendation of the All India Universities Commission regarding reforms in University Education, permission was granted during the latter half of 1124 to heads of Pre-University schools to change from the Pre-University Course to the Intermediate Course if and when they desired to do so.

Communications were received from the Central Government regarding the medium of instruction in Schools and Colleges. The Senate considered a brief synopsis of the general consensus of public opinion and resolved "that English should be retained as medium of instruction and examination in Indian Universities until such time as it can be replaced in all Universities by the federal language of India". The University commission appointed by the Government of India visited the University during the year under review, discussed with the authorities of the University and other educationists all aspects of University education and changes in University constitution.

In addition to the steps taken to reorganise the scheme of University Education, the following were the noteworthy events of the year.—

1. *Reorganisation of Sanskrit education.*—Government appointed a Committee to examine the position of Sanskrit education in the State and to make proposals for the reorganisation of Sanskrit studies in Sanskrit school and the Sanskrit college. The syndicate considered the proposals of the Sanskrit education Committee and appointed a special committee to work out the details of the Scheme.
2. The opening of the Sree Narayana College at Quilon, with the Intermediate and Degree Courses in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Oriental studies.
3. The starting of the Mar Ivanios College at Trivandrum with the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Courses in the Faculty of Arts.
4. The admission of the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam and the Government College at Chittoor to the privileges of the University.
5. The Institution by the Senate of a Diploma course in French and the Vidwan title in Hindi.
6. The Institution by the Senate of a Faculty of Commerce.

7. The Institution by the Senate of the Degree of Master of Education (M. Ed.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) in the Faculty of Education.

8. The creation of a separate professorship in Economics in University College.

9. Formation of the 1st Travancore Battalion of the National Cadet Corps.

10. The starting of Honours course in Philosophy in University College.

Consequent on the integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin, Government sanctioned the transfer of the Law College from Trivandrum to Ernakulam. The shifting of the Law College to Ernakulam was completed on 26th July 1949 and the college reopened in the Council Chamber Buildings at Ernakulam.

Institutions.—Under the administrative control of the University, there were 9 Government Colleges and 9 private Colleges were admitted to the privileges of the University till the end of the year under report. The Central Research Institute, the Public Health Laboratory, the Oriental Manuscripts Library, the Observatory and the School of Arts were also under the administrative control of the University.

The Control of the Trivandrum Public Library which was transferred to the University soon after its formation was taken back by Government in Kumbhom 1124.

Strength.—A total number of 12,093 students including 2,406 women students were studying in the various educational institutions under the University, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,583 and 1,640.

A statement showing the distribution of these students in the several institutions is given below.—

Statement showing the number of students in the various Colleges during 1124 M.E.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Men	Women	Total for 1124
1	H. H. the Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum	1,046	461	1,507
2	H. H. the Maharaja's College, for Women, Trivandrum	..	785	785
3	H. H. the Maharaja's Training College, Trivandrum	98	45	143
4	H. H. the Maharaja's Law College, Ernakulam	284	21	305
5	H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Trivandrum	151	27	178
6	College of Engineering, Trivandrum	422	..	422
7	University Intermediate College, Trivandrum	904	18	922
8	Institute of Textile Technology, Trivandrum	72	1	73
9	Research Department (M.Sc. Statistics)	23	..	23
10	St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	1,356	..	1,356
11	Union Christian College, Alwaye	507	152	659
12	Sanatana Dharma College, Alleppey	195	59	254
13	Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum	1,148	68	1,216
14	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	145	..	145
15	Sree Narayana College, Quilon	1,127	193	1,320
16	C.M.S. College, Kottayam	490	207	697
17	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	426	38	464
18	N.S.S. Hindu College, Changanacherry	663	117	780
19	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	475	192	667
20	Government College, Chittur	131	19	150
21	Diploma Course in Short-hand and Type-writing, Trivandrum	24	3	27
Total		9,687	2,406	12,093

New courses of Study.—The syndicate held 11 meetings and the senate 2 meetings during the year under report.

1. Honours and Post Graduate Courses in Philosophy was started in University College during the year.

2. The special course in French for the benefit of Science teachers and research students was continued during the year in University College.

3. Provision was made for the starting of the following groups of optional subjects for the Intermediate Examination:—

1. Chemistry, Biology and Economics.

2. Chemistry, Biology and History.

Convocation.—Two convocations for conferring degrees on graduates were held during the year on the 13th November 1948 and 10th February 1949 in the Legislative Chamber, Trivandrum. The vice-Chancellor presided over the Convocations.

The number of persons who took their degrees during the year is given below:—

	<i>In person</i>	<i>In Absentia</i>
Master of Arts	.. 4	6
Master of Science	.. 7	22
Bachelor of Laws	.. 20	27
Bachelor of Teaching	.. 60	33
Bachelor of Science (Engineering)	.. 13	10
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	.. 7	3
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	.. 4	7
Bachelor of Arts	.. 162	178
Bachelor of Science	.. 230	234
Total	.. 507	520

Training of Demobilised Personnel.—The Scheme introduced in 1121 attached to the Engineering College for the training of demobilised service personnel in different trades worked satisfactorily during the year.

Mention was made in the last report that the Travancore University and the Government of Travancore had expressed their willingness to raise a unit of the senior Division of the National Cadet Corps. The object of the National Cadet Corps is to give basic training to College students with a view to instilling in them discipline, spirit of leadership and sense of responsibility and to mould their character on right lines.

Residence, Health and Physical Education.—The Department of Physical Education continued to organize athletic games, tournaments, etc. and supervise the sports and other activities in Colleges.

The Health of the students in the Hostels maintained by the University was satisfactory. In addition to the Hostels maintained by the University, there were other Hostels recognised by the University.

Medical Examination.—The medical examination of students in Trivandrum was conducted by a Panel of eight medical officers appointed by the Syndicate and the medical examination of students in moulasil colleges by medical officers approved by the University. The total number of students examined during the year under report was 3,961 of whom 3,011 were men and 950 women.

Physical Instruction.—The system of compulsory physical instruction for Intermediate Classes was in force. The games and athletic clubs of the various Colleges worked satisfactorily. The University Clubs in Cricket and Indigenous Exercises continued to be popular among the students. The University Cricket team was sent to Bangalore to play a few friendly matches. As usual, competitions in wrestling and *Sooryanamaskar* exercises were held.

Inter-University Tournaments.—The University participated in the following Inter-University tournaments held at the places noted against each:—

Football	Nagpur
Basket ball	Bangalore
Hockey	Madras
Tennis	Annamalai

Grants-in-aid.—The following private hostels were paid maintenance grants by the University during the year:—

	Rs.
1 St. Berchman's College Hostels, Changanachery	.. 2,289
2 Union Christian College Hostels, Alwaye	.. 2,033
3 Sanathana Dharma College Hostel, Alleppey	.. 1,200
4 Scott Christian College Hostel, Nagercoil	.. 510
5 Louis Catholic Hostel, Trivandrum	.. 456
6 S. N. V. Sadanam, Trivandrum	.. 877
7 Hindu Vaniha Sangom, Trivandrum	.. 450
8 Haindava Mandiram, Trivandrum	.. 459
9 Y. W. C. A. Hostel	.. 858
10 The Saradeswari Mathru Mandiram, Trivandrum	.. 400

A building grant of Rs. 2,882—16—0 was paid to the Union Christian College, Alwaye for a hostel for women.

Department of Research.—There was no change in the personnel of the Council of Research. Only one meeting of the Council was held during the year; the Committees of the Council held frequent meetings. The construction of new buildings for the Research Institute was completed during the year.

Research Students.—Forty-four research students were admitted during the year. The total number of research students at the end of the year was 53 of which 22 were full time research students and the rest officers in the University or attached institutions.

Five candidates who had taken their first degree from this University and who were working in other institutions were allowed to register themselves for research degrees in this University.

Post-war Reconstruction Scheme.—The Institute was entrusted with the working of the following Post-war Reconstruction Schemes:—

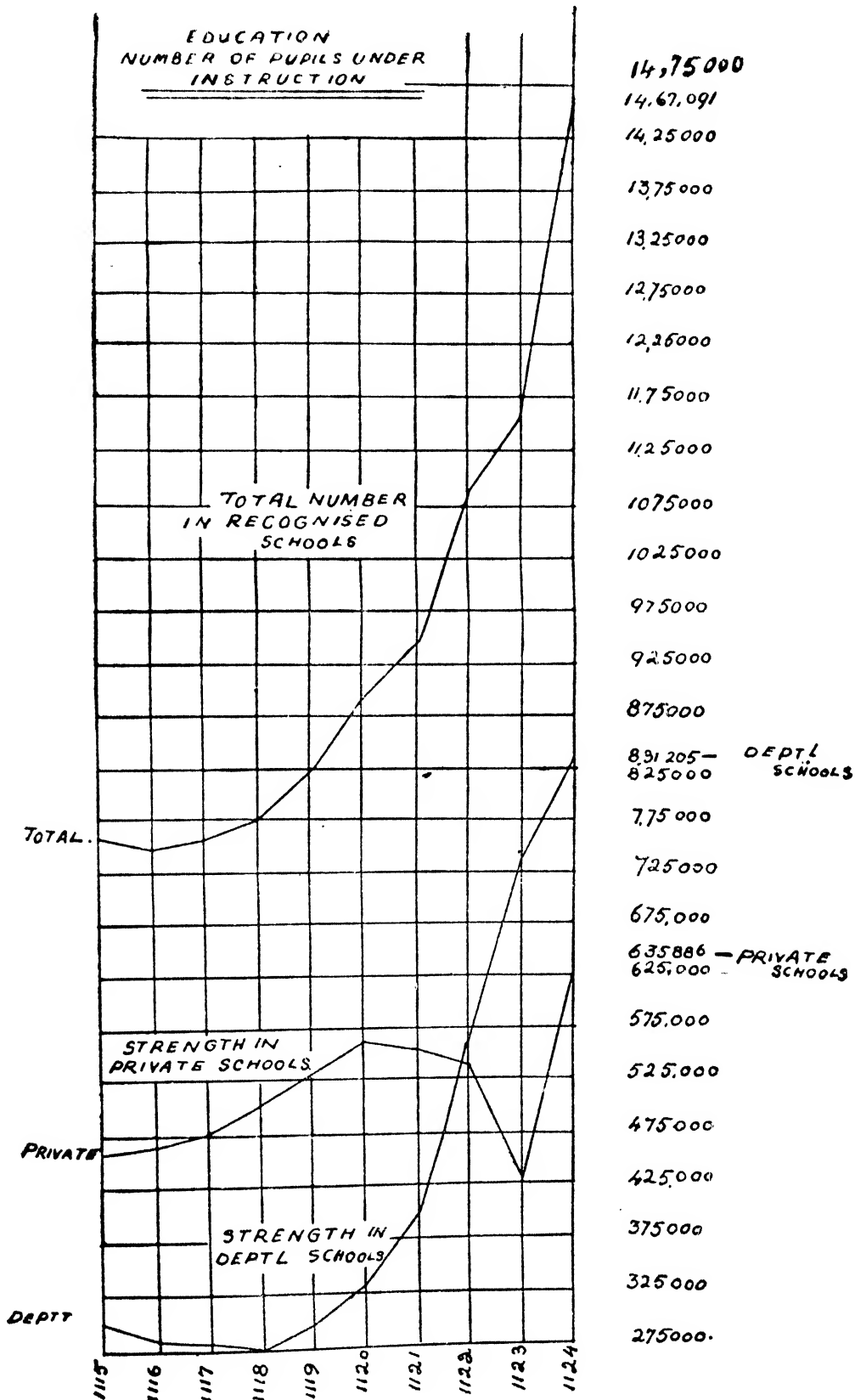
- 1 Fisheries Development Schemes.
- 2 Soil Survey.
- 3 Manufacture of Shark Liver Oil.
- 4 Model Salt Factory.
- 5 Organisation of Agricultural Statistics.
- 6 Breeding of superior varieties of Lemon grass.
- 7 Coir and Coconut Survey.
- 8 Essential Oils Scheme.

Two new schemes were sanctioned during the year, one for the conduct of large scale experiments on the cultivation of cigarette tobacco and the other for opening of a paddy research station in Kuttanad.

Department of Publications.—The Department maintained its progress in the various branches of its activities.

Students' Advisory Bureau.—As in previous years the chief work of the Bureau consisted in replying to enquiries from students and the general public regarding available courses in other Universities both Indian and foreign, details regarding passports and visas, position regarding lodgings, estimate for expenses, facilities for training, and other related items. All items of information which were of general interest to prospective students especially announcements regarding the award of studentships, fellowships, etc., were published by the Bureau.

EDUCATION NUMBER OF PUPILS UNDER INSTRUCTION



Employment Bureau.—Advisory Committees were set up in the various Colleges in accordance with the suggestion of the Bureau. The Bureau met once during the year. Seventy candidates applied to the Bureau for employment and the Bureau succeeded in securing employment for 15 persons.

Finance.—The year opened with a balance of S. Rs. 28,97,111 in the University Fund. The receipts for the year 1124 including the Government grants of S. Rs. 25,04,115 under Service Heads and S. Rs. 10,00,000 under Capital amounted to S. Rs. 42,31,908. The total expenditure for the year was S. Rs. 32,87,166 leaving a fund balance of S. Rs. 38,41,853 at the end of the year.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Public Instruction in Travancore and Cochin functioned independently for the whole of 1124.

Progress of Education-General Statistics.—The total number of institutions of all grades in the Travancore-Cochin State at the end of the year under report was 4,978 against 4,911 in the previous year. Of these, 2,546 were Departmental institutions and the remaining 2,432 were under private management. The total strength in all the schools was 14,67,091 (8,26,940 boys and 6,40,151 girls) against 14,16,679 (8,01,177 boys and 6,15,502 girls) in the previous year. Of the total strength, 8,42,140 were Hindus, 6,55,254 were Christians, 69,070 were Muhamodans and 627 were Jews. The percentage of the total number under instruction during the year to the total population (74,92,893) of the Travancore-Cochin State according to the Census of 1941 was 20.1 against 19.17 in the previous year. The percentage of male pupils to the male population (37,41,991) was 22.1 against 21.5 in 1123. The percentage of the girl pupils to the female population (37,50,902) was 17.1 against 16.8 in 1123. The percentage of pupils in schools, between the ages of 5 and 10 to the number of children of school going age (11,77,839) according to the Census of 1941 was 88.9.

Collegiate Education.—The Colleges in the Travancore area are under the control of the University of Travancore and such the report regarding the same is furnished separately.

In Cochin, the Colleges continued to be under the Education Department as in the previous year. There were eight first grade Colleges, two under Government and six under private management as in the previous year. The total strength of these institutions was 4,952 (3,541 men and 1,411 Women) against 4,795 (3,597 men and 1,198 women) in 1123.

The Maharaja's College at Ernakulam and Government College at Chittur were affiliated to the University of Travancore with the integration of Travancore and Cochin. The Training College at Trichur was abolished from 1st July 1949.

St. Albert's College, Ernakulam.—The College is managed by a Board under the Supervision of the Archbishop of Verapoly. The strength of the College at the end of the year was 396. The receipts of the College were Rs. 52,186 and the expenditure was Rs. 76,366.

S. H. College, Thevara.—The strength of the College was 1,029. A sum of Rs. 1,299 was spent towards the grant of half fee concession to students of backward classes and another sum of Rs. 4,604 was spent towards military concessions to students. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,76,760 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,19,350.

St. Thomas College, Trichur.—The strength of the College was 848 at the end of the year. 109 students were enjoying scholarships or concessions awarded by Government and the management offered fee concession to the value of Rs. 2,973.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,836 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,11,477.

S. K. V. College, Trichur.—The management of the College changed hands during the year. The Devaswom Department of the State took over the management and Sri. P. Sankaran Nambiar continued as the Principal of the College. The University Commission visited the College towards the close of the academic year and further affiliation of the College was sanctioned by the Madras University.

The strength of the College at the end of the year was 386 (318 men and 68 women). New play-grounds were provided and new Physical Directress was appointed and classes for

women were also organised. Hostel accommodation was satisfactory. The receipts of the College amounted to Rs. 59,909 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,64,534.

St. Mary's College, Trichur.—The strength of the College was 486.

The Dharmodayam Silver Jubilee Scholarship of Rs. 180 and Thattil Kochuvareed Scholarship of the value of Rs. 115 were awarded to two students of the Junior and Senior Intermediate classes. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was entrusted with the management for the award of three prizes. 19 students were enjoying military concessions, three students were awarded Government scholarships and one backward class pupil was awarded a special stipend. The Hostel accommodated 148 students. The receipts of the College amounted to Rs. 72,109 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,063.

St. Tresa's College, Ernakulam.—The strength of the College at the end of the year was 488 and 202 students resided in the Hostel.

The management gave free education to six students. The concession included boarding and lodging in the Hostel. Two of the students were also supplied with text books, etc., and two were admitted to the Hostel on a nominal charge (less than 1/3 the charge). Two Muslim girls and an Anglo-Indian girl received monthly stipend of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 respectively from Government. 20 students were getting military concessions and two students were in receipt of a scholarship of Rs. 100 each from the Pax Romana Organisation, Fribourg. Adequate attention was bestowed on Physical Education activities.

The receipts of the College amounted to Rs. 60,950 and the expenditure was the same amount.

Pre-University Course.—The Pre-University School was abolished and in its place Intermediate College was started under the University of Travancore.

Middle and High School Education.—The departmental middle school at Haripad was raised in grade by opening Form IV. Although 63 High Schools were sanctioned to be opened during the year in Travancore, six applicants could not avail themselves of the permission because they did not fulfil the conditions imposed. Similarly eleven schools for which sanction was accorded in 1123, also did not begin to function for the reason stated above. 57 new middle schools were sanctioned to be opened during the year. In the Cochin area, two departmental L. S. Schools and five L. S. Schools under private management were raised in grade. A new middle school under private management was opened at Mattathur in Travancore.

The course of studies in Form IV of the United State was brought on a par throughout the Union with effect from the beginning of the reopening of schools in Edavam 1124.

The number of High Schools in the Travancore-Cochin State at the end of the year was 387 against 334 in the previous year. Of these, 84 were Departmental schools (66 for boys and 18 for girls) and 303 were under private management (241 for boys and 62 for girls). The total strength of the high schools was 1,56,893 (1,04,785 boys and 52,108 girls) against 1,33,149 (89,816 boys and 43,333 girls) in the previous year.

Lower Secondary Schools/Middle Schools.—The number of L. S. Schools including the L. S. Department of High School and the model section of the G. T. I. was 209 against 207 in 1123. Of these, 54 were Departmental schools (30 for boys and 24 for girls) and the remaining 155 (117 boys and 38 girls) were under private management. Of these, L. S. Schools proper, numbered 90 against 96 in 1123. The total number of pupils in all the L. S. classes together was 40,237 (24,122 boys and 16,115 girls) against 37,198 pupils (22,255 boys and 14,943 girls) in 1123.

Primary Education.—The total number of Primary Schools during the year was 3,973. The total number of pupils undergoing instruction was 11,64,195.

Teachers and their Training.—The appointment of trained teachers, was, as usual, insisted on, as far as possible and the untrained teachers asked to get themselves trained as soon as possible. Since new appointment of teachers came to be restricted to trained candidates alone, in the Travancore area, equal facilities had to be afforded to candidates belonging to all

communities to get themselves trained so that they may get equal chances in the matter of recruitment by the Public Service Commission. The selection of non-teachers for training was done by the Public Service Commission.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur.—The institution which was started as a temporary one, was made permanent during the year. The teaching staff consisting of 14 members and a general revision of pay was effected during the year. Consequent on the opening of the third year class in Mithunam 1124, three posts of Lecturers, two on Rs. 250—400 and one on Rs. 200—300 were sanctioned for the Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering Sections respectively.

The third batch of students for the Diploma Courses was selected by the Selection Board. The following number of candidates was selected to each of the classes.

L. M. E. L. E. E.	Overseers	Craftsmen	Motor Driving	Owner Driving
70	30	4	7	6

The question of affiliation with the University of Travancore was under correspondence. Steps were taken to provide additional accommodation.

Twelve students of the Diploma Course were awarded scholarships to the value of Rs. 8 each per mensem and five students of the Craftsmen Section were given Rs. 5 each per mensem. Equipment and machinery to the value of Rs. 45,000 were added to the stock during the year.

The receipts of the institution were Rs. 28,290 and the expenditure was Rs. 83,570 against Rs. 13,365 and Rs. 1,33,394 in 1123.

Training Schools.—There were 40 Training Schools with a strength of 1,429 in the Travancore area. The Government Training School at Ramavarmapuram in the Cochin area had a strength of 1,107 during the year (725 in the Training Section and 382 in the model section).

A new Training School was opened at Palluruthy during the year under private management, in order to meet the growing demand of women teachers to undergo training. This new institution had a strength of 248 in the Training Section and 826 in the model school attached thereto.

Sanskrit Schools.—There were 35 Sanskrit schools with a strength of 4,957 in the Travancore area in 1124. The number of Sanskrit schools in Cochin including the Sanskrit College at Trippunithura was ten as in the previous year and the strength was 347 against 405 in 1123.

Sri Rama Varma Sanskrit College, Trippunithura.—The College worked in two sections the Endowment and the Government Sections. The total strength of both the sections was 65 against 69 in 1123. Stipends were paid to 20 students in the two Sections and a total amount of Rs. 943 was spent in this regard against Rs. 817 in 1123.

The annual *Sastra Sadas* was held under the Presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin. Many scholars in Sanskrit took part in the *Sadas*. The Public meeting in connection with the *Sadas* was conducted and medals were distributed to deserving candidates. The receipt of Endowment Section was Rs. 10,036 and the expenditure was Rs. 10,581. The expenditure on Government section was Rs. 15,224.

Technical schools for girls.—Thirteen aided Technical Schools for girls were functioning in Travancore during the year under review. Weaving, Embroidery and lace work are the main subjects taught in these institutions. The pupils do not receive any instruction in general subjects in most cases but they acquire proficiency in their work so as to earn a living wage.

Kindergarten and Nursery Schools.—There were 11 Kindergarten and Nursery Schools in the Travancore area against 3 in the previous year and they are conducted efficiently and on up-to-date lines.

Trivandrum Certified School.—The Trivandrum Certified School originally known as the Travancore Reformatory School is one of the oldest institutions of its kind. The institution is governed by the Travancore Children's Act of XXXII of 1120. It is under the management of a Committee of visitors and the Superintendent. The strength of the Certified School at the beginning of the year was 12, 11 admitted in the course of the year and 5 released, thus leaving 18 in the School at the end of the year. Adequate facilities are provided for the proper boarding of the inmates and for the academic instruction, industrial training and moral and physical development.

The Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthy.—This institution continued to impart instruction in Kathakali and had a strength of 16 during the year.

Sri Swathi Thirunal Academy of Music.—The institution which is ten years old is imparting advanced instruction in Music and popularising the compositions of Sri Swathi Thirunal. The Academy aims at sending out a number of students every year who having had tuition on traditional methods will be able to preserve correct standards in music and become competent teachers of music. Some of them turn out to be shining professional Musicians. The extended course of four years with provision for the study of Veena continued during the year under report.

R. L. V. Fine Arts School, Trippunittura.—Besides giving instruction in literary subjects up to Form III, the institution imparted instruction in vocal and Instrumental Music, Mridangam, Harikatha, Kerala Nritham, Drawing, Painting and Needle-work.

Music Schools.—There were 4 music schools in Travancore area which were in receipt of grant-in-aid during the year. The S. R. V. Music, School, Trichur, imparted instruction in vocal music and veena.

School for the Deaf and Dumb.—There were 2 schools for the Deaf and Dumb, one in Trivandrum and the other in Thiruvalla. They were both aided. There was also a school for defectives at Kunnankulam under Government management.

School for Physical Culture.—The Veera Kerala Gymkhana continued its work in Trivandrum.

Night Schools.—There were 9 night schools with a strength of 261 pupils.

Special School for Kshetriyas.—Facilities are available for the education of the members of Kshetriya families in special schools, provided for the purpose and such schools were functioning at Aranmula, Mavelikara, Kilimanoor, Pandalam and Poonjar.

Special School for Malayala Brahmins.—The Special School for Malayalam Brahmins was also continued during the year. The Veda Sastra Patasala at Chittur (Cochin area) the only vedic school, imparted instruction to Brahmin pupils alone.

Education of Muslims.—The English Middle school for Muslims at Kaniyapuram was raised in grade by opening form IV also during the year. The number of Muslim pupils in all the schools in the Travancore-Cochin State was 69,070.

Education of Backward Communities.—The policy of spreading education among the pupils belonging to the backward communities continued to engage the special attention of the department. The social disabilities of these communities are fast disappearing and various agencies are at work to develop their educational, social and economic conditions.

In the matter of educating the backward classes, endeavour was made as far as possible to get the pupils of these communities admitted into the existing schools. In places where there

were no facilities for education, steps were taken to open new schools. Fee concessions and scholarships were awarded according to rules. The scheme of free supply of cloths and slates and books to deserving pupils of the backward communities studying in Primary schools was continued. Exemption from payment of examinations fees for the public examination conducted by the department was also granted to the really poor and deserving candidates of the backward communities. There were 19 Harijan schools during the year receiving grant-in-aid from the department.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hostels and Boarding Houses.—There were 58 hostels and Boarding houses under the control of the Education Department. Of these, 22 were attached to schools for boys 36 to schools for girls. All of them were functioning satisfactorily. Five of the hostels were in receipt of grant-in-aid.

Orphanages.—Fourteen orphanages with a total strength of 783 were working in the State during the year. The receipts from special schools amounted to Rs. 63,711 against Rs. 51,463 in 1123, while the expenditure on account of special school education amounted to Rs. 1,01,339 in 1124 against Rs. 2,58,901 in 1123.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.—The Library Department which was a separate unit in the Cochin area, was abolished and the Director of Public Instruction was asked to be in charge of the department assisted by an Inspector of Libraries.

There were 17 Public Libraries, 5 major Rural Libraries and 224 Village Libraries in the Cochin area. There were 354 Reading rooms and Libraries in Travancore during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 44,060 was spent towards payment of grant to Reading rooms and Libraries and another sum of Rs. 25,000 was spent towards maintenance of the existing departmental Rural Libraries and for opening new Rural Libraries.

The monthly grant to the All Travancore Library Association was enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

Boy Scouts Association.—The Associations in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States continued to function; the Maharajas of the States concerned continued to be the Patrons.

Athletic Activities.—Special stress was laid on games and other athletic activities in schools. Interschool sports and tournaments form an important item of athletic activity. Many schools and colleges have joined the Travancore Athletic Association. The Association has been functioning for nearly 27 years and sports and tournaments were conducted as in the previous year.

Fees.—As a result of integration fees were collected in Indian currency.

Noon-day Feeding of School Children.—Considerable relief was afforded to a good number of school going children by the scheme for noon-feeding of poor children conducted in several schools.

The noon-feeding scheme in the Cochin area which was being directly administered by the Director, with the help of the Personal Assistant and two feeding Inspectors, was ordered to be administered by the Divisional Inspecting Officers as a result of a modified scheme of decentralisation according to which the State was divided into four divisions in respect of Primary Schools—the Inspectress being in charge of the fourth division. Each of the divisions was subdivided into two and each such sub-division was put in charge of a Deputy Inspector—the two feeding Inspectors being transferred as Deputy Inspectors.

Examinations.—In Travancore, the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was held twice in the year—one in October and the other in March.

Details of the results of the various public examinations conducted by the Department (Travancore area) during the year 1124 are furnished below :—

Examination	Number presented	Number sat	Percentages of passes on the number
English School Leaving Certificate—			
Old Scheme ..	3,341	3,232	50·4
Do. New Scheme ..	15,961	15,878	..
English Middle School ..	46,001	45,592	60·9
Mal./Tamil Middle School Leaving ..	1,977	1,956	45·5
Teachers' Certificate ..	2,389	2,367	72·7
Do. Practical for teachers only ..	32	30	96·6
Sastry test ..	1,276	1,257	49·0
Arabic Munshys' Higher Grade ..	15	11	54·6
Do. Lower Grade ..	36	25	48·0
Music Examinations:—			
Gayika/Gayaka ..	11	11	100·0
Ganabhooshanam ..	24	24	100·0
Needle-work and Garment-making ..	273	270	55·5

Miscellaneous.—With a view to get in proper text books prepared for use in the schools and for prescribing text books for use therein, a Committee was newly constituted in Cochin and the Text Book Committee was reconstituted in Travancore during the year. A special Committee was also constituted in Travancore to consider and submit proposals regarding preparation, compilation and selection of class Text Books. The Teachers' Association continued to work satisfactorily in all the Centres.

The scheme of medical inspection was confined to the Primary Schools in the compulsory area in Travancore, while in Cochin it was conducted in all secondary schools.

The Education Bureau in Schools in Cochin.—Bulletins of the Bureau were meant for the discussion of matters of general educational interest, results of investigations and experimental studies in the field of education and psychology were issued periodically during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts of the department in the Travancore-Cochin State amounted to Rs. 27,10,822 against Rs. 26,73,772 in 1123 and the total expenditure on education for the Travancore-Cochin State for 1123 and 1124 was Rs. 1,04,37,933 and Rs. 1,53,08,981 respectively.

Salient features.—The most important feature of the year was the integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin and the consequent integration of educational activities. There was a general increase in the number of schools and a marked increase in the number of students. The schools on the whole maintained their level of efficiency.

CHAPTER XII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

History.—The earliest legislation relating to the local self-government in Travancore was Act II of 1069. Prior to that, a set of rules passed in 1053 M.E. governed sanitation and other matters connected with the improvement of towns. The rules applied to the then town of Trivandrum and regulated only certain matters relating to conservancy. They did not have the

force of law and were not comprehensive enough to meet the growing needs of the capital or of the important mofussil towns. The Act passed in 1069, to provide for the conservancy and improvement of towns, created town improvement committees and town funds; but the powers of the committees were limited and their duties confined to the supervision of sanitary arrangements. The committees had no power of taxation. Five committees, viz., those at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, were appointed under this Act. The number of members on those committees varied from five to nine with a permanent official majority. This Act was superseded by Act III of 1076 which for the first time authorised local taxation with the previous sanction of Government and thereby enabled the committees to augment their resources and widen the scope of their usefulness. The experience gained in the working of this Act, the demands from the various committees for greater powers and the progress of local bodies elsewhere led to the promulgation of Act V of 1095 on the lines of the law in force in British India at the time. Under this Act, municipal councils were constituted and the maximum strength of the official and the minimum strength of the elected non-official element were fixed. The scope of municipal activities was enlarged and the obligatory and discretionary duties of municipal councils were defined.

The provisions of Act V of 1095 which governed the working of the municipality of Trivandrum as also of the mofussil municipalities for a couple of decades were not in many respects suitable enough to meet the increasing needs of these municipalities. It was felt that the Municipal town of Trivandrum, the capital of the State, which had grown into a city, should be treated on a separate footing and be governed by a law for itself. The Trivandrum City Municipal Act, IV of 1116 M. E. drawn up on the lines of the Madras City Municipal Act of 1919 A. D., was therefore passed; and the Trivandrum Municipality was constituted into a Corporation on the 14th Thulam 1116 with larger autonomous powers in the matter of managing its own affairs. For the better management of the municipal affairs of the State, excepting the City of Trivandrum, the Travancore District Municipalities Act, XXIII of 1116 was passed and it was brought into force on the 1st Dhanu 1117.

Number, Constitution, Area and Population.—The number of municipalities in Travancore excluding the Trivandrum City Corporation was 17, six of the municipal towns being in the Trivandrum Division, six in the Quilon Division and the remaining five in the Kottayam Division. The municipal councils were composed of members partly elected by the rate-payers and partly nominated by Government, the elected members forming not less than three-fourths of the total number of members. Some of the nominated members were officials and others non-officials. All the municipal councils had the right of electing their Chairmen who might be chosen either from amongst the members or from outside. Commissioners appointed by Government were functioning in the Corporation of Trivandrum and in 15 other municipalities. The total area comprised within the limits of the municipalities was roughly 102 square miles with a total population of 574,500 according to the Census of 1941.

The number of municipalities in Cochin was six. The total area comprised within the limits of the municipalities was roughly 23·8 sq. miles with a total population of 211,405 according to the Census of 1941.

Work of the Municipalities.—The main function of municipal administration continued to be the care of sanitation and public health. Among the other obligatory functions devolving on municipalities, lighting of public streets, vaccination and registration of births and deaths were attended to only by certain municipal councils. Conducting of leper clinics and child welfare centres, rendering of free midwifery aid, running of libraries and reading rooms, subsidising of Vaidyasalas, etc., were some of the other important items of work attended to by the councils.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance to the credit of all the municipal councils in Travancore including the Trivandrum City Corporation at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9·87 lakhs and the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 23·66 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 19·43 lakhs was spent by the councils during the year.

The total opening balance to the credit of all the municipal councils in Cochin at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4·86 lakhs. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 24·18 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 23·54 lakhs was spent by the councils during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Travancore

General.—From very early times, Travancore has been a predominantly Hindu State. Almost every village in this country had a temple or place of worship which wielded considerable influence on the religious and sometimes even secular life of the people who lived around it. Most of these institutions were founded and endowed by the people and their administration was vested in a body of *Oorals* or trustees. They were also patronised and liberally endowed by the successive line of pious Hindu Sovereigns who ruled over Travancore for several centuries. In course of time the temples became possessed of immense wealth including landed properties and exercised very great influence on the every day life of the people of the land. The State had no direct concern with these temples or their management, though it used to make contributions to them by way of offerings.

The first turning point in the history of Travancore temples was in 987 M. E. when Col. Munro who was Dewan-Resident of Travancore, ordered the assumption of management of 348 Major Devaswoms and 1123 Minor Devaswoms, with all their properties, moveable and immovable, by virtue of the *Melkoima* right vested in the Sovereign. Since then, these Devaswoms had been under the direct management of the State through the Revenue Department.

In 1097, the Devaswom Proclamation was promulgated and the Revenue Department was divested of the management of the Devaswoms and other Hindu Religious and Charitable institutions, and their administration was entrusted to a separate Devaswom Department which was constituted under the provisions of the Proclamation. The Department was in the charge of a Devaswom Commissioner.

With the promulgation of the Interim Constitution Act of 1123, the administration of the Devaswoms was transferred to the exclusive control of His Highness the Maharaja.

The year 1124 M. E. marked the most important turning point in the administration of the Devaswoms and the Devaswom Department. The administrative changes, consequent on the union of the States of Travancore and Cochin under the provisions of the Covenant entered into by the Rulers of these States with the Government of India, necessitated suitable administrative changes so far as the Devaswoms were concerned. The Covenant provides for the constitution of a board consisting of three members for the administration of the Devaswoms. One of the Members is to be nominated by the Ruler of the Covenanting State of Travancore, one to be nominated by the Hindus among the Council of Ministers and one to be elected by the Hindu members of the Legislative Assembly. The first Board was thus constituted under the terms of the Covenant in August 1949.

With the constitution of the Devaswom Board, the administration of the Devaswoms which was vested in the State passed into the hands of an elected body representing His Highness the Maharaja and the Hindus of the State. The Devaswom Department with the Devaswom Commissioner at its head continued to function under the directions and control of the Board.

Religious Libraries.—Besides the Sri Chitra Central Hindu Religious Library at Trivandrum, the Devaswom Department had under its control religious libraries at Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Mavelikara, Chengannur, Ambalapuzha and Kottayam. Some of these libraries were established only quite recently, but they have become very useful and popular institutions as is evidenced by the fact that the total number of visitors during the year exceeded a million. All the institutions functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Religious Discourses.—The activities of the Department in this direction include religious lectures, Harikatha performances, Ashtapadi, Parayanam, Patakam and the like. These were generally conducted in places of Utsavams and other important festivals and also in the religious libraries under the control of the Department. Besides these, religious conventions on a very grand scale were also being conducted during the last few years in some of the important centres in the State. Such conventions were held at Vaikom, Mandakad, Thirunakkara and Kalady

during the year. All the functions were attended by distinguished personalities from within and outside the State, and were largely appreciated by the thousands of people who gathered on these occasions. By these diverse activities, the Department succeeded in instilling a feeling of piety and devotion in the minds of the Hindu public.

Scheduled Devaswoms.—The Department had under its control 175 Major Devaswoms, 371 Minor Devaswoms and 882 petty Devaswoms at the close of the year.

Personal Deposit Devaswoms.—There were 125 Personal Deposit Devaswoms belonging to the Department at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.—The year under review is memorable in the annals of the Devaswoms as it marked the close of a long period of nearly 135 years of direct administration by the State. After this long period of trusteeship, His Highness the Maharaja transferred the control of the Department, with the institutions under it, to an elected body representing His Highness, the Government and the people. The chances for the association of the popular element in the administration of the Devaswoms thus widened.

Finance.—Under the terms of the Covenant entered into by the Rulers of Travancore and Cochin with the Government of India, the annual Government contribution to the Devaswom Fund was fixed at Rs. 50 lakhs. The total receipts during the year including the Government contribution, amounted to Rs. 54,10,607—6—2; while the total expenditure came to Rs. 62,05,500—2—11.

Cochin

General.—The administration of the Incorporated and Unincorporated Devaswoms, the Hindu Religious Institutions the management of which was assumed by Government under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Act I of 1981 and the Estates which were under the management of the Department continued to vest in His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin with an Executive Authority appointed by His Highness till the end of July 1949. After the integration of the Travancore and Cochin States on the 1st day of July 1949, His Highness the Raj Pramukh was pleased to appoint Sri. I. Madhava Panikkar for the carrying on of the administration of the Devaswom Department subject to the control of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin from the 1st July of 1949 until the first day of August 1949 and to exercise the powers vested in the Executive Authority under the provisions of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act I of 1981 as per Ordinance No. IV of 1124.

Under the provisions of the Covenant creating the Travancore-Cochin State, the first Cochin Devaswom Board was constituted from the 1st August 1949 for the administration of the Cochin Devaswom Department and control the other Hindu Religious Institutions in the Cochin area.

As in previous years, the Department continued to be responsible for the management of the six classes of Institutions, viz.—

(i) Group Devaswoms comprising 167 major Devaswoms and 146 Kizhedoms. Besides these, the management of the Sree Kerala Varma College, at Trichur was also tagged to this Department in the year as per His Highness the Maharaja's Proclamation No. II of 1124.

(ii) Cranganur Devaswoms numbering 14 in all.

(iii) 25 Institutions the management of which had been assumed by Government under the provisions of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act I of 1981. Of these, the management of the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom was restored to the Mahajanam on 28th Mithunam 1124 and orders had been passed for the restoration of management of the Vadakke Madhom Brahmaswom to the Trichur Yogakkars.

(iv) The six Estates the management of which was assumed by Government under special Proclamations of His Highness the Maharaja.

(v) The Trichur Naduvil Madhom the management of which was handed over to Government by the Swamiyar of the Madhom as per a registered Karar.

and

(vi) Nine Sirkar and two Endowment Charitable Institutions.

Administration of lands.—The lands of the Incorporated Devaswoms within the State continued to be administered by the Revenue Department and the Devaswom michavaram credited to Group Devaswam funds in the Treasuries. The lands of the Incorporated Devaswoms in Malabar and Travancore and the lands of the Unincorporated Devaswoms within and outside the State were administered by the Department. The paddy demand of the Department continued to be procured by Government direct from the tenants, the paddy required for expenses in the temples within the State being supplied by the Food Department at the places of requirements. The paddy required for expenses in the temples in Malabar and Travancore was collected by the Department in kind.

Sree Kerala Varma College.—The management of the College, entrusted to the Devaswom Department by His Highness the Maharaja's Proclamation II of 1124, was assumed by the Department on 23rd Thulam 1124. Since then the College had grown and expanded considerably on a secure basis. Old buildings were thoroughly overhauled or replaced by new ones, spacious halls were constructed, play-grounds were levelled and courts laid, and further, affiliation to the Madras University was got sanctioned.

Cranganur Devaswoms.—The Cranganur Sree Kurumba Bhagavathy Devaswom was an Incorporated Devaswom within the Cranganur Principality. The lands of the Devaswom were under the administration of the Land Revenue Department. The management of the temples was alone under the control of this Department.

Charities.—The Sirkar Oottupuras at Kannamkulangara, Ernakulam, Trichur, Patticad and Palayannur and the Namaskaroms to wayfarers in the Cochin Palayannur and Karumarakkad temples continued to be conducted, but on account of the food shortage in the State, the rice expenditure was considerably reduced. The Nellikulangara Oottu which used to be conducted during the whole month of Karkadagam was also conducted in the year in a small scale. There was a proposal for stopping the feeding portion of the expenditure under charities, but final orders of Government had not been passed till the end of the year.

The two Satroms at Benares and Rameswaram continued to be run satisfactorily. The Nithyachilavu vazhivadus in several temples and the Cheruthuruthy Oottu were also conducted properly and the contribution due from the Nithyachilavu Office was realised.

The pensions known as Aduthoons sanctioned to certain individuals for services rendered in the past or for special reasons were regularly paid throughout the year.

CHAPTER XIV

CONTROL MEASURES

Introduction.—The Departments of Civil Supplies in Travancore and Cochin functioned as separate units throughout the year under review. At the beginning of the year, the Departments dealing with food supplies, textiles, petrol, paper, steel and iron were under the following heads of Departments in Travancore viz., Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Textile Commissioner, Chief Petrol Rationing Authority, Paper Controller and Iron and Steel Controller respectively. In Cochin area also, these controls vested in different heads of departments, the Petrol control with the Commissioner of Police, the Iron and steel control with the Chief Engineer and the paper control with the Director of Industries and Commerce. The Director of Food Supplies was in charge of food and textile control. But, towards the close of the year it was decided that the Civil Supplies Departments of the two States should be integrated from the beginning of 1125 and that the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Trivandrum should be the head.

Rationing of Food grains.—Statutory rationing of food grains on a State-wide basis, introduced in Travancore in 1119, continued in force during the year under report. The scale of the ration unit at the beginning of the year was 2½ nazhis of rice, ¼ nazhi of wheat or other grains. Timely alteration had to be effected both in the overall rate and composition according

to the availability of rice, and the ration unit was raised from 8.1 ozs. to 8.6 ozs. from the first May 1949 and then to 10 ozs. by the 12th June 1949. The stock position was satisfactory at the end of the year. In Cochin area, too, the rationing scheme, introduced in 1118 M. E. continued in force on a country wide basis during the year under review and the scale of ration unit which at the beginning of the year was 10 ozs. (8 ozs. of rice and 2 ozs. of wheat of which 1 oz. was optional) was subsequently raised to 12 ozs, 10 ozs. of rice and 2 ozs. of wheat, on 17th Edavam 1124 owing to the satisfactory stock position of rice.

The procurement and movement of food grains quota allotted to the State from outside continued to be under Government account only, as in the previous year.

Procurement of Food Grains From Outside.—The statement below furnishes details of receipt of food grains against the quotas pending fulfilment at the beginning of 1124 M. E. and against those allotted to the State (Travancore) during the year under the Basic Plans issued by the Government of India.

(i) Ceiling import quota for 1948

Food grains	Quantity pending supply at the end of 1123 M. E.	Quantity received in 1124 M. E.
1 Rice (Overseas) ..	74,657 tons	67,400 tons
2' Wheat and wheat products ..	9,121 ..	9,148 ..

(ii) Ceiling import quota for 1949

Food grains	Allotted quota	Quantity received in 1124 M. E.
1 Rice (Overseas) ..	2,40,000 tons	1,81,545 tons
2' Wheat and wheat products ..	30,045 ..	17,971 ..

(iii) Rabi Plan for 1948-1949

Gram from Patiala and East Punjab .. States' Union	500 tons	466 tons
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The food grains imported for the Cochin area were purchased through the Central Government who gave delivery at the wharf, Cochin port. The following quantities of food grains were imported during the year.

Food grains	Quantity in tons	Remarks
Rice ..	96,799	The import and distribution of gram and products were arranged under departmental control through merchants selected by Government.
Wheat ..	8,752	
Wheat products ..	367	
Others (Gram and products) ..	498	

Local Procurement.—Every possible measure was adopted to intensify the local procurement of paddy both in Travancore and Cochin. In Cochin, the local procurement was on a

surplus basis. Land holders and cultivators were required to submit statements in the prescribed form to the Grain Purchase Tahsildars showing particulars of the estimated production, requirements for domestic consumption, cultivation expenses. These particulars were to be scrutinised by the Tahsildar and all available surplus purchased to Government. In Travancore the procurement on settlement pattern and excess basis was effected during Kanni crop 1124. But this was later on modified on acreage basis with a view to affording relief to small cultivators. Holders of land not exceeding 2 acres in extent were exempted from sale of quota to Government. But even they had to sell to Government the excess quantity if there was exceptionally good yield. Flat rates of procurement were fixed for holdings exceeding two acres up to four, from 4-6, from 6 to 8 and for holdings exceeding 8 acres. In the case of low yield provision was made for reduction in the flat rates. In Cochin, the procurement agency was the Tahsildar and their staff while in Travancore the procurement was carried through the agency of Proverthiars assisted by Special accountants under the immediate supervision of Tahsildars. But at the close of the year the Civil Supplies Commissioner was directly controlling procurement work in 30 taluks of Travancore. The quantity of paddy procured in Cochin during the year was 58,79,625 paras while that in Travancore was 77,50,589 paras, as against 50,30,025 paras and 74,83,266 paras respectively in 1123.

Storage and Transport of Food Grains.—No marked change was effected with regard to the storage and transport of food grains. The system of transporting food grains by backwaters from Cochin to Depots in Travancore was continued during the year under review and the despatch from Quilon to Trivandrum was effected by rail. Though storage condition in Travancore was on the whole satisfactory, difficulty was experienced in securing additional accommodation in certain centres when there was rush of supplies. The storage position in Cochin area was quite satisfactory. Food grains were transported in Departmental lorries as well as in conveyances engaged by transport contractors.

The Central and Taluk Advisory Committees functioning in Travancore gave valuable suggestions in the matter of procurement and rationing. The Town and Taluk Advisory Committees in Cochin also gave valuable advice and assistance to the Department.

TEXTILE CONTROL

The main function of the Department is to arrange for the import of cloth and yarn and their distribution at controlled prices. The total quantity of cloth allotted from the supplying areas of Bombay, Ahamadbad, Sholapur, the Buckingham and the Carnatic Mills, the Mettur Industries and the A.D. Cotton Mills, Quilon in the year under review is 36,665 bales. The import and distribution of cloth were made by two classes of dealers *viz.*, the importers and retailers. 14 import licenses and 8,785 retail licences were issued during the year 1124 M. E. The total quantity of cloth allotted to the Cochin area during the year under report was 12,817 bales. There were authorised importers, wholesalers and retailers for the import and distribution of mill cloth and 7 importers, 19 wholesalers and 1588 retailers were functioning during the year under report. In addition to these, 487 licenses to deal exclusively in handloom cloths were also issued.

Though 16,754 bales of yarn were allotted to the State during the year under review, only 9,000 bales were imported and distributed due to the accumulation of stock with the traders. The monthly quota of yarn allotted for the Cochin area was 300 bales. The distribution of yarn, throughout the erstwhile Cochin State was done only through licenced Co-operative Societies.

Other control measures.—The control measure in respect of Petrol was continued during the year under review, in Travancore as well as in Cochin State. Petrol was supplied to the States on a quarterly basis by the Government of India.

The following control orders were in force during the year 1124 to control the stocking, distribution, sale and use of paper in Travancore.

1. Travancore Paper Control (economy) Order 1946.
2. Do. (distribution) Order 1944.
3. Do. (rices of boards) Order 1944.
4. The Paper (prices of imported paper) Control Order.
5. The Paper Control (production) Order 1945.
6. The Newsprint Control Order 1123.
7. The Newspaper Control Order 1122.

Vigilant action was taken to enforce these orders and instances of violation detected were severely dealt with. Paper Control orders were in force in Cochin area too in 1124 M. E.

The Paper Control Orders of Cochin were administered by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Trichur during the year under report. As in previous years the Government of India allowed fixed quotas for the States. Movement of Paper continued to be restricted and transport and export were allowed only under permits. Foreign paper alone was allowed to be exported from the State and this was done liberally lest business might suffer. Due to the import of foreign paper the demand for certain varieties of Indian paper especially Punaloor paper was very poor.

The Iron and Steel Control Orders were in force in both the States during the year and the supply was arranged on a quarterly basis in both the States by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

CHATER XV

MISCELLANEOUS

ANCHAL DEPARTMENT

Anchal Offices & Letter boxes.—There were 508 Anchal Offices in both the Divisions at the end of 1124 against 506 in the previous year. The non-departmental Anchal Office at Murukumpuzha was converted into a Departmental one with effect from 1st Edavam 1124. The total number of Anchal Offices in both the Divisions at the end of 1124 consisted of 250 Departmental and 258 non-departmental including the branch offices in Cochin section of which 37 non-departmental Anchal Offices are in the experimental period. There were 871 letter boxes at the end of 1123. 26 letter boxes were newly placed and two were abolished. Thus the total number of letter boxes in both the Divisions was 895 against 871 in the previous year.

Anchal articles Posted and Delivered.—Statement showing the total number of private, official and privileged letters including T.A.S. & C.A.S. articles posted in the various Anchal offices in both the divisions during the year under report is subjoined.

No.	Nature of articles	1123 M. E.	1124 M. E.
1	Private letters ..	93241736	77809262
2	Official & privileged letters including T. A. S. & C. A. S. ..	16182134	22429692
	Total ..	109423870	100238954

17,68,33,577 articles were delivered in both the Divisions during the year 1124, against 20,93,79,078 in the previous year.

Value Payables & Insured Articles.—The total number of V. P. articles issued in both the Divisions during 1124 was 67,858 against 52,031 in the previous year. Inclusive of 2,007 undelivered V.P. articles of the previous year the total number of V.P. articles received for delivery during the year was 69,865. Of these, 61,911 were delivered to the addressees and 6,415 were returned to sender leading a balance of 1,539 at the end of 1124. 329 insured articles were issued during the year under report. The total number of Anchal offices having insurance work was 38 in 1124.

Hundi Business.—The total number of hundies issued in both the divisions is 9,79,877 for I. Rs. 1,51,13,163—9—4 against 9,38,381 for I. Rs. 1,45,54,662—7—9. Thus there was an increase of 41,496 hundies for I. Rs. 5,58,501—1—7 issued during the year 1124 against that of 1123.

Inclusive of 51,000 hundies pending payment at the end of 1123, the total number of hundies delivered in both the divisions was 978,948 for I. Rs. 1,55,40,316—9—3. There were 51,929 hundies pending delivery at the end of 1124.

74 void hundies for S. Rs. 170—8—12 (I. Rs. 167—5—2) were forwarded to the Accountant General's Office during 1124 from Travancore Division. 5 void hundies for S. Rs. 65—21—12 (I. Rs. 64—10—0) were claimed and refunded to the parties concerned. 69 void hundies for S. Rs. 104—15—1 (I. Rs. 102—11—3) lapsed and the amounts were credited to accounts. The amount under this item for the year 1124 was I. Rs. 1,62,676—3—0 against I. Rs. 1,56,045—9—0 in the previous year.

Savings Bank.—Savings Bank business was newly introduced in the Willingdon Island Anchal Office, in Cochin State during the year 1124. Thus at the end of 1124 there were 31 Savings Bank Anchal Offices in the Cochin Division. In Travancore Division there were 166 Savings Bank Anchal Offices at the end of 1123. No Savings Bank work was newly introduced or abolished in Travancore Division during 1124. Thus at the end of 1124 there were altogether 197 Anchal offices doing Savings Bank business. In Cochin State the fixed deposit system was newly introduced in 1124, but there is no fixed deposit system in Travancore State. The total amount of deposits in both the States during the year under report was I. Rs. 2,12,50,389—3—4 and the total amount of withdrawals was I. Rs. 2,69,67,298—6—5. The outstanding balance in the Anchal Savings Bank at the end of 1124 in both the States was I. Rs. 4,09,18,407—9—3.

Small Savings Scheme.—61 Anchal offices in Travancore were attending to the work of sale of National Savings Certificates at the end of 1124 as in the year 1123. The total value of National Savings Certificates sold during the year amounts to Rs. 20,713—26—0 against Rs. 3,95,385—18—9 in the previous year.

Anchal Mail Lines.—The total length of the Anchal mail lines in both the sections at the end of 1124 was 2,559½ miles against 2,360½ miles at the close of the previous year. The agencies employed for the transmission of mails and the distances were:—

		Travancore	Cochin	Total
1. Railway	..	99	72	171
2. Boat Service	..	35½	..	35½
3. Motor bus service including State Transport	..	1174½	307½	1481½
4. Runner Service	..	744½	126½	871½
Total	..	2,559½ miles.		

A through special Anchal Mail Service from Trivandrum to Ernakulam covering 154 miles was introduced with effect from 3rd Karkadagam 1124. In Cochin Section, 25½ miles of runner lines have been converted into motor lines for the sake of speedy transmission.

Anchal rates and fees in Travancore Division were revised with effect from 16th Mithunam 1124, placing them on a par with the rates and fees of Cochin Section consequent on the integration of the States.

Receipts.—The total receipt of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 15,33,662—8—5 against Rs. 13,88,948—10—3 in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The cost incurred in the working of the department in both the States for the year under report was I. Rs. 13,16,996—0—9 (inclusive of the cost of maintenance of the departmental buildings by the P. W. D.) against Rs. 12,31,813—14—8 in the previous year.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Severe cuts were effected by the Government of India in the supply of petrol, and hence several schemes of expansion and extension of service contemplated by the Department had to be put off. Notwithstanding this fact no curtailment was made in any of the important services which were already under operation.

Even under such strained circumstances provision was made to effect certain extensions in the existing services in view of the increasing demand from the public for taking up fresh routes and for extension of existing services. The operation of services in the Alleppey-Aroor route was commenced. The shuttle services in operation during the previous year continued to relieve congestion of traffic in the main line services so as to afford better convenience to long distance passengers.

Several Express services were started in lines where the demand appeared to be most urgent. Alleppey-Mavelikara, Quilon-Mavelikara, and the Kottayam-Chengannoor, Pathanamthitta Express Services were introduced during the year under report. Withdrawing the already existing Express Service between Alleppey and Aroor a longer service was started between Alleppey and Ernakulam. Another service started between Aroor and Alwaye *Via* Ernakulam, was later on curtailed as Alwaye Ernakulam Express Service. With a view to facilitate the speedy transmission of Anchal Mails a through Service operating one journey either way daily was started between Trivandrum and Ernakulam. Thus at the close of the year there were 39 Express buses in operation as against 30 at the commencement of the year. The morning trip of the Trivandrum-Cape Comorin Coach Service was withdrawn and a through Trivandrum-Cape Comorin Express introduced in its place.

Fare, Mileage and Traffic.—The extraordinary increase in the operating cost due to rise in the price of materials and spare parts as well as of petrol during the year made it unavoidable on the part of the Department to effect a corresponding increase in the existing fares both in respect of ordinary and Express Services, the former being raised by 40 per cent and the latter by 25 per cent with effect from 1st Kumham 1124. The number of passengers carried during the year in all the routes together was 2,22,86,191 against 1,85,57,479 in 1123, and the mileage operated was 9,81,95,958, against 7,31,72,244 in the preceding year.

The system of issuing concession tickets to bonafide students continued during the year. Due to the heavy demand of vehicles for normal services, and shortage of petrol, private hire operation was restricted to a minimum; but requisition for vehicles from other Government Departments and for essential purposes alone were fully met by the Department.

Special Services.—As in the previous years special services were operated to meet the traffic demands in connection with the various important religious and other festivals in the State. Maximum number of spare vehicles were put into operation for important special services like those conducted in connection with the Mandalapooja, Makara Vilakku at Sabarimala, Car Festival at Suchindram, the Kodai at Mondakkattu and Arat at Trivandrum.

Parcels and Goods Transport.—The number of parcel agencies working during the year increased to 49 as against 47 at the close of the previous year. The net revenue for the Department under Parcels Traffic for the year was Rs. 2,25,273—26—2.

Transport of Goods for the K.D.H.P. Co. Ltd., and the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme were the major items of goods traffic during the year also as before. This includes the transport of Penstock Pipes as well. The total tonnage transported during the year was 34,871 and the gross income from this item amounted to Rs. 7,50,352—19—13. The corresponding figures for 1123 were 28,292 tons and Rs. 6,01,108.

The Transport Advisory Committee.—The former Advisory Committee constituted in the year 1115 to advise the Department on matters of policy was dissolved and a new Committee under the name of the Transport Committee was constituted. Later on, the above Committee was replaced by a Standing Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Transport consisting of the members of the Legislature the function being purely of an advisory nature.

Amenities to Passengers.—The extension of express services in the course of the year in several lines served to a great measure to afford relief to the congestion in ordinary service buses. A good number of newly constructed buses was released for service and the buses

are equipped with comfortable seating arrangements. Particular attention was paid for implementing the scheme of providing adequate waiting rooms and wayside shelters at important places.

Accidents.—There were 104 accidents during the year under report ; of these 56 were petty accidents, 41 serious, 7 accidents proved fatal. The accident rate was one in 94,419 miles as against one in 2,22,000 miles in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 92.88 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 67.14 lakhs, the corresponding figures for 1123 being Rs. 77.5 lakhs and Rs. 55.41 lakhs. There was a net profit of Rs. 25.7 lakhs during the year under report.

There was no State Transport Department in Cochin corresponding to the one in Travancore.

TRAMWAY

The State Tramway (Cochin) was constructed in 1905, at a cost of 20 lakhs of rupees, for transporting timber from the Parambikulam forests. The country over which the line passes is very hilly run over by the low and high ridges in all directions.

The total length of the permanent way is 50 miles. At mile 21, there are three rope inclines, the longest of them being more than half a mile and the total over a mile. The steepest has a gradient of one in three. From the top of these inclines, the line descends by means of 10 tons reversing stations to mile 24, and then on a slight up-grade to mile 26½. Here are two rope inclines of a length of a mile and a half.

The rope inclines are worked by gravity, a descending load drawing up the empty trucks. The wire rope, one inch in diameter, passes twice round a horizontal wheel on top of each incline, this wheel being braked by two independent ruinbrakes. There were 254 bridges and culverts along the line. The Tramway Department was amalgamated with Forest Department in 1113.

The tramway as usual, continued to work as a branch of the Forest Department, under the direct supervision of the Tramway Engineer, as an Assistant to the Conservator of Forests in matters of administration of the Tramway.

Engines and Trucks.—Only six locomotives were in use in 1124, against eight in the previous year. The total cost incurred under maintenance and renewal of loco-engines was Rs. 7,653 against Rs. 6,276 in 1123.

Details of traffic.—There were 29 pairs of trucks, one saloon, 4 trailers, one brake-van, two luggage wagon and six bogies. Under rolling stock, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 23,339.

The Division of Tramway into three sections for traffic purposes was maintained. The first section is up to 21st mile, the second section is from 21 to 27½ and the third section is from 27½ to 50. The total number of trains run in all sections together was 2,176 against 2,102 in the previous year.

Workshop.—The wood workshop was separated from the loco section during the year and two separate officers were appointed to be in exclusive charge of both the sections. This enabled them to pay constant and individual attention on the works in these sections and incidentally contributed much to the general improvement in the working of the sections. The total net cost of the works turned out during the year was Rs. 1,36,591 against Rs. 1,22,351 of the previous year. The wood workshop earned a net profit of Rs. 24,300—6—9 during the year, against Rs. 13,302 in 1123.

Miscellaneous.—There were 31 derailments during the year against 43 of the previous year, and all the derailments were more or less of a minor nature. There was no accident during the year as against one in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—During the year under report, the revenue realised from the Tramway Section amounted to Rs. 2,10,585 as against Rs. 2,49,841 in 1123. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,31,239 as against Rs. 2,30,597 in 1123. The net result of the working for the year was a deficit of Rs. 20,654 as against a surplus of Rs. 19,244 in the year 1123. The decrease was mainly due to the poor capacity of haulage of the machinery which is worn out by wear and tare as well as the shortage of firewood for transport.

There is no tramway in Travancore corresponding to the one in Cochin.

PORTS

General.—The Marine Department controls shipping operations within port limits, attends to the maintenance of light houses at the ports and at Aryad and Pallom on the backwaters and advises Government on marine matters generally.

The Department also attends to the working of the following Acts, viz.

- (i) The Native Passenger Ships Act, I of 1050;
- (ii) The Ports Act, I of 1094;
- (iii) The Registration of Ships Act, II of 1095;
- (iv) The Public Canals and Ferries Act, VI of 1096, so far as testing the fitness of steam and motor vessels plying in inland waterways is concerned; and
- (v) The Wrecks Act, I of 1108.

Situation of Port.—The Ports of Travancore are favourably situated in regard to all trade routes between Australia and the Far East on the one hand and Europe and America on the other.

Alleppey Ports.—Alleppey is the chief sea port of Travancore. The mud bank which served to afford smooth roads for steamers even during monsoons and which has been a peculiarity and attraction for the port did not reform at or near the port during the year.

Weather.—The weather conditions were favourable for shipping operations throughout the year. Storm warning telegrams were received from Santacruz, Bombay on 90 days in all on 12 different occasions and on receipt of information, timely notices and warnings were issued to ships, Steamship Agents and other parties, concerned.

Periodical notifications regarding the removal and replacement of anchorage buoys at the ports of Quilon and Colachel and notices giving sailing directions for the ports of Travancore were issued to Mariners.

Public Canals and Public Ferries Act.—One hundred and forty-nine boats were inspected by the Principal Port Officer and D2 certificates were issued during the first half of 1124. During the second half year, one hundred and fifty boats were inspected and certificates were issued. The inspection centres were Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Arukutty.

Accident to the Pier at Valiathurai.—The Pier was completely damaged during the previous year by the Collision of S. S. "Pundit" and arrangements were made for the salvage.

Shipping.—More steamers called and worked at most of the ports, especially at Alleppey and Kailthottam showing an all round improvement in the seaborne trade of Travancore during the year under review. At Alleppey 142 steamers, at Quilon 12 steamers and at Kailthottam 41 steamers called during the year under review. The steamers which called at Alleppey were mostly coastal. Four steamers called at Trivandrum and none at Colachel port. Without a pier, the shipping at Trivandrum was but little if not negligible. One hundred and ninety-six steamers with a total tonnage of 6,79,480 and 365 country craft of 26,860 tons called and worked at all the Travancore ports together during the year 1124, against 166 steamers with a total tonnage of 4,61,127 and 237 country craft of 20,087 tons in all, that called during the previous year.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels that called at the various ports of Travancore during 1124 M.E.

Name of port	Steamers		Country craft		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Alleppey ..	142	4,47,343	32	2,433	174	4,49,776
Quilon ..	12	46,154	14	1,571	26	47,725
Trivandrum ..	4	5,309	3	344	7	5,653
Colachel ..	41	1,80,674	90	8,360	131	1,89,034
Koiltthottam ..	..	..	72	3,780	72	3,780
Munambom ..	..	..	154	10,372	154	10,372
Manakudy ..	..	..		
Total ..	199	6,79,480	365	26,860	564	7,06,340

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the department during the year under report including port dues and miscellaneous collections amounted to Rs. 31,959 and the expenditure to Rs. 50,742.

THE COCHIN HARBOUR

In the Cochin Harbour Advisory Committee, Cochin was represented by Sri. B. V. K. Menon, Chief Secretary to the Government of Cochin and Sri. M. Sivarama Menon, Advocate-General, Cochin Government. Travancore was represented in the said Committee by Sri. C. Kumara Das, Secretary to Government of Travancore and Sri. K. C. Karunakaran of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey.

The Government of Cochin have spent Rs. 15,92,644 for the construction of the Cochin Harbour—Rs. 15,00,000 towards reclamation charges and Rs. 92,644 for the first stage works. The Cochin Government have also advanced loans to the Port of Cochin for the second and fourth stage works of the Harbour, for the purchase of dredging plant and for the construction of additional warehouse for the Harbour. The loan is being repaid in instalments with the interest due thereon. A total sum of Rs. 72,25,723 was pending repayment to the Cochin Government at the end of 1124 M. E. on account of the loans advanced by them to the Port of Cochin. The amount is exclusive of interest accrued from the dates of payment of the last instalment except in the case of the second stage works which is interest free.

The Travancore Government have spent Rs. 76,700 for the construction of the Cochin Harbour. They have also advanced loans to the Port of Cochin and the outstanding amount on that account at the end of 1124 M. E. was Rs. 35,33,525.

According to the Cochin Harbour agreement, the shares of the aggregate net customs revenue accruing to the Government of India and the Governments of Cochin and Travancore respectively are determined in the following manner:—

“1. in respect of any year in which the aggregate net customs revenue does not exceed Rs. 49½ lakhs, the Government of India and the Government of Cochin and Travancore will each receive one-third;

2. in respect of any year in which the aggregate net customs revenue exceeds Rs. 49½ lakhs, but does not exceed Rs. 63 lakhs, the Government of Travancore will receive 16½ lakhs, the Government of Cochin will receive 1/3 of the aggregate net customs revenue and the Government of India will receive the remainder;

3. in respect of any year in which the aggregate net customs revenue exceeds Rs. 63 lakhs, the Government of Travancore will receive 16½ lakhs plus 6 per cent of the excess over Rs. 63 lakhs, the Government of Cochin will receive Rs. 21 lakhs plus 10 per cent of the excess over Rs. 63 lakhs, and the Government of India will receive the remainder.

So long as the Government of Travancore does not levy customs duties on goods imported for its own use, the aggregate customs revenue derived from the customs duties levied on goods imported at the Port of Cochin for the use of any Government in the dominion or for the use of the Government of Cochin and on goods imported at any port in the territory of the Cochin State for the use of the Government of Cochin shall be divided in equal moities between the Government of India and the Government of Cochin".

The amount of customs revenue received by the Cochin and Travancore Governments under the Cochin Harbour agreement in the year 1124 is shown below:—

Cochin	Rs. 61.06 lakhs.
Travancore	Rs. 28.38 lakhs.

MINT

General.—The history of Travancore coins dates back to a period far earlier than the establishment of the Travancore Mint at Padmanabhapuram in 965 M. E. (1789-90 A. D.) To begin with, gold coins known as *anandarayan fanams*, *silver chackrams* and *copper cash* were issued. The Mint was permanently transferred to Trivandrum in 1824 A. D. Gold, silver, zinc and copper coins were once in circulation. Travancore gold coins are not now legal tender.

Control.—The control of the coinage and currency department continued to be vested in the Finance Secretary to Government, the immediate charge of the Government Mint being under the Superintendent.

Minting operations.—The operations of the Government Mint continued till 1st Mithunam 1124 when preliminary to the Financial Integration with the centre the minting of State coins was discontinued. The activities till then were confined, as in the previous years, to the minting of copper coins out of the blanks obtained from the Government of India Mint, Bombay. The face value of coins minted at the Government Mint during the year amounted to Rs. 84,925—21—0.

Coins in Circulation.—The following statement exhibits the value of State coins assumed to be in circulation on the last day of Karkadagam 1124.

Description of coins	Face value of coins minted			Value of coins held in Treasuries on the last day of Karkadagam	Value of coins withdrawn from circulation	Value of coins assumed to be in circulation
	Up to the end of 1123	During 1124	Up to the end of 1124			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SILVER						
Half Rupee ..	26,42,840	nil	26,42,840	2,79,917	1,24,273	22,38,650
Quarter ..	2,81,500	..	2,81,500	3,380	1,19,659	1,58,461
Fanam ..	14,89,709	..	14,89,709	2,63,804	3,42,240	8,83,665
Total ..	44,14,049	..	44,14,049	5,47,101	5,86,172	32,80,776
COPPER						
One chuckram ..	16,36,857	75,321	17,12,178	1,90,032	..	15,22,146
Half ..	6,96,834	..	6,96,834	32,565	..	6,64,269
Quarter ..	3,51,360	9,604	3,60,964	61,281	..	2,99,683
Cash ..	1,86,184	..	1,86,184	2,018	..	1,84,166
Total ..	28,71,235	84,925	29,56,160	2,85,896	..	26,70,264

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 96 and an expenditure of Rs. 8,543 was incurred on account of the establishment charges and contingencies of the Government Mint.

Cochin has not got its own coinage and hence there was no Mint Department in Cochin.

GOVERNMENT PRESS

General.—The Government Presses at Trivandrum and Ernakulam were functioning independently throughout the year under report.

Government Press, Trivandrum, Plant and Machinery.—The value of plant at the end of 1123 stood at Rs. 3,90,443—25—0. 26,731 lbs. of type cast on the Thompson and Hand casting machines valued at Rs. 21,258, types purchased for Rs. 3,602—4—0 and one Proof Press costing Rs. 719—8—0 were added to stock. Depreciation worked out to Rs. 29,010 and battered types and lead bits coming to 13,288 lbs. valued at Rs. 16,219 were issued for recasting. Deducting depreciation and making allowance for battered types, etc., issued for recasting, the value of plant at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,70,794—9—0.

Out-turn.—The number of standard pages set in the composing section was 83,547 as against 81,741 in the previous year. The total number of impressions struck in the machine section was 49,615,770 as against 48,842,516 in 1123.

In the type-foundry 23,381 lbs. of types and in the Thompson type casting section 3,350 lbs. of types were cast. 933 lbs. of line blocks and plates were also cut during the year 1124. The total turn-over of the binding section amounted to Rs. 1,99,781—10—15. Thus the work turned out in almost all the sections showed an increase when compared to the previous year.

The total receipts of the Department is Rs. 2,88,413 as against Rs. 2,92,009 in the previous year. The fall in the receipt of the Department was mainly under sale of service books, forms, etc., and also due to the fact that sale of a good number of text books and readers were taken over by the Education Department, unlike in previous years. The expenditure of the Department stood at Rs. 5,88,076 as against Rs. 5,81,491 for 1123.

The total cost of running the press is Rs. 4,31,494 against a total out-turn of Rs. 5,50,527. Thus for a rupee spent, the press was able to show Rs. 1.27 worth of work.

Government Press, Ernakulam.—The Government Press at Ernakulam was under the administrative charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing subject to the control of the Chief Secretary to Government, till 1st July 1949. From the time of integration of the two States, the Secretary to Government, Development Department was the Controlling Officer till the Press was brought under the control of the Controller of Stationery and Printing in 1125.

Plants.—The value of plant at the beginning of 1124 was Rs. 1,14,114—2—1. Plant costing Rs. 46,235—3—11 was purchased during the year. The cost of plants after deducting depreciation, stood at Rs. 1,50,459—1—5 at the close of the year.

Out-turn.—The total value of work done in 1124 was Rs. 4,79,635—0—0 as against Rs. 4,02,691 in 1123, showing an increase of Rs. 76,944—0—0. The special items of works printed in the year were the remaining works for the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly and 12 items of text-books for schools.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts for the year stood at Rs. 4,18,552 as against Rs. 3,43,400 for 1123. Though with the integration of the States the Gazette ceased to be published and there was a fall under this item, the main reason for the rise in receipts is due to the adjustment of the cost of text books printed, which work was taken up for the 1st time by the press, Ernakulam.

Profit and loss accounts.—The commercial system of accounting was followed and the profit for the year comes to Rs. 1,04,568—6—2 against Rs. 95,416—5—3 for the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—With the integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin, a Union Gazette came to be published from the Government Press, Trivandrum and copies were

supplied to all those who were getting the Cochin Gazette, without extra payment. A revised style, in conformity with the one adopted for the Gazette in Provinces and States elsewhere was adopted for the Union Gazette. Besides the weekly Gazette, 21 extra-ordinary Gazettes were also issued during the year. Such periodicals as Travancore Information and Listener (English, Malayalam) Chitra Prabha, Sanskrit Journal, the Police Gazette, Crime and Occurrence Sheet, Public Health Bulletin (in English, Malayalam and Tamil) were some of the special items that were printed and issued from the press. A new building was constructed for housing the reading section. The works of the Press Co-operative Society and the canteen attached to it, continued to be satisfactory.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENTS

The sub-joined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under Stationery (Travancore) for the years 1122 to 1124.

Particulars	1122 M.E.	1123 M.E.	1124 M.E.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	76,749	82,343	50,270
Expenditure	8,09,607	5,94,725	5,04,609
Less cost of stationery to Anchal, Water Works, Electricity, Ceramic, etc.	14,184	36,167	38,420
Net	7,95,423	5,58,558	4,66,189

Receipts and Expenditure.—During the year under report purchases to the value of Rs. 5,25,340 were made against that of Rs. 6,45,664 during 1123. The value of articles issued during 1124, works out to Rs. 5,04,609 as against that of Rs. 5,94,725 of the previous year. The value of stock on hand at the end of the year under report was Rs. 5,67,547.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENTS, COCHIN

Receipts under Stationery consisted of cost of paper and stationery articles supplied to Devaswams, Municipalities, Government Press, Secretary, Board of Revenue, for Public Examinations, and also for conducting various examinations. The total amount received came to Rs. 1,11,008—0—11 against Rs. 1,57,434 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 67,688—12—10 towards the cost of paper and other materials supplied to the Government Press in 1124 was adjusted only in 1125 and hence the decrease in the receipt.

The expenditure including supplies and services and contingencies amounted to Rs. 2,70,378—1—8 against Rs. 2,78,505 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the economy exercised in the purchase of stationery articles.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

The Press Room and Enquiry office in Travancore organised in 1090 M.E. (1915 A.D.) has subsequently been reorganised as the Department of Information. It was functioning as a part of Administrative Secretariat till 1120 when it was separated, consequent on the reorganisation of the Administrative Secretariat. The year under report was the fourth year of the functioning of the Department after the separation from the Secretariat. The Information Department in Cochin was constituted in 1117. The Department was working under the Information Officer attached to the Secretariat. In 1122 the Department was reorganised as a result of which the designation of the Information Officer was changed as Director of Publicity and Information, and some additional posts were sanctioned for the department.

The main functions of the Department are to furnish reports to the Press about the activities of Government and to keep the Government informed of the trend of public opinion as reflected in the Press both within and outside the State and to give publicity to matters

relating to the State, besides supplying all relevant information to tourists and others coming from outside the State. Information relating to various administrative measures, working of the various departments, etc., is given to the accredited Press representatives.

The practice of disseminating important items of information through the Radio was started during the year.

Publicity.—"The Information and Listener", the name of which was subsequently changed following integration of the two States into "United State of Travancore and Cochin Information and Listener", an illustrated monthly journal, continued to be published during the year. Government's activities and policies were given publicity through this publication. Advance monthly programmes of the Trivandrum Radio station were published in the Listener part of the Journal. In addition to this monthly publication, the department during the year under review started a Malayalam fortnightly publication "Thiruvithamcore-Cochin Pathrika". Besides publishing the activities of Government in its various departments, the journal was intended to serve an educative purpose by publishing informative and suggestive articles regarding industrial, educational, cultural and other subjects as also an account of notable activities undertaken by other Governments. It was particularly intended to publicise Government's activities among the masses.

PRESSES AND PUBLICATIONS

In the year 1124 M.E., 170 newspapers and periodicals were published in Travancore and Cochin together. Of these, 22 were dailies, 44 weeklies, 49 monthlies and 55 fortnightlies. 79 of them were published in Malayalam, 14 in English, 9 in Tamil and 68 in other languages. During the year, 84 fresh licenses were granted under the Newspapers Act for the publication of Newspapers and periodicals as detailed below.—

Dailies	..	..	9
Bi-weekly	..	..	1
Weeklies	..	..	29
Fortnightlies	..	..	3
Monthlies	..	..	37
Quarterlies	..	..	5
Total	..	..	84

Of these, four were to be published in English, 29 in Malayalam, 5 in Tamil, 35 in Malayalam and English, 4 in Tamil and English, 1 in Malayalam and Tamil, 1 in Malayalam, Sanskrit and English, 1 in Malayalam and Arabic and 4 in English, Malayalam and Tamil. The presses operating during the year numbered 340.

RENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT

The Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Proclamation, applicable to the areas comprised within the Municipalities of Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Trichur and Irinjalakuda and the areas comprised within the Palluruthy Village, and to Thevara, near Ernakulam, was in force till 4th Mithunam 1124. On 4th Mithunam 1124 when the Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act XXIV of 1124 came into effect. The Irinjalakuda Municipality was, however, excluded from the purview of the Act. The Travancore Building and Rent Control Order of 1122 M.E. was in operation in the city of Trivandrum; all the municipal towns; the conservancy towns of Thodupuzha and Chengannoor, the Adoor Village Union area, the Kozhencherry conservancy town and the Muvattupuzha Police town. In Travancore duties of the Rent Controller were attended to by the respective Assistant Peishkars. But in view of the integration of Travancore and Cochin State, a full time Rent Control Officer was appointed.

Following the formation of the United State of Travancore and Cochin and the consequent shifting of Cochin Secretariat to the headquarters at Trivandrum and the High Court and Law College from Trivandrum to Ernakulam, the most difficult problem that confronted the departments of both the States was to provide suitable accommodation to the service personnel, especially at the stipulated rates. The problem though hard to tackle with, needed

immediate solution. To cope with this problem the Rent Controller in Travancore, was re-designated as the Rent Controller and Accommodation Officer, the Rent Controller in Ernakulam, was vested with the powers under Section 4 and 6 of the Cochin Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers Act, Act VIII of 1122 as amended by Ordinance VII of 1124, and a special committee was also constituted for the purpose. In Ernakulam 102 buildings were allotted for advocates and Government servants. In Travancore the Department was able to meet the demand of all the applicants so much so that at the close of the period under report there was not a single application pending disposal.

In Cochin 868 petitions were received during the year and including the previous balance of 320 there were in all 1188 petitions for disposal. Of these, 826 were disposed off in the year, leaving a balance of 362. Of the petitions received in the year 154 were for fixation of fair rent, 893 for eviction, 21 for restoration, amenities, repairs, etc.,

In Cochin the work of adjudicating the claims of and of distributing compensation to the several parties of the Cochin State Labour Unit was also attended to by the Rent Controller, Ernakulam and there were 85 fresh cases under this category for disposal of which £2 were disposed of and part payments were effected in cases wherever found necessary.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Departments of Archaeology in Travancore and Cochin worked independently for the whole of 1124.

Exploration.—There was not much of exploration carried out in Travancore during the year under report; but in Cochin, a preliminary survey was made at the instance of the Advisory Committee for Archaeology over the site of the ancient Jewish Colony at the foot of the Kottayil Kovilakam hill in Chennamangalam on the Periyar basin opposite to Cranganur with a view to digging a pit or two near the river bank to find out stratigraphical evidence, if any, for fixing an approximate date to the Jewish Colonisation of the site.

Epigraphy, Excavation & Preservation.—Eight new inscriptions were noticed in Travancore during the year under review. Three brass idols buried underneath the floor of a private house in Elankunnappuzha Village were discovered in Cochin. Besides these, a prehistoric site was also discovered at a place near the Peechi dam at Pattikkad. There was no excavation work of any kind during the year. Attention was, however, devoted to the preservation of the excavated sites at Porkulam and other places in Cochin State.

Museum of Antiquities, Padmanabhapuram.—123 reminted silver coins, six *Kathakali* figures and eight wooden images separated from a condemned *Ratha* or temple car were the additions made to the stock of exhibits during the year under report. The Museum attracted many distinguished visitors. About 20 educational institutions sent parties to visit the Museum. The total number of visitors during the year came to 98,223.

Archaeological Museum & Picture Gallery, Trichur.—The Archaeological Museum and Picture Gallery at Trichur, which is only in its infant stage, received five stone sculptures and 17 pictures of Indian sceneries as donation during the year. The number of visitors to the Museum and Gallery was 5,263.

Expenditure.—The consolidated expenditure of the Departments of Travancore and Cochin together during 1124 was Rs. 33,222.

MUSEUMS

The Departments of Museum in Travancore and Cochin worked independently for the whole of 1124.

The Government Museum at Trivandrum was started about the year 1856 A. D. The object of the foundation was to provide means of intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment to the public by the display of materials of historical and artistic interest. As a place of general education and cultural recreation, the museum is becoming more and more popular as is evidenced by the increasing number of visitors to the institution. The total number of visitors to the Museum at Trivandrum was about 4,25,000. The Museum at Trichur also attracted many visitors including distinguished personages. The total number of visitors was 1,23,685 during the year.

Acquisitions.—The most important additions to the museum at Trivandrum during the year under report were an old bronze image of Nayanar, a unique collection of bronze images of Sri Rama, Sita, Lakshmana and Hanuman, an image each of Alwar; Pazhani Subramonian and a dancing Ganesa. A bust of Mahatma Gandhi was acquired from the School of Arts, Trivandrum and displayed on an ornamental pedestal in teak-wood. This bust of the Father of Nation is displayed in a spot adjacent to the show case, displaying the copper urn in which the ashes of the Mahatma were brought to Cape Comorin. A number of new objects were added to the Government Museum at Trichur also during the year under report.

GOVERNMENT ZOOS AND GARDENS

The Departments of Government Zoos and Gardens in Travancore and Cochin worked independently for the whole of 1124.

Zoos.—The Government Zoos both at Trivandrum and Trichur afford a source of instruction and pleasure to several thousands of visitors every year. The Zoological collections were well maintained. By the proper conservation of the existing stock and the acquisition of diverse new species the varieties of animals in the institutions have steadily increased.

Many distinguished personages from outside the State visited the institutions during the year and evinced keen interest in the collection of animals in the menageries.

Gardens.—There are two sections in the Government Gardens at Trivandrum,—a top garden where there are many drives and paths, lawns and flowering plants, and a lower garden, the main attraction of which is the lake for boating. The top garden is a favourite evening resort. The Agri-Horticultural Society which was organised towards the latter half of 1121 in order to stimulate interest in gardening and to impart instruction to the public in the various horticultural practices continued its work during the year in the Government Gardens. The gardens were well maintained. The Zoological garden at Trichur also was maintained in an attractive condition.

Sri Chitralayam, Trivandrum.—Sri Chitralayam, the Chief art gallery in Travancore, was started in Kanni 1111 M. E. It has attracted the attention of people of different walks of life by the display of representative Indian and other Asiatic paintings. 10 more paintings have been added to the collections during the year under review.

The Murals (Frescoes) of Travancore continued to be of country-wide interest. Photographs of three murals each from Vaikom temple, Thirunandikara cave and Udayanapuram temple were supplied to the Modern Review, Calcutta. The work connected with the printing and publication of the folio entitled "Travancore Murals" which was in progress in 1123 was completed during the year.

Library.—There is also a library attached to the Institution containing select and varied collections of rare books on art, covering the entire field of painting from prehistoric days to modern times. A few periodicals are also subscribed to for the use of the library. These books and periodicals are made accessible to the visiting public, especially to students interested in art.

Visitors.—The Institution is kept open to visitors between 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. on all days of the week except Mondays and a very few special holidays. Many distinguished visitors have honoured the institution by their visit and have recorded high appreciation of the exhibits. Among them, the names of Sri. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor General of India and his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, Governor of Madras need special mention. The total number of visitors during the year under report was 78,637 as against 69,338 in the previous year.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 24,356—22—14.

There is a "Picture Gallery" attached to the Archaeological Museum in the Town Hall at Trichur which is under the direct supervision of the Archaeological Department.

VAGRANCY

There is a Prevention of Begging Act in force in Travancore and at present certain Municipalities are brought within the scope of the same. The provision of the Act are enforced by the Police Department.

Sri. Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm, Trivandrum.—The Sri. Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm, was started at Trivandrum in 1110 M. E. with the donation of

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Rs. 50,000 by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. The management is vested in a committee of 5, appointed by Government. The Poor Home which is a new experiment in Trivandrum under the Prevention of Begging Act is attempting to contribute to make the city free of beggars, in the only civilised way possible i. e., by feeding and clothing the needy and giving work to the able-bodied.

Inmates.—At the beginning of the year the strength of the Home consisted of 195 inmates. Of these, 49 (22 boys and 27 girls) were orphans, 68 juveniles and 25 adults committed under Act XIII of 1120, and the remaining 53 were destitute adults who sought admission voluntarily. During the year, 305 juveniles, 338 adults and 7 orphans were admitted to the Home, under the Act, and 11 orphans, 227 juveniles and 203 adults were released. 4 inmates died in hospital while undergoing treatment. The strength at the close of the year was 432 inmates consisting of 45 orphans, 32 destitute adults who sought voluntary admission and 209 adults and 146 juveniles committed under the Act.

The institution was able to show steady progress throughout the year in all items of work. The Board of management attempted to maintain a high standard of health and cleanliness for the well-being among the inmates.

Education.—The Departmental primary School up to the 5th class started and conducted within the premises of the Home, for the use of the inmates continued to function as usual. The inmates studying in higher classes were sent to other schools. The Art Instructor continued to give the inmates instruction to drawing, music and variety dances and 23 inmates attended these classes.

The four sections of the work-house viz., weaving, cottage industries, gardening and tailoring were actively getting on. Twenty orphans and 14 other inmates were engaged in the art of weaving and the net profit derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 1,104-15-3. The mat-making industry continued to function during the year. 70 inmates were attending to the work. Thirty-one inmates who were physically fit and who were not engaged in any other work, were given gardening work. The tailoring section also continued to function as in the previous year and fifteen inmates attended to the tailoring class.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of the Home during the year 1124 were Rs. 48,960-8-6 and Rs. 45,801-21-8 respectively against Rs. 41,109-14- and Rs. 33,703-16-15 in the previous year.

The Director of Public Health, Cochin was the Vagrancy Officer under the Cochin Vagrancy Act. As in the previous year, there were three Relief Settlements at Ramavarmapuram, Palluruthy and Ponnurunny. The staff of the settlement remained the same as in 1123.

The Vagrancy Act was in force in the towns of Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattanchery. Vans were provided for the rounding up and transport of vagrants and the number of inmates in the settlements increased considerably. For want of sufficient accommodation and funds, the rounding up had to be kept in abeyance for some time. A number of inmates were relieved as per provisions of the Act.

Arrangements for the welfare of the inmates included supply of food and clothing, free medical aid and education of children. The able-bodied inmates were given suitable work also. This included agricultural occupation, mat-weaving spinning, of coir yarn, etc.

THE PAY COMMISSION

The Pay Commission, consisting of a President, two members and a secretary, was constituted on 21st Kanni 1124 to formulate proposals for the standardisation of the pay of Government employees and retrenchment of expenditure under salaries and allowances. Though it was stipulated that the commission should submit its proposals by 1st Mithunam 1124, the work was retarded due to the integration of Travancore and Cochin. Hence the period of the commission was extended up to Kanni 1125.

The total expenditure for the year 1124 M. E. amounted to Rs. 21,658.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The Public Service Department in Travancore and the Public Service Commission in Cochin had been functioning independently till 30th Mithunam 1124 when the Public Service

Commission of the Travancore-Cochin State was constituted consisting of a Chairman and two members as per the Ordinance No. VI of 1124.

The Public Service Department in Travancore

Recruitment—Higher Division.—During the year under report no recruitment was made on the advice of the Public Service Commissioner to any post in the Higher Division of the Public Service.

Intermediate Division—Appointments with maximum salaries ranging between Rs. 75 and Rs. 175.—Eighteen selective tests were held during the year for positions in this Division. The corresponding number in 1123 was 26. Interviews formed part of the tests in all cases except where there was not more than a single applicant for the post. Owing to the dearth of qualified candidates some of the posts had to be advertised more than once. Thus four tests were conducted for selection of trained graduates, both males and females, for appointment as graduate teachers, and two each for the posts of Supervisor, P. W. D., and Supervisor, P. H. E. Project. The total number of applications received for appointment in this division was 589 and the number of applicants interviewed was 448. The total number of recruitments advised for positions in the intermediate Division was 219.

The selection of candidates for recruitment as Probationary Inspectors of Police was made by an *ad hoc* board, set up for the purpose, of which the Public Service Commissioner was the Chairman. Out of 169 applicants interviewed, ten candidates were selected and advised for recruitment after the approval of Government. Selections for recruitment as Prosecuting Inspectors and Traffic Inspectors were also made by the same board. A competitive examination for recruitment to the posts of Divisional Accountants in the P.W.D. was held on 22nd and 23rd November 1948. Two candidates were selected based on the combined results of the written examination and an interview before an *ad hoc* board consisting of the Public Service Commissioner, the Accountant-General and the Chief Engineer.

Lower Division—Selection appointments, i. e. appointments included in Schedule I B.—The number of selective tests held during the year for positions in this section was 42 against 66 in 1123. This decrease is due to the fact that recruitment to the Public Service had to be temporarily stopped pending the integration of the services of the two States of Travancore and Cochin. The selection of candidates for the positions of Midwife Volunteers, Telephone Mechanics and Announcer (Broadcasting) was made after interview of the applicants. The total number of applications including renewal applications pertaining to this section of appointments was 1,653.

Lower Division—Non-Selection appointments i. e. appointments included in Schedule I C.—The number of fresh applications received in 1124 was 7,108 against 8,799 in 1123. All the applications received during the year were scrutinised. 5,245 applications were registered during the year against 4,500 in the previous year, and 1,145 applications which did not comply with the essential conditions of registration were rejected as against 2,320 in 1123. The total number of recruitments advised during the year in this section was 1,667 against 3,217 in 1123 M. E.

General.—The total number of recruitments advised during the year in all Divisions together was 2,547 against 4,201 in 1123. The appreciable fall was on account of the fact that recruitment was held up towards the latter half of the year pending the integration of the Services of the States of Travancore and Cochin.

The working of the Public Service Commission, Cochin

Recruitment.—920 applications for appointment were registered in 1124, the majority of applications being from passed School Final candidates. 1,844 permanent appointments were advised by the Commission in 1124. Of this, 581 were ex-service men.

Recruitment to the permanent vacancies was advised on the basis of seniority and communal rotation. The principles laid down in the relevant Government Proceedings regarding the recruitment of ex-service men were followed to the extent of hands available from time to time.

Officiating appointments.—On the whole, 857 officiating appointments were advised. Of these, 50 per cent of the vacancies were allotted for ex-service men. But the quota allotted was not secured in full by them because of dearth of technically qualified hands among ex-service men, and also of ex-service men in certain communities.

The working of the Public Service Commission, Travancore-Cochin State

Pending the promulgation of Rules under the Ordinance constituting the Commission, the Commission was guided by the rules followed in matters relating to recruitment to the Civil services and to civil posts in the Travancore and Cochin areas, suitably modified to meet altered conditions. Besides various matters relating to recruitment, questions concerning promotions, seniority and disciplinary action against Government officers were also referred to the Commission for advice, during the period.

871 applications were received during the period under review, and of those, 588 were registered, rejecting 209, being invalid. The remaining 74 applications were pending disposal at the end of 1124. Eight candidates were advised for recruitment during the period under review. Fresh recruitments were put off as long as possible, pending proposals for general retrenchment in services.

Altogether 34 references were made to the Commission during the period under review and on all of them the Commission offered its advice which was accepted by the Government.

THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE (Public Branch)

General.—During the year, the scheme in Travancore completed the 16th year of existence. It maintained its progress and as the result of the quinquennial valuation showed a very large surplus, Government have been pleased to declare a reversionary bonus of Rs. 12½ per thousand per year on all policies in force as at the end of 1123, a rate which has not been surpassed by any Insurance Company during recent years.

In Cochin, the scheme was in the 2nd year of its working during the year under report.

Proposals.—In Travancore, 3,450 proposals involving a sum of Rs. 38,81,800 were received during the year under report against 3,770 proposals for Rs. 46,19,300 in 1123. The slight decrease in the business was due to the fact that there was some dislocation during the latter part of the year, necessitating the temporary stoppage of securing new business. Inclusive of 274 proposals for Rs. 3,36,300 pending disposal at the end of 1123, there were, in all, 3,724 proposals for Rs. 42,18,100 to be dealt with during the year. But of these, 46 proposals for Rs. 43,500 were rejected and 2,974 proposals for Rs. 33,33,400 were accepted, leaving a balance of 704 proposals for Rs. 8,41,200 pending acceptance at the end of 1124.

In Cochin, 1,641 proposals amounting to Rs. 14,19,000 were received during the year. Inclusive of 98 proposals for Rs. 1,03,500 received during the year 1123, there were in all 1,739 proposals for Rs. 15,22,500 to be dealt with in 1124. Of these, 22 proposals for Rs. 16,500 were rejected and 1,485 proposals for Rs. 12,27,000 were accepted, leaving a balance of 232 proposals for Rs. 2,79,000 pending acceptance at the end of the year 1124.

Policies.—In Travancore, 2,658 policies for Rs. 29,76,700 were effected during the year against 3,380 policies for Rs. 40,62,100 in 1123. The total number of policies effected to end of 1123 was 27,055 for Rs. 2,82,61,900. The total number of policies allotted till the end of the year worked out to 29,713 for Rs. 3,12,38,600.

In Cochin, 921 policies for Rs. 6,80,300 were effected during the year.

Claims

By maturity.—In Travancore, 10 claims for Rs. 6,187 were pending settlement at the end of 1123 and 177 claims for Rs. 1,39,829—12—0 arose during the year. Of these, 162 claims for Rs. 1,31,589—12—0 were settled during the year, leaving 25 claims for Rs. 14,427 and all of them have since been disposed of. There were no claims by maturity during the year in Cochin.

By death.—In Travancore, 139 claims for Rs. 1,25,731 were pending disposal at the end of 1123. During the year, 103 claims for Rs. 90,637—10—0 arose. Of these, 242 claims, 5 cases for Rs. 4,600 were rejected, 62 claims for Rs. 64,463 were paid, leaving a balance of 175 claims for Rs. 1,47,305—10—0. Of these 175, 30 claims for Rs. 25,495—10—0 have since been settled. The others are being kept up for want of proper title.

During the year in Cochin, one claim for Rs. 1,500 arose which was under correspondence and investigation at the close of the year.

Surrender value.—In Travancore, 13 policies for Rs. 8,500 were surrendered for Rs. 598—9—3 in 1124.

Loans.—During the year under report, 846 loans on 884 policies were granted for a sum of Rs. 80,689 in Travancore.

Lapses and Revivals.—The number of policies lapsed during the year in Travancore was 4,297 for Rs. 46,13,500 and the number of policies revived was 1,646 for Rs. 18,94,200 realising a fine of Rs. 1,239—9—0.

Receipts and payments.—In Travancore, the receipts during the year inclusive of repayments of loans, interest on investments, etc. amounted to Rs. 14,39,809—10—8 against I. Rs. 12,87,497—14—5 in 1123. The payments during the year amounted to I. Rs. 4,25,367—8—0 against I. Rs. 3,49,147—13—6 in 1123. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of 1124 stood at I. Rs. 60,95,300—15—2 against I. Rs. 50,80,858—12—6 in 1123, the increase in the fund for the year being I. Rs. 10,14,442—2—8. The balance is represented as below.—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Savings Bank at Treasury	..	41,44,037	8	7
Anchal (S.B.)	..	19,32,068	1	11
Cash at Treasury (Uninvested)	..	19,195	4	8
Total	..	60,95,300	15	2

In Cochin, the receipts during the year was Rs. 25,040—6—2. The payments during the year came to Rs. 20,291—9—1, including repayments of the loan of Rs. 7,000 raised from General Revenues, at the time of the starting of the scheme at the close of 1123. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,601—6—3 to the credit of the fund and the whole of this amount is lying in the State Treasuries.

Expense ratio.—In Travancore, the proportion of expenditure incurred for the management of the business, to the premium income was 10·8 per cent against 12·3 per cent in the previous year.

THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE

(Government Servants' Branch—Travancore)

Control.—The Fund continued to be under the administrative control of the Accountant-General till the close of the year 1124.

Proposals.—At the end of the year 1123, the number of proposals for which policies were pending issue was 17, of which one was rejected and two proposers died before issue of Policies. During the year under review, 23 fresh proposals were received and 23 policies were issued. The number of proposals pending at the close of the year was fourteen.

Policies.—There were 636 policies in force including 14 policies under paid up and revivals at the end of the year 1123, with a total sum assured of Rs. 5,26,139·38. Twenty three Policies for a total sum assured of Rs. 24,783·07 were issued during the year and twenty policies for a total sum assured of Rs. 19,705·52 were removed on account of maturity by age, death and surrender before maturity. The total number of Policies at the close of the year including the policies under paid up and revivals was 639 with a total sum assured of Rs. 5,31,215·93.

Claims.—Eight claims on 11 Policies were pending settlement at the end of the year 1123 and 25 claims on 30 policies arose during the year under review. Out of these 33 claims on

41 policies, 18 claims on 20 policies were settled. The amount paid on the two claims by death on 4 policies was Rs. 1,965-6-7; the amount paid on the 12 claims by maturity by age 55 years on 12 policies was Rs. 16,515-22-4 and the amount paid on the 4 surrender value claims on 4 Policies was Rs. 117-13-5. There were 15 claims on 21 Policies pending settlement at the end of the year 1124.

Loans.—Thirty-four loans were issued during the year for a total sum of Rs. 6,615-10-8. The total of loan repayments with interest amounted to Rs. 4,170-11-7.

Receipts and expenditure.—The cash balance to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year 1123 was Rs. 4,89,416-1-6. The receipts during the year, including interest of Rs. 15,535-24-4 allowed to the Fund in 1124 amounted to Rs. 45,859-21-11 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,409-8-2. The balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year 1124, was Rs. 5,03,856-14-15.

THE STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Motor Branch

Proposals and Renewal Applications.—1,006 fresh proposals and 5,029 renewal applications were received during the year in Travancore and 933 fresh proposals and 305 renewal applications in Cochin.

Certificates.—5,314 certificates were issued in Travancore and 1,250 certificates in Cochin during the year.

Claims.—In Travancore, 39 new claims were received in 1124, of which, 4 were referred to The Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., since the accidents occurred outside the State. Seven cases were rejected being not covered by the terms of the policy, 16 pending on account of failure by the insured to comply with policy terms and the other 12 cases were pending in different stages of investigation. In all, 9 cases for I. Rs. 12,989-9-11 were settled by payment during the year. 4 claims were received during the year in Cochin. Of these, 2 were settled, one by full payment of Rs. 200 and another by partial payment of Rs. 30. The other two claims were pending investigation at the close of the year.

Commission.—The Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., was paid I. Rs. 36,617-5-11 towards commission from premium collections in 1124 for the issue of simultaneous certificates for risks outside the Travancore area. An amount of Rs. 867-5-9 was paid to the Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., being the premium for the issue of comprehensive policies.

An amount of Rs. 1,168 being the commission due to the Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., for simultaneous certificates issued in 1123 to cover risks outside the Cochin area was pending payment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 22-8-0 due to the State from the Company as commission on a comprehensive policy arranged by the Department to be issued by the company in 1123 was also pending adjustment in the accounts at the end of the year.

Receipts and Payments.—The receipts during the year in Travancore including advance remittance premium for 1125, amounted to I. Rs. 3,17,878-14-8 against I. Rs. 3,77,029-15-4 in the previous year.

The payments during the year amounted to I. Rs. 62,704-9-0 against I. Rs. 63,197-7-5 in the previous year. The closing balance for the year ended 1124 was I. Rs. 7,96,152-5-3 against I. Rs. 5,40,977-15-7 in 1123, the increase in the fund being I. Rs. 2,55,174-5-8. The closing balance is represented as follows:—

Savings Bank at Treasury
Uninvested Balance at Treasury

	I. Rs.	A.	P.
..	6,64,332	14	7
	1,31,819	6	8
	7,96,152	5	3

The receipts during the year in Cochin including advance remittance towards premium for 1125 amounted to Rs. 95,749-3-0, and the payments amounted to Rs. 8,974-4-6, resulting thereby a closing balance of Rs. 1,08,132-11-3 against Rs. 21,357-12-9 in 1123. The closing balance is lying in the State Treasuries.

STATE SAVINGS BANK

Travancore

Savings Bank business is conducted in all the State Treasuries and in all the important Anchal Offices. The number of offices doing Savings Bank business which stood at 199 in 1123 remained the same during this year also.

Besides the ordinary deposit accounts open to the public, deposit accounts are allowed in favour of Government Contractors for depositing the security offered for the satisfactory performance of the work undertaken by them and also in favour of Government servants who have to furnish security in respect of the appointments requiring the same and held by them. Public accounts are permitted to be opened by Municipalities, Co-operative Societies and other public bodies and institutions constituted for purposes other than for the personal advantage of the contributors. Fixed deposit accounts are also allowed to be opened in the treasuries by Municipalities and Devaswams having personal deposit accounts in treasuries and also on behalf of some of the funds.

As a rule the maximum amount which may be deposited in an ordinary account in a year is limited to Rs. 5,000 and the maximum amount which a depositor may have at any time to his credit is limited to Rs. 20,000. The limit in the case of public accounts is, however, fixed at Rs. 25,000, there being no prescribed limit for deposits in a year. No limit has been fixed for security deposits and fixed deposit accounts. The concession allowed to three Banking Institutions to deposit up to a specified amount in excess of Rs. 25,000 were in force during this year also, interest on their monthly minimum balances in excess of the normal limit of Rs. 25,000 being only 1 per cent per annum. The concessions allowed to the State Life Insurance Public Branch to deposit its balances in the Government Savings Bank irrespective of the maximum limit prescribed by the rules continued in the year under report also. Two public funds were enjoying this concession to earn interest at the usual rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on amounts in deposit in excess of the limit of Rs. 25,000 and this continued to be in force during this year also.

The concessions granted by Government in 1113 and continued thereafter from year to year to depositor in four important Anchal Offices and two Treasuries in the State to invest amounts up to Rs. 50,000 were allowed in the year under report also. In these cases the maximum limit of deposits to the credit of any depositor was raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 interest being, however, allowed only at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum for amounts in excess of Rs. 20,000. The limit of Rs. 5,000 for the deposits in a year has also been removed in such cases.

In the case of amounts deposited by companies registered under the Travancore Insurance Act XIX of 1114, interest at the usual rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum has been allowed on all sums up to Rs. 25,000 and at 1 per cent for deposits in excess of Rs. 25,000.

Interest.—During the year the Savings Bank interest rate remained at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the lowest balance under an account between the 6th and the close of each Malabar month for ordinary, security and public accounts. In the case of ordinary and public accounts annual interest below Chs. 7 is neglected and when interest exceeds Chs. 7 the same is rounded to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee. In the case of a security accounts any interest earned below Chs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ is neglected. But when interest exceeds Chs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ the calculation is made to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee.

Nomination.—Depositors are allowed to make a nomination and thereby secure to their heirs or dependants according to their desire their savings in the Bank without their having to execute a will or without their heirs or dependants having recourse to a court of Law for obtaining a succession certificate to establish their title to the amounts under the Savings Bank Accounts.

Volume of Business.—The number of Savings Bank accounts which stood at 3,07,126 at the end of 1123 rose to 3,19,120 at the end of 1124. The balance of deposits at the end of 1123, which was Rs. 760.61 lakhs has gone down to Rs. 675.45 lakhs at the end of 1124.

Cochin

Savings Bank business is conducted in important Anchal Offices in the State. In the year under review, Savings Bank business was introduced in one more Anchal Office thereby increasing the number of Anchal Offices having Savings Bank business from 30 in 1123 to 31 in 1124.

There has been gradual increase in deposits month after month, which brings to light that the public appreciated the introduction of such a system. There is no limit at present regarding the deposit of amounts in the Anchal Offices.

Again, the restrictions relating to the opening of fixed deposit accounts were removed, so much so, all institutions and individuals were allowed to open fixed deposit accounts and to operate thereon without any hindrance. The number of Savings Bank accounts which stood at 6,317 at the end of 1123 rose to 7,783 at the end of 1124. Similarly the deposit balance increased from Rs. 14,41,247—2—8 at the end of 1123 to Rs. 26,29,417—2—0 at the end of 1124.

The security accounts of persons working in the various departments have been maintained in the Anchal Offices. These securities were pledged in by the Superintendent of Registration and Anchal, and their accounts are closed on the recommendation of the Superintendent himself.

The rate of interest allowed to depositors of ordinary, public, and security accounts, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for fixed deposit accounts. Interest is admitted correct to the nearest anna in the case of security accounts and correct to $\frac{1}{8}$ a rupee for other accounts.

STATE PROVIDENT FUND**Travancore**

The State Provident Fund was instituted in the year 1107 with a view to provide facilities for Government Servants to invest a portion of their pay every month and to withdraw the accumulated Savings in a lump sum when they retire from service. The benefit of the Fund accrues to the family of the officers if they die prematurely.

All Officers in the permanent pensionable and non-pensionable posts under Government or under Local or Municipal Bodies are eligible to subscribe to the Fund. For all Officers who have been confirmed in service on or after 1st Meenam 1107 it is obligatory to subscribe to the Fund if they do not hold Policies in the Official Branch of the State Life Insurance Scheme. For other Government servants subscription to the Fund is only optional. The minimum rate of subscription for Officers who draw a salary exceeding Rs. 100 is fixed at one and a half chukrams for every rupee of the salary, while for Officers who draw a salary of Rs. 15 or above but not exceeding Rs. 100, the minimum rate is fixed at Chukram one per rupee of the salary. The maximum rate is reckoned at Chukrams four in the rupee for all Officers. In the case of employees drawing a pay of less than Rs. 15 they may subscribe at the rate of Chukrams 14 or Chukrams 7 as they choose.

The number of subscribers admitted to the Fund in 1124 was 2,577 against 872 admitted in 1123. The number of subscribers who were admitted to the Fund up to the end of 1124 was 27,935. The amount of subscription realised in 1124 was Rs. 6,92,558—27—15 against Rs. 6,74,129—7—6 in 1123.

Interest credited on account of the Provident Fund deposits in 1124 was Rs. 1,65,000 against Rs. 1,60,020 in 1123.

The number of accounts finally closed in 1124 was 595, the amount paid out of the Fund on that account being Rs. 5,44,820—17—7 whereas 351 payments were made in 1123 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,16,501—10—2. The number of advances paid rose to 1,325 in 1124 from 926 in the previous year, the amounts withdrawn being Rs. 1,18,489 and Rs. 91,805 respectively.

A sum of Rs. 83,244—24—12 was recovered in 1124 as repayment of temporary withdrawals while the recovery on that account amounted to Rs. 76,926 in 1123. The amount

realised as interest on advances was Rs. 2,400 in 1124 against Rs. 2,200 in 1123. The closing balance of the Fund at the end of 1124 was Rs. 52,77,852—15—9 against Rs. 50,00,358—8—5 in 1123.

The Fund continued to maintain progress during the year under review.

Cochin

Provident Fund.—The year under report is the 40th year after the institution of the Fund. There were 8,548 subscribers at the beginning of the year. There were 1,398 new admissions during the year against 1,029 in 1123. There were 1,700 temporary withdrawals against 1,463 in 1123.

For some time past, many subscribers to the General Provident Fund had been requesting for facility of making enhanced subscription to Provident Fund. Accordingly, Government ordered that subscription could be made up to a maximum of annas three a rupee of the salary and this was given effect to from the 1st Chingam 1124.

The amount to the credit of the Fund at the beginning of the year 1124 was Rs. 23,78,983—5—8. The receipts on account of subscriptions and recoveries of withdrawals amounted to Rs. 5,93,894—15—0 against Rs. 3,42,714—14—0 in the previous year. The amount of interest credited to the subscribers for the year 1123 was Rs. 93,337—3—0. Thus the total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,87,232—2—0.

Payments due to closure of accounts and temporary withdrawals amounted to Rs. 3,54,989—15—8 against Rs. 2,79,948—12—5 in the previous year. The balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 27,11,225—8—0 against Rs. 23,78,983—5—8 in 1123.

Cochin Aided Teachers' Provident Fund.—The Cochin Aided Teachers' Provident Fund was started thirty years back. At the beginning of the year 1124, there were 2,318 subscribers. There were 188 new admissions and sixty closures of accounts during the year. The amount standing to the credit of the Fund amounted to Rs. 5,97,513—8—7 at the beginning of the year. Subscriptions received from Teachers together with the contribution from the Managers and Government amounted to Rs. 1,02,621—14—5 against Rs. 1,25,234—6—10 received in 1123. A sum of Rs. 43,240—7—0 was credited to the Fund in 1124, being the total interest credited to the subscribers' accounts for 1123. There were a few final closures and a total amount of Rs. 15,496—2—7 was paid to those whose accounts were finally closed. The balance to the credit of the Fund stood at Rs. 7,27,879—11—5 against Rs. 5,97,513—8—7 at the end of 1123.

Palace Provident Fund.—The year under report is the 21st year after the institution of the Fund. The number of subscribers at the beginning of the year was 52. There were 8 new admissions and 5 closures leaving 55 subscribers at the end of the year. The amount to the credit of the Fund at the commencement of the year was Rs. 40,439—15—3. A sum of Rs. 6,518 was realised by way of subscriptions and a sum of Rs. 1,514—2—0 was credited to the Fund towards interest for the year 1123. Repayments due to closures and temporary withdrawals amounted to Rs. 7,174—9—7. Thus the balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 41,297—7—8.

DEFENCE PROVIDENT FUND

The fund was instituted in Travancore in the year 1116 and in Cochin in the year 1118 for the benefit of officers who wished to take part in the Defence Savings Movement started by the Government of India during the latter part of the second world war.

In both the States, the Fund was administered by the respective Governments and the accounts thereof were maintained by the Accounts Departments. In Travancore, the subscriptions received towards this Fund were invested in 3 per cent Defence Bonds of the Government of India while in Cochin the amount was not so invested.

In Cochin subscriptions to the Fund were received till the end of Meenam 1122 while in Travancore they were accepted till the end of Chingam 1123. The opening balance of the fund in Travancore against nine accounts at the commencement of the year under report was

Rs. 1,049—1—8 and that in Cochin, it was Rs. 126—7—0 against four accounts. The total withdrawals from the fund during the year under report worked up to Rs. 418 out of which a sum of Rs. 330 related to Travancore area and the balance to Cochin area. The closing balance of the Fund for the year under review was Rs. 719 1—8 in Travancore and Rs. 38—7—0 in Cochin representing the credits in the accounts of 8 and 1 subscribers respectively. No interest was paid towards this fund during the year either from Travancore or from Cochin.

CHAPTER XVI

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The following Post-war Reconstruction activities of the Department of Research in Travancore were in progress during the year 1124 M. E.

- (1) Model Salt Factory.
- (2) Soil Survey Scheme.
- (3) Fisheries Development Schemes.
- (4) Shark Liver Oil Factory.
- (5) Statistical Schemes & Surveys.
 - (i) Survey of Production & Trade in Coir Yarn.
 - (ii) Survey of Coconut Acreage and Production.
 - (iii) Scheme for the Improvement of Agricultural Statistics.
- (6) Essential Oil Scheme.
- (7) Breeding of superior varieties of Lemon Grass.
- (8) Metal Mirror Industry.

Model Salt Factory.—The Model Salt factory which was in its third year of working during 1124 produced on the whole, 9,674 bags of salt against 9,068 bags in 1123. Out of this, 4,630 bags were given to the lessor as rent, and 4,630 bags were sold by the Department. The balance of 566 bags was carried forward to next year's stock. The purity of salt produced ranged from 98 to 99 per cent, a standard which has not been attained anywhere else in India by the solar evaporation process. As it was not possible to secure a good pump, the supply of brine for the factory was arranged through the lessor, on an expenditure sharing basis up to 5th Kanni 1124 and thereafter at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

The total receipts for the year was Rs. 11,924—14—0 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,316—3—0, the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 19,089—14—0 and Rs. 24,278—7—6. On the basis of these figures it would appear that the factory is running at heavy loss. But though this is justified by the fact that the factory is maintained only as a project station to demonstrate the possibilities and advantages of manufacturing high grade salt and not as a commercial proposition.

The Salt Experts Committee of the Government of India visited the factory in April 1949 and suggested that the pan area of the factory should be increased to about 40 acres in order to make it self-supporting. The Madras Government deputed one of their Assistant Salt Controllers to the factory for training.

Soil Survey Scheme.—The object of this survey is to determine the manurial requirements of all cultivated soils in the State. Though this work was started as early as 1920 owing to limitations of staff and equipment only a fourth of the total area was surveyed during the first 25 years. So in view of the utility of these surveys to practical agriculture and their importance in assessing natural soil resources, early in 1945 Government sanctioned a scheme for speeding up soil survey work.

During the year under review, the soil survey of Neyyattinkara taluk was completed. It was seen that 80 per cent of soil samples examined were deficient in Nitrogen and organic

matter, 90 per cent were deficient in phosphoric acid and that the soils as a whole were extremely poor in potash and lime. A detailed report embodying the results of the survey with specific suggestions for building up the fertility of the soils was under preparation.

The survey of the soils in Kuttanad, one of the most important agricultural tracts in Travancore, was next taken up and the work was in progress when the year closed.

One of the two Assistant Chemists, Sri. N. Subramony was deputed for training in Soil Microbiology at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Realising the need for coordinating soil survey work throughout India on a uniform basis, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research drew up certain lines of procedure and in accordance with this a scheme for the future conduct of soil survey in the State, was prepared and submitted to Government.

Fishery Development Schemes.—The year under review was the third year of the Fishery Development Scheme financed jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Travancore-Cochin.

Fish Culture Station, Airamthengu.—The final stage in the bunding of all the stocking and culture ponds was completed and statistical experiments to determine the growth of fish in relation to the application of varying concentrations of phosphates and nitrates were started in thirty-six statistically designed sub-ponds and the data collected were handed over to the Bureau of Statistics for analysis.

From the main stocking ponds, 11,551 lbs. of fish were caught, out of which after deducting 1/3 share, which was due to the fishermen, as remuneration for their labours and hire of their nets, 7,701 lbs. of fish were obtained as the Farm's share. This was distributed at all the important centres of consumption in the neighbourhood and realised a total sum of S. Rs. 1,847—11—15.

This year, mullet and pearl-spot fingerlings were rather scarce in the Kayamkulam lake and so the bulk of the stock in the ponds consisted only of Ambasis and prawns, which had a low market value. However, towards the end of the year, the pearl-spots on the culture-ponds started breeding and large quantities of mullet-fry also became available in the lake. They were stocked in all the ponds for fishing early in the following year.

A programme was drawn up for stocking private ponds with fry and fingerlings of pearl-spots. 230 tanks in the Karunagapalli taluk, in the neighbourhood of the farm were surveyed and as a first step, 50 tanks were stocked.

Biological investigation of plankton and fauna of the Kayamkulam lake and the selected inland tanks were continued and the feeding grounds of mullet-fry were discovered. This facilitated the collection of large quantities of mullet-fry for stocking purposes.

(i) *Deep Sea Fishing Section.*—*Fishing Statistics*—The collection of fishery statistics at Cape Comorin was continued during this year also. It was found that fishing was very poor, compared to the previous years and this was mainly due to the late appearance of some of the important commercial varieties and the poor condition of the shoals. Observations conducted at other important fishing centres along the coast showed that the statistics of Cape Comorin fisheries serve an index of the general condition of fisheries along the entire coast between Cape Comorin and Trivandrum.

(ii) *Deep Sea Fishing Investigations.*—The motor fishing vessel was brought down to Vizhinjam after completion of preliminary overhauling and was formally named "Chantrika". The object for which the ship was purchased was to investigate the possibilities of "Dory Fishing" with indigenous crafts. The principle of "Dory Fishing" is to facilitate fast movement to and from distant fishing grounds.

(iii) *Model Fish Curing Yard.*—The Model Fish Curing Yard at Cape Comorin was still unfinished at the end of the year. The general dearth of cement and difficulties in obtaining it were reported to be the main reason for the delay.

Chemistry Section.—The work of this section has progressed strictly in accordance with the programme approved by the Fishery Development Adviser to the Government of India, at the time when the scheme was originally sanctioned. The Chemical analysis of thirty common

food fishes was completed; the commercial uses of the common sea-weeds of this coast were investigated and methods of extracting Mannitol and Alginic acid and its derivatives were worked out, a method for determining the minimum requirement of salt for the efficient curing of the different varieties of fat and lean fishes was evolved and experiments were in progress for testing the suitability of this method; chemical analysis of the oil extracted from the liver of *Balistes* (Leather Jackets) was completed and experiments on the sulphonation of the oil were in progress when the year closed.

The first series of statistical experiments designed to study the rate of growth of fish under artificial conditions using Calcium superphosphate and Sodium nitrate as manures was completed, in collaboration with the staff of the Airamthengu station and it was found that the most successful combination of the fertilisers was, three times the amount of phosphate—Phosphorous and six times the amount of Nitrate—Nitrogen, normally present in the water of the selected locality. Details regarding the rate of utilisation of the fertilisers, reaction of the bottom deposits to the fertilisers effect of the fertilisers when applied alone and in different combinations, the growth rate of fish and production of aquatic organisms, the effect of the fertilisers on the hydrological factors, the changes in the chemical composition of the fish also were studied.

A new electricity operated apparatus was set up to determine the thermal conductivity of coconut pith, a new type of insulating material discovered during the course of the present investigation. Using this material, 12 fish transport boxes were made with different types of wood and the efficiency of these boxes under actual transporting conditions were tested. The section also supervised the manufacture of 200 fish boxes for the West Coast Fisheries (Travancore) Ltd., for the transport of fresh fish to the interior parts of the country.

Shark Liver Oil Factory.—Construction of the new building for housing the Shark Liver Oil Factory was almost completed by the end of the year and the only items of work which remained unfinished at the end of the year were the Oil storage tanks and fencing. The production of purified shark liver oil in two grades, was continued as usual. During the year 335 gallons of 1st grade oil and 277 gallons of 2nd grade oil were manufactured. Out of this, about 113 gallons of 1st grade oil and 265 gallons of 2nd grade oil were sold, and about 3,000 bottles of 1st grade oil packed in 8 oz. amber coloured bottles were kept ready for issue. The Shark liver oil Chemist was carrying on intensive studies on the preparation of a variety of ethical products from Shark liver oil. The formulae for making malt extract with Shark liver oil, emulsified oil, and unguents were perfected. A new and novel method of deodorising Shark liver oil was discovered. It is now possible to produce deodorised oil by selective hydrogenation on a commercial scale and it is proposed to take up the manufacture of this product as soon as necessary equipments become available.

A promising method of utilising waste stearin and low grade Shark liver oil, by converting them into an effective insecticide was also worked out during the year.

Statistical Schemes and Surveys.—The object of this scheme is to study the general conditions of the coir industry by collecting statistical data relating to green husks, retting, extraction of fibre, spinning of coir yarn and its marketing, and to find out ways and means for reorganising and developing this important industry of the State.

Work under this scheme was started in 1123 under the supervision of a special officer with 9 field units, each consisting of 4 fieldmen and 1 Supervisor, stationed at the major coir producing centres of the State. By the end of 1124 the field units completed their work and so the Special Officer was relieved and the field units were also disbanded. All the valuable data so far collected are now in the possession of the Bureau of Statistics. But a report on the subject cannot be prepared before the entire data are carefully compiled and analysed. For this a special staff of compilers and analysts is being appointed.

Survey of Coconut Acreage and production.—The object of this scheme is to estimate the area under coconut cultivation in the State. As a first step it was decided to start the survey in the Trivandrum taluk and to carry out field work with the assistance of school teachers during their summer vacation. But the work could not however be started as originally planned.

Scheme for improvement of Agricultural Statistics.—In order to improve the agricultural statistics of the State, an agricultural sampling survey was initiated in 1124. The technique adopted is what is known as the stratified sampling method. Thirty graduates in Mathematics or Economics were selected by the Public Service Commissioner in consultation with the Professor of Statistics in November 1948. They were given two months' intensive training in statistical methods in the Division of Statistics and another two months' training in area estimation and allied problems under the Superintendent, Travancore Survey. After the training, they were posted, each in one of the thirty taluks in the State. The object of the Survey is to get as accurate estimate as possible of (i) the area of garden land under some form of cultivation; (ii) the area of wet land; (iii) the actual extent of the waste land; (iv) the number and yield of each kind of crop and (v) area under buildings for each taluk.

Essential Oil Scheme.—This scheme is intended for the commercial distillation of essential oils from plant materials available in the State, by setting up a pilot plant.

As a first step in this direction it was decided to set up a plant for the extraction of Ionone from lemon grass oil on which some amount of successful work was already carried out in the Central Research Institute. The Scheme was sanctioned in 1123 and immediately after that orders were placed for the necessary stills and accessories. During the year, a 150 gallon still and 20 gallon experimental still were received from the Andhra Scientific Company. But the Boiler and Vacuum distillation stills for which orders were placed with Messrs. Bennet & Shears (London) have not yet arrived. They are however expected shortly, when it is proposed to instal the plant on a proper site near the Applied Chemistry Building of the Central Research Institute.

Breeding of Superior Varieties of Lemon Grass.—The object of this scheme is to establish a research station for evolving superior strains of lemon grass, with high oil and citral content. This scheme was sanctioned in 1123 and an officer selected for the work was deputed for training in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. During the year under review he continued his training, but in the meantime a number of sites near Moovattupuzha and Perumbavoor were inspected by the Director of Research with a view to select a suitable place for locating the station.

Metal Mirror Industry.—The scheme for the manufacture of metal mirrors was sanctioned by Government in 1121 in order to revive an ancient industry which once flourished in Central Travancore. The working of the scheme was entrusted to the Ceramic Expert and it continued there till 15th Edavam 1124 when it was transferred to the School of Arts.

During the year 42 mirrors and 6 reflecting portions of mirrors were made in the Ceramic Factory. After the transfer of the work to the School of Arts the reflecting portions were made into mirrors. No mirrors were sold during the year. The total number of mirrors in stock at the end of the year was 139. Metal mirrors have only artistic value because they cannot compete with cheap glass mirrors in point of utility and hence the demand for these articles is very limited.

Travancore Minerals Factory.—Travancore Minerals Company incorporated in England was purchased by Government on the 14th June 1949. Work in the Chavara Plant, where the Head Office of the company was located, commenced on the 20th June, 1949 and continued without any change in the personnel and on the lines on which it was being carried on just before Government took over the concern. The name of concern was changed to Travancore Minerals Factory. The Plant at Manavalakurichi remained closed during the year.

Travancore Titanium Products, Limited.—This is a company formed in Travancore with a view to establishing a factory for production of titanium white pigments. On the financial side, the authorised capital of the company was increased from Rs. 36,00,000 to Rs. 75,00,000 by the creation of a further 3,90,000 additional shares of Rs. 10 each. The original capital of the company has been fully called but at the end of the year 1124 no calls had been made on the new capital. Of the 3,90,000 shares offered in the new issue, 3,71,517 shares have been taken up. A few further small offers await consideration.

Early in 1124 the Government of Travancore handed over to the company 25 acres 18·316 cents of land at Kochuveli, Trivandrum for factory construction. Four Travancorean chemical

graduates and an Engineer who were sent to England in the previous year for training at the factories of the British Titan Products Co., Limited, also returned during the year and took up their duties with the Company.

Government Ceramic Factory, Kundara.—Refining of China clay and manufacture of Ceramic ware were taken up. About 2,547 tons of China clay and 292 tons of Ceramic ware were produced during 1124. Mechanisation of labour is under contemplation and this will step up production of quality goods at reduced cost.

Travancore Enamel Industries Ltd., Kundara.—During 1124 M. E. rapid and satisfactory progress was made in the enamelling as well as pressing sections. All the machinery and equipments were received at site and installation work completed. Commercial production of sign boards and enamel works has been started.

The Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum.—During 1124, almost all sections in the Factory worked two shifts for over eight months in order to cope up with the accumulated orders. The loan taken from Government was completely paid during the year under review. The latex section made a good progress during the year in manufacturing gloves, toys, etc.

The Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Alupuram, Alwaye.—Operation continued on a satisfactory basis except for periods when due to non-arrival of vital raw materials such as petroleum, coke and pitch, considerable trouble was experienced. The company had made special temporary arrangements for the provision of meals to the employees. Government rendered the company all possible help.

Vijayamohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum.—Early in the year, the textile machinery ordered for the Mill, arrived. The erection work was completed in about four months' time and production was started a little after the middle of the year. A hosiery manufacturing section in the Mill was started. A canteen for the benefit of the workers was also started.

The Balarama Varma Textiles Ltd., Shencottah.—They are going ahead with their building construction work. Government are helping them in all respects.

The Travancore Cements, Ltd., Kottayam.—The erection of machinery and plant has almost been completed and Kiln of the factory began to operate continuously from the 29th July 1949. The average daily production was expected to be between 160 and 170 tons and the progress was most encouraging.

The Aluminum Industries Ltd., Kundara were going ahead with their construction work.

The West Coast Fisheries (Travancore) Ltd.—Necessary land for the construction of Cold Storage at Valiathura was made available to the company. Regular deep sea fishing was commenced and the results were satisfactory. The Company propose to put up a cold storage at Willingdon Island for which land was allotted by the officer of the Cochin Harbour.

Travancore Plywood Industries, Punalur.—The Travancore Plywood Industries which was established as a Joint Stock Concern in 1942 with a view to put to better use the softwoods from the forests round about Punalur is now purely a Government concern. Government investment in the concern is Rs. 10 lakhs. The factory is now supplying tea chest panels to various tea estates in the State and also plywood to other Provinces. The concern has recently expanded its activities by opening a new section for the manufacture of radio cabinet boxes. Under Government management the concern has earned huge profits. According to the provisional profit and loss statement for 1124 the profit for the year is about Rs. 1 lakh. A new plywood machinery now under installation is capable of producing large quantity of Plywood.

Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.—The production at the Fertiliser Factory increased considerably during the year. The ammonium sulphate plant did not however, reach the maximum production capacity of 150 tons per day. There is a proposal to erect a caustic soda plant as an addition to the Ammonium Sulphate Plant.

The Travancore Rayons Ltd., Perumbavoor.—The first factory in India for the manufacture of viscose rayon commenced production of transparent paper from the middle of December 1949. Production of rayon silk, it is expected, will begin within a few months. Plants and machinery required for the production of silk are expected soon. Government have contributed 20 per cent of the share capital of the concern.

Government Secretariat,

Trivandrum.

15th August 1950.

K. G. MENON
Chief Secretary to Government

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